

NOCALL NEWS

Northern California Association of Law Libraries
A Chapter of the American Association of Law Libraries

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Ramona C. Collins

Berkeley Law Library, University of California

Happy 2018! We started with a little [jolt](#) and we're speeding through January. Our [business meeting](#) on the 25th of January will give our Peninsula and South Bay members a chance to meet in their neighborhood as we'll be hosted by [Weil, Gotshal & Manges](#) in Redwood Shores. We'll hear from Camelia Naranch of Stanford who'll tell us more about the ABA Women Trailblazers Project. I'm looking forward to it, and I hope to see many of you there.

I'm very excited about the slate of candidates for our upcoming election. Please take the opportunity to learn more about them by reading their biographies in this issue. Many thanks go to Nominations Committee chair Diane Rodriguez, and committee members Mark Estes, Julie Horst, Leslie Hesdorfer, Jessica Brasch, and Angela Wang, for their diligent work, and kudos to Amy Wright who will step into the Chair position in advance of the next election.

Our [Academic Relations committee](#) is now in the very capable hands of its new Chair, Kristi Chamorro. I'm gratified to have a current SJSU student take the helm of this committee. Kristi is in a unique position to make connections with her fellow students, to gain valuable committee experience and hit the ground running in her NOCALL career. Welcome Kristi!

In the ongoing tale of the [Education committee](#), Holly Riccio put on an [award-winning](#) Fall Workshop in 2016 which turned out to be a hard act to follow. We are seeking a new Chair for the committee which puts on an annual workshop in the Fall. We co-hosted a [workshop](#) with the SLA Sierra Nevada chapter in 2017, and we had contemplated putting on a Winter Workshop but my efforts to recruit a coordinator for that event have been unsuccessful. Turns out the Winter is a tough time to pull together an event. However, the California Judicial Center stands ready to provide a venue and we have some ideas for a workshop on the topic of Supreme Courts (both Federal and California) if we can find a volunteer willing to coordinate. Please [contact me](#) if you'd like to make the 2018 Fall Workshop happen.



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As I look back at the first half of my term as NOCALL president, I see that I've learned some valuable lessons so far.

- Tapping into the collective knowledge of our membership is powerful. In just one concrete example, I recently learned via our list-serv several creative ways to capture text of news articles when the information source doesn't provide any download options.
- Our association is evolving right along with our profession in response to new economic realities. (Change is not bad. It's just change, and we adapt.)

- NOCALL is a more vibrant association when more folks join and lend their expertise and enthusiasm. It is stunning to see how many people contribute to making NOCALL go.

Thanks for reading, and thanks for your many contributions to NOCALL and our profession.

NOCALL News

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MUSINGS FROM MARK

Mark Mackler

An Apple a Day?...I recently came across a facsimile of the first edition of *The Merck Manual*, originally published as *Merck's 1899 Manual*. The little book was only 192 pages. Today's *Manual* (the 20th edition) consists of several thousand pages. The expansion of the Manual is not the only item of interest. Here are some of that era's medical conditions and their treatments: Bronchitis? Opium. Glaucoma? Quinine. Hay Fever? Cocaine. Heart Palpitations? Cocaine. Pneumonia? Morphine.

Aww... "As a writer, I spend a lot of time in libraries. This is essential to the way I make my living, but even if it weren't I would still frequent libraries because they are such pleasant places; made so, in large part, by their staffs. As a class, librarians are very nice people and therefore I like going into their world." Donald G. Smith, *Wall Street Journal*, November 20, 1987.

The More Things Change...A beloved colleague of ours (who wants to remain anonymous, but her initials are LH) recently gave me a copy of *Legal Administrator* from the Summer of 1987. This particular issue focused on "The Law Firm Library in Transition." It featured four articles, all written by law firm librarians. Unfortunately, the authors were not members of NOCALL. The four articles: Using the Library to Meet the Firm's Business Information Needs; New Roles for the Law Firm Information Center; Automating the Firm's Library: A Team Project; In-House Legal Database Training: A Must for Law Firms.

Another Book Store Closes...Book World, a forty year-old bookstore chain with stores throughout the Upper Midwest, recently announced its liquidation. Replacing Book World as the nation's fourth-largest bookstore chain will be a company that had no physical presence until a few years ago. That would be Amazon, which has opened or announced plans

for 15 bookstores. In a famous passage from Ernest Hemingway's "The Sun Also Rises," a character is asked how he went bust. "Two ways," he answers. "Gradually and then suddenly."

PROFESSIONAL READING IN REVIEW

Elisabeth McKechnie, U.C. Davis Law Library

"Welcome to the Web 100," by Andrew Lefkowitz, Sarah Mui and Stephen Rynkiewicz, *ABA Journal*, Dec 2017, Vol. 103, p34-43.

This summary of the Blawg 100 categorizes the best websites into blogs (or blawgs), podcasts, twitter feeds and a hall of fame for the very best. This year's crop includes blawgs: Canna Law Blog (the law of cannabis), Financial Panther (one lawyer's account of how he quickly paid down his student debt); podcasts: Resilient Lawyer (lawyers & stress), New Solo (directed at building a practice or transitioning into a smaller firm); and tweets: Ross Guberman (advice on legal writing) and Sarah Jeong (tech news for non-techies). It's worth keeping the issue to enhance your own current awareness feeds and those of the attorneys who rely on you for information.

"Use of Mobile Technologies by Law Students in the Law Library: an Exploratory Study," by Zaki Abbas, Andrew MacFarlane and Lyn Robinson, *Legal Information Management*, vol. 17, no. 3, 2017, p. 180-189. (Cambridge University Press)

This article is the second in a three-part series, attempting to determine the effect that the ubiquitous use of mobile technology (smartphones) among law students has on their research abilities. The initial part of the study was a short pilot study in which three law librarians opined that law students have weaker research skills today due to overuse of electronic resources but that digitization of print materials only increases student reliance on electronics. This study, on a larger group,

conducted over two years, consists of interviews and questionnaires of law students and academic law librarians. The secondary study concludes that while smartphones are dominant, they can only be used in short bursts because of small screen size, forcing students to rely on laptops for deeper research. As law students generally begin their research electronically, they tend to stay with electronic resources even though books are readily available and, in many cases, are easier to use. A third study is planned to determine the implications of such electronics use for the law library and law students and how libraries can future-proof themselves in the light of study results. While this study was conducted in the UK and highlighted the use of UK-centered sites, one of the electronic services described was Westlaw.

“40 Legal Practice Areas That Didn’t Exist 15 Years Ago,” by Carolyn Elefant, January 2, 2018. Available at: <https://myshingle.com/2018/01/articles/future-trends/40-legal-practice-areas-that-didnt-exist-15-years-ago/>

Smart law librarians try to anticipate changes in the law and try to educate themselves for what lies ahead. This article by Carolyn Elefant, a supporter of solo practitioners, has run her own solo practice since 1993. While there are predictions that jobs in the classic legal sectors will decline, and what we consider bread and butter law (i.e. wills, trusts) will lessen, she notes that new types of legal practice have sprung up. These would include such areas as drone law, animal law, biometrics, cannabis law, climate change litigation, LGBTQ issues, cryptocurrencies and tiny house law. Given the recent change in California law, Cannabis law will certainly be a highly relevant, cutting edge area to be knowledgeable about and a librarian who can find it will be valued.

NOCALL COMMITTEE CORNER: NOMINATIONS COMMITTEE Jourdan Corbitt, LAC Group

Information provided by:
Diane M. Rodriguez, Chair
Assistant Director
San Francisco Law Library

Tell us about your latest news/accomplishments:

The charge of the Nominations Committee is to develop a worthy slate of candidates for the NOCALL elections each year. The Committee solicits nominations and brainstorming to find member candidates who have shown interest in participating and volunteering in NOCALL activities. We meet in early fall to develop a list of candidates and work to present a final slate to the Board by December 15. This year we met in October and completed our slate in mid-November. This is top-secret work as only the Board can announce the final slate of candidates to the membership.

Why is the Nominations Committee important to NOCALL and the profession in general?

NOCALL is a dynamic and innovative chapter of AALL. Our chapter requires dedicated leadership to continue providing support and professional engagement to our members far and wide. The Nominations Committee is dedicated to vetting and selecting new leaders from the membership who have the desire and ability to carry the NOCALL flame into the future and provide guidance and education to our legal information professional community.

Do you know when/how/why the Nominations Committee started? How many committee members are there?

I imagine the Nominations Committee started when NOCALL became a chapter in 1980 in San Francisco. The number of committee members varies from year to year. It helps to have institutional knowledge of NOCALL to help select rising leaders, but this past year I welcomed a newer member to our group to provide a fresh perspective. She asked questions

that made the seasoned members think. I found that refreshing and helpful to the process and she got a taste of how NOCALL works.

Are there any other notable items, successes, or efforts you'd like to highlight?

The Committee has learned that it is important to have the candidates discuss the positions with past Board members to truly understand what is expected of them. I also have to thank Holly Riccio for creating a system for candidate review that works like a dream. The Committee is very efficient now.

What are the future goals of the Nominations Committee?

Our first goal is to find more fabulous candidates! The Committee has also adopted a Chair, Vice-Chair model so now the Vice-Chair knows the process and can easily step into the Chair role. Because this Committee helps continue the future of NOCALL, it is important to have members who understand the process.

Is there anything else you'd like the NOCALL community to know about the Nominations Committee?

All members can participate in nominations, either by joining the committee or submitting nominations. You can even nominate yourself. Serving NOCALL is a great way to gain leadership experience and promote new ideas in the profession. Many of our local members have advanced to national leadership roles by serving in NOCALL. Sometimes librarians have difficulty finding recognition within their organizations, but NOCALL offers a way to serve and get recognized.

What would be the best way for a NOCALL member to get more information about or to participate in the Nominations Committee?

Our work is finished for this term, but the new Chair for the 2019-20 election will be Amy Wright, Co-Director of the Library & Adjunct Professor of Law at the University of San Francisco: ajwright@usfca.edu. Amy will put out the call for new Nomination Committee members in the late spring/summer of 2018.

**EREADER LIBRARIAN'S
DIGITAL BOOK REVIEW**

Elisabeth McKechnie, U.C. Davis Law Library

*Book prices will be listed where available; All prices are accurate as of writing date and may have changed by the time this column goes to press.

The Law's Lumber Room, vols. 1 and 2, by Francis Watt

Published: Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co., 1895

Price: Free at Project Gutenberg:

<http://www.gutenberg.org/ebooks/55724> and

<http://www.gutenberg.org/ebooks/55839>

Formats: kindle, e-pub

The 19th century lumber room collected miscellaneous junk, much like today's garage or spare room. Accordingly, this book (and its sequel) collect bits and pieces of historical English law no longer in use. If you like history, especially the history of law, these are the books for you. For example, you will find descriptions of the "right of clergy", or that of a priest to be tried by a more sympathetic church court. Trial by ordeal, sumptuary laws, and the law of the press gang are among the bits of law described for the reader. The Second Series goes on to describe the history of marriage law (i.e. eloping to Gretna Green and Fleet marriages). Other interesting chapters include the Tyburn Tree and Witchcraft trials.

Book of Tasty and Healthy Food, by Anastas Mikoyan (author) and Boris Ushumirsky (translator)

Published: Originally published in Soviet Union

Price: \$2.99 at Amazon.com

You don't usually think of the Soviet Union as a source of either healthy or tasty food. Nevertheless, the government put out a cookbook that was as aspirational as it was a guide to soviet housewives. First published in 1939, by the mid-1950's, 8 million copies had been published. Vouched for by a Ukrainian friend (who bought 3 copies for Christmas gifts), it's an authentic cookbook. The kindle version

mostly has pictures of suckling pigs in black and white as well as impossible desserts with no concern at all for cholesterol. This is a fun read at a reasonable price. I haven't tried any of the recipes yet, but they aren't complicated and the borscht looks like the borscht my mother used to make. And by the way, shchi is pronounced "shee".

Kris Longknife, Mutineer, by Mike Shepherd
Published: Penguin Group, 2004
Price: \$2.99 at Amazon.com

This is the first book in an extended (10 volume) series but it's a lot of fun anyway and is also available at local libraries (Overdrive). The book itself has 404 pages when in print and is a galloping space opera with a plucky female lead. Kris is the daughter of the planetary prime minister, well accustomed to being trotted out at election time to help bring in the vote. She hates it and bucks her family to join the Navy. Her first assignment as an ensign on a space cruiser has her rescuing a kidnapped child. She plows ahead and completes her mission, thinking her way past obstacles in her path that should kill her. Eventually, she discovers that a plot is afoot to break up the league of planets and start interstellar war. The characters are entertaining. Jack, Kris' long-suffering bodyguard, keeps trying to keep her alive despite herself. Nellie, Kris' personal computer shows the beginnings of sentience and an attitude because of extensive upgrades Kris has had done over time. Published by Penguin, the book rated a favorable review from Booklist. Recommended.

FUNDING RESEARCH OPPORTUNITIES GRANT (FROG) UPDATE Sarah Lin, Reed Smith LLP

Late last spring I received a grant from AALL's Technical Services and Online Bibliographic Services Special Interest Sections to research the possibility of coordinating in-kind donations from NOCALL members to northern California county law libraries. This is my third NOCALL News installment to keep members in the loop about my progress. After finishing surveying both the CCCLL and NOCALL listservs in the early fall, I recently visited the UC Davis law library as well as the Yolo County Law Library. Many thanks to directors Judy Janes & Stephanie Chavez for permitting my visit.

As I analyze the survey data and comb notes from visits and phone calls, two thoughts stay in the back of my mind. The first was suggested by Alameda County Law Library director Mark Estes, who pointed out that when small county law libraries receive out of date materials, how will the end user get to the updated information? Larger county law libraries have more staff (although their user base is much larger, of course), but are smaller library users well-served by outdated information they don't know how to make current? These questions are really important and segue into my second thought: is sending old materials to a county law library simply making us feel good because we don't have to toss a 'perfectly good book' into a recycle bin? If the information is 'too old' for our users, why wouldn't it be 'too old' for public law library users? I don't have answers to these questions, nor have I made a firm conclusion regarding my research. However, I do find these ideas useful in order to take a step back and look at this concept of donating old books from all angles, evaluating whether or not it improves access to justice for Californians in their local communities.

Spotlight on...

Sherry Takacs

How did you choose law librarianship as a career?

I took a battery of tests & scored high in both legal & library fields. I decided to meld the two areas together. I moved from Southern California to Northern California to attend San Jose State's M.L.I.S. program and focused on Special Libraries. After taking Paul Lomio's "Resources in Law" at Stanford and completing an internship at Cooley Godward, I was hooked!

What have you enjoyed the most from being involved with NOCALL?

I especially enjoy the comradery, collaboration and networking opportunities. I like that there are a variety of events: seminars and workshops for legal education, as well as getting together to socialize with brown bag meetings, 4-Corners Holiday gatherings, special lectures, and other fun activities.

Serving as a Board Member gave me insight into the inner workings and all the effort it takes to keep our organization going. It takes a village! NOCALL is admired and somewhat envied by other chapters because of the inclusiveness to any colleague who wants to hang out with us and knowing there will be a touch of zany fun involved.

If you were not working as a law librarian, what would you most likely be doing?

I've joked about becoming a migratory bird watcher so that I can be in each hemisphere where it is warm and the days are longer with sunlight. I'm not fond of cold weather, so you'll never see me on the ski slopes, and I have a pair of gloves in every jacket and coat I own. In truth, I would still be a librarian, but at a community college.

Is there anything that most people don't know about you that you would like to share?

I was a Girl Scout throughout my school years—from Brownies in Kindergarten to a 12th Grade Senior Scout totaling 13 years. In junior high and high school, I kept it a secret so that I didn't get labeled a "goody two shoes". It was a great learning experience: camping trips, father/daughter dinners, and earning badges. Today, I'm easily swayed by fond memories and buy WAY too many Girl Scout cookies. Thin mints are the best!

How (or which) books influenced your childhood?

My favorite book as a child was [The Bushbabies](#) set in Africa by William Stevenson. It is an adventure book, and inspired me to travel and experience history, traditions and cultures. I read this novel during a summer reading program at my local public library. My parents encouraged my reading with a subscription similar to National Geographic "Kids" Magazine. My junior year in college, I lived in a hotel in Athens, Greece and took courses from a campus Study Abroad Program with 30 other classmates for a semester. The last three weeks, there were no classes, so I traveled to Crete, Israel and London. Last month, I went on a 10-day cruise with my sisters and Mom to ports in Baja and the Mexican Riviera. One of the highlights was snorkeling with whale sharks. I have not been on a safari quest yet, but it's on my bucket list!

AALL VOLUNTEER SERVICE AWARD NOMINATIONS

The Volunteer Service Award Jury is seeking nominations for the AALL Volunteer Service Award. The deadline to apply or nominate an individual is February 1, 2018. The Volunteer Service Award honors members who have made a significant contribution to AALL. Selection Criteria is listed below. Please visit the award website for more information (previous winners) and download the nomination form.

<https://www.aallnet.org/mm/Member-Resources/AALLawards/award-volunteer.html>

Selection Criteria:

- Nominee must be a member in good standing of AALL for last 10 years immediately preceding the nomination
- Nominee must not have served as a member of the AALL Executive Board.
- Nominee must not previously have received any of the following awards:
 - Marian Gould Gallagher Distinguished Service Award
 - AALL Hall of Fame
 - Joseph L. Andrews Legal Literature Award
 - ALL-SIS Frederick Charles Hicks Award for Outstanding Contributions to Academic Law Librarianship
 - CS-SIS Kenneth J. Hirsh Distinguished Service Award
 - SCCLL-SIS Bethany J. Ochal Award for Distinguished Service to the Profession
 - TS-SIS Renee D. Chapman Award for Outstanding Contributions in Technical Services Law Librarianship
- Nominee must be an active participant in the Association, as evidenced by one or more significant contributions to AALL, including but not limited to the following:
 - Volunteer service at Annual Meetings (registration, library tours, etc.)
 - Volunteer service with special projects (e.g. Annual Meeting service projects)
 - Presenting educational programs at AALL Annual Meetings
 - Chairing an SIS or serving as chapter president
 - Chairing an AALL committee or jury, or an SIS committee
 - Representing AALL in an official capacity to an outside entity

TECH TALK: NEW YEAR, NEW TECH

Delia L. Montesinos, Ropes & Gray LLP

I had a great idea for my first column of 2018: instead of recapping last year's legal tech why not look forward and discuss what's on the vendors' queue for the coming year? Thus, at the beginning of December I reached out to the Big Four and asked if they wanted to share anything with us. Unfortunately, I only got info from Wolters, though Lexis was kind enough to send me a link to this [2017 recap](#). Consequently, I'm back to "Legal Tech 2017 Year in Review" but with a very special appearance by "Coming Soon to WK."

Let's start with the legal profession, since what happens with firms is always telling. A few years ago, some trailblazing law firms began to develop tech-driven services that could be sold to a client, as well as tech to make their in-house workflows more time/cost-effective—think Seyfarth's [SeytMap](#), Littler's [CaseSmart](#), or Minter's [ME Taskflow](#). Still, for the most part, this market remained [dominated](#) by tech start-ups. This past year, however, has seen a growing number of firms bringing tech development in-house.

Take, for instance, [Bryan Cave Business Academy](#). Started in 2015 as a place for associates to brainstorm how to provide better service to clients, the event became part hackathon last year. 2017 also saw the launch of [Orrick Labs](#), a "dedicated in-house team of technologists" who collaborate with Orrick attorneys to develop customized tech solutions for the firm's clients. Taking a deeper dive, Silicon Valley-backed Atrium LLP [launched](#) as "the technology-first law firm of the future." This new firm plans to operate as two separate entities: as a law firm and as service provider that will handle the firm's business operations and will build software to streamline the firm's workflows.

Yet, firms seem a bit wary of implementing a lot of "new" tech. According to ILTA's [2017 Technology Survey](#), only 11% of surveyed firms are using machine learning tools and only 51% use some kind of cloud-based solution (mostly for email). While numbers are slightly better in Altman Weil's [2017 Law Firms](#)

[in Transition](#), with 49% of surveyed firms stating that they are using automation to improve efficiency, Thompson Reuters also [paints](#) a bleak picture, with 50% of legal departments stating they are not interested in bringing AI onboard. Nonetheless, AI adoption seems to be taking off in some practice areas, like due diligence, litigation support, document review and other administrative tasks, and ILTA expects a significant move of IT resources to the cloud in the coming year.

So, which tech was red-hot last year? There are tons of articles recapping 2017 legal tech and I provide a 'Further Reading' list at the end of this article. But, based on everything I've read, the three most important legal tech trends of 2017 were (no surprises here; listed in alphabetical order):

Artificial Intelligence: IMHO, 2017 is the year AI stopped being part of the "robots are coming" discussion and entered the "am here, so deal" stage. Throughout 2017, tools like Kira and CARA continued growing in popularity and led to major deals with a number of firms, including quite a few in the AmLaw 100. More recently, LegalSifter and UK law firm TLT [announced](#) a partnership that will combine LegalSifter's AI technology with TLT lawyers' legal expertise. Law firms may say they have no plans to adopt AI but let's face it, it's in the hen house already. Think of the tools we use every day: Ravel, Lex Machina, Judicata, ROSS, Gavelytics, to name a few, which rely on AI to provide analytics.

Blockchain: Bob Ambrogi recently [crowned](#) 'blockchain' as the Legal Technology Word of 2017. I agree, completely. While this tech has been around for a while now, this past year it not only made inroads in the legal profession but, thanks to bitcoin, it entered into the mainstream of American culture (while muddling its meaning). In the law firm front, Baker Hostetler and Orrick partnered with, among others, IBM Watson Legal, to launch the [Global Legal Blockchain Consortium](#), a group that will work to drive the adoption and standardization of blockchain in the legal industry. In addition, K&L Gates [established](#) its

own internal blockchain to “assist in the exploration, creation, and implementation of smart contracts and other technology applications for future client use.”

Data & Legal Analytics: This one is a no-brainer.

Firms have tons of unique data around cases they’ve worked on. Firms need to make money and be “lean and mean”. Hence, firms are turning to legal analytics tools to find business-boosting insights. Data analytics is not a new concept—we’ve all done it at some point using Excel, or pen and paper. The difference is that the tech is finally user-friendly and cost-effective. More importantly, data analytics has become essential to a firm’s survival. How essential? In 2015, Drinker Biddle [named](#) the first-ever chief data scientist in the industry. Last year, Cravath [hired](#) a head of data analytics, and GSU College of Law [launched](#) a legal analytics lab to train law students. And, just this past week, Littler [announced](#) the appointment of its first chief data analytics officer. Moreover, let’s not forget how analytics have now become de rigueur in legal research engines. I now expect everyone to offer data visualization of cases and legislation, litigation trends, and predictive analytics on cases and motions—it’s rather an unpleasant surprise when these are missing.

Finally, as promised, here is what we can expect from Wolters Kluwer this year:

- **Regulatory:** Clients’ concerns are similar to last year’s: how to keep up with the quickening pace of regulatory changes, and the challenges associated with attorney productivity levels. In 2017, WK launched a number of products addressing these concerns: the new Federal Developments Knowledge Center; redlining & commentary capabilities in their tax materials; and new products (Clarion, M&A Clause Analytics, and Reg Review) to assist securities and capital markets attorneys with due diligence and in drafting. In 2018, they plan to extend these capabilities to additional practice areas: Point in time redlining will become a core feature of the Cheetah platform; the M&A Clause Analytics product will include additional agreement types; and they will expand content in growing practice

areas, such as Cybersecurity and Data Privacy.

- **Arbitration Awards:** In 2017, WK added approximately 300 arbitration awards to their database, bringing the total to over 32,000. For 2018, they have several initiatives underway that will significantly add to this database and will make it even more robust going forward.
- **Treatises & Reporters:** In 2017, WK expanded their L&E portfolio to include the DOL’s Office of Labor-Management Standards Interpretative Manual; archival content to the Employment Practices Guide dating back to 1985; and in-depth analysis on topics such as Wage-Hour, Administrative Law, Discovery Practice, Electronic Discovery, and Motion Practice. They plan to continue the L&E expansion in 2018, including a new labor law treatise that will set forth the legal rights and duties of employers, employees, and unions under the NLRA.
- **Smart Tasks:** In 2017, WK expanded Smart Tasks to the L&E portfolio, to assist attorneys with drafting covenants not to compete, responding to a whistleblower complaint, responding to an EEOC charge, and structuring an independent contractor relationship. For 2018, they are collaborating with key L&E firms to develop Smart Tasks on additional topics, including drafting a lawful employer handbook under NLRA, terminating an employee during FMLA leave, and many others.
- **State Law Library:** In 2017, WK expanded its California coverage by adding nearly 300 DLSE opinion letters as well as the Division’s Enforcement Manual. Nothing listed for 2018, but as a former L&E librarian I was super-excited by this and simply had to mention it.

A big BIG thank you to Wolters Kluwer for sharing this info with us!

Further Reading:

- [Beyond Bitcoin: What is Blockchain and What Will it mean for Law Libraries?](#) (VIDEO), AALL webinar, November 2017.
- [Legal Technology In 2017: Trends And Implications](#). Law360, 12/19/17

- [2017 What's Hot and What's Not in the Legal Profession](#). Attorney at Work, 11/27/17
- [2018 Legal Technology Predictions](#). Bluelock, November 2017.
- [2018 and Beyond: The Future of Legal Analytics](#). Law.com, 12/19/17.
- [The Legal AI Year in Review + 2018 Predictions](#). Artificial Lawyer, 12/20/17
- [10 Predictions for What 2018 Will Bring for Legal Tech](#). Legaltech news, 12/28/17

SOME WRITING ON RIOTING

Michael Stoler
Morrison & Foerster

The use of the verb “to fuel”, and its derived expressions seem to have become mainly metaphoric. “Fueled by” has come to mean “caused by, driven by, sustained by”, for somewhat abstract concepts, as in, “The controversy was fueled by mutual suspicion and jealousy.” In fact, it seems as if the literal sense has basically been forgotten, so that when it comes up, or could *possibly* be there, it’s a bit surprising. “The conflict between Saudi Arabia and Iran is fueled by desire to dominate the Middle East.” That seems fine. But what about “The conflict between Saudi Arabia and Iran is fueled by oil.”? You would probably take “oil” there to mean “disputes over petroleum production levels,” but I guess the ships and tanks and planes they are using actually are... I’ve been hearing a lot lately that various California wildfires are “fueled by high winds and lack of rain.” Well, actually, they’re fueled by dry brush and dead trees...

Similar is an expression you have probably used if you are a supervisor, or a teacher, or just a parent, to threaten an underperforming subordinate or student, or a recalcitrant child: “read [someone] the riot act.” And you might have thought it was just a sort of reification of a somewhat fantastic idea, like when in the Warner Brothers cartoon a barnyard dog says the ostrich child that Foghorn Leghorn has adopted “looks like someone beat him with an ugly stick”, or when a father threatens “to open a can of whoop...” well, never mind. But actually, for hundreds of years, and

to some extent still today, reading someone the riot act -- well, not to give too much away, but “Riot Act” should actually be capitalized -- had and has a very specific legal meaning.

In 1714, with the death of Queen Anne, the English (or, by that time, with the 1707 Act of Union merging the crowns of Scotland and England, the British,) were without an immediate successor to the kingship. Fearing a plunge back into the civil wars which had convulsed the country for much of the previous century, they looked for a relative of the last ruler everyone seemed to agree was legitimate, James I, and found a rather unimportant German prince named George, and imported him to sit on the throne. This did not sit well with much of the British populace, which led to a certain amount of unrest, civil but more commonly uncivil. And so Parliament passed the Riot Act, of which the preamble¹ states this situation with such length and elaboration you might think that *I* was its author. (Since the Protestant British had not yet adopted the calendar reforms introduced more than a hundred years before by Pope Gregory to catch up with the sun, and since they still celebrated the new year on March 25, rather than January 1, the date of the Act is sometimes given as 1715. The important thing is that it was in the first year of George’s reign, hence its citation in the British Statutes at Large: 1 Geo. I. §2, c. 5.)

Riot, defined by Sir William Blackstone (Commentaries on the Laws of England, Book 4, Chapter 11²) as “when three or more actually do an unlawful act of

1 “Whereas of late many rebellious riots and tumults have been in divers parts of this kingdom, to the disturbance of the public peace, and the endangering of his Majesty’s person and government, and the same are yet continued and fomented by persons disaffected to his Majesty presuming so to do, for that the punishments provided by the laws now in being are not adequate to such heinous offences; and by such rioters his Majesty and his administration have been most maliciously and falsely traduced, with an intent to raise divisions, and to alienate the affections of the people from his Majesty: therefore, for the preventing and suppressing of such riots and tumults, and for the more speedy and effectual punishing the offenders therein, be it enacted...”

2. <https://ebooks.adelaide.edu.au/b/blackstone/william/comment/book4.11.html>

violence, either with or without a common cause or quarrel...or do any other unlawful act with force and violence; or even do a lawful act, as removing a nuisance, in a violent and tumultuous manner," was a misdemeanor at common law. What the 1714 Riot Act did was raise the stakes. It announced that:

"If any persons to the number of twelve or more, being unlawfully, riotously, and tumultuously assembled together, to the disturbance of the public peace, at any time after the last day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and fifteen [so there was a grace period], and being required or commanded by any one or more justice or justices of the peace, or by the sheriff of the county, or his under-sheriff, or by the mayor, bailiff or bailiffs, or other head officer, or justice of the peace of any city or town corporate, where such assembly shall be, by proclamation to be made in the king's name, in the form hereinafter directed, to disperse themselves, and peaceably to depart to their habitations, or to their lawful business; shall, to the number of twelve or more (notwithstanding such proclamation made), unlawfully, riotously, and tumultuously remain or continue together by the space of one hour after such command or request made by proclamation, that then such continuing together to the number of twelve or more, after such command or request made by proclamation, shall be adjudged felony without benefit of clergy, and the offenders therein shall be adjudged felons, and shall suffer death as in case of felony without benefit of clergy."³

The proclamation didn't declare the assembly a riot, or make it one; that was a common-law issue. What it

3. "Benefit of clergy" was an old legal custom that allowed priests and monks to get away with less or no punishment. Since there were no clerical ID cards, the way to prove that you were a clergyman was to be able to read a little Latin, or read at all, since no one else would have even the barest education. Score one for literacy, though after a while you could qualify by just being able to recite a piece of scripture. It was basically a way for judges to reduce the draconian penalties prescribed by law at the time and give minor offenders a second chance. But as we see, it was steadily eroded, and eventually abolished in the early 1800's, as the British replaced the death penalty for smaller crimes with exile to Australia.

did was warn you and your eleven cohorts that if you continued your misdemeanor rioting for an hour after having been warned by a duly empowered officer, you were felons, subject to the death penalty. In effect, it created a new offense: failure to disperse.⁴

The law went on to specify exactly what the proclamation and order to disperse had to be. The Royal officer (I'm not sure if this term is entirely accurate, but I'm going to use it, rather than run through all the under-sheriffs and sub-bailiffs mentioned in the law) had to, "among the said rioters, or as near to them as he could safely come, with a loud voice command, or cause to be commanded silence to be, while proclamation is making, and after that, shall openly and with loud voice make or cause to be made proclamation":

"Our Sovereign Lord (Lady) the King [Queen] chargeth and commandeth all persons, being assembled, immediately to disperse themselves, and peaceably to depart to their habitations, or to their lawful business, upon the pains contained in the Act made in the first year of King George, for preventing tumults and riotous assemblies. GOD save the King [Queen]."

(Note that the warning does not tell the crowd how long they have to disperse. It also assumes a certain amount of education on the part of the rioters, that they would know which of the Acts passed in the first year of George's reign the officer meant. And later on, which George. I also wonder if, in subsequent centuries when the ending of the third person singular changed to "s", if it were permissible to use that form of the verb, or if the archaic form was required. Oddly, though the Act, before giving the wording of the proclamation, says that it should be "in these or words like in effect", there have been cases where omitting the prayer for divine protection over the monarch, or even the "in the first year", made the

4. This is well explained in an 1863 New Hampshire case, *State v. Russell*, 45 N.H. 83. It's interesting that it cites English cases decided well after American independence, so that they are those of a foreign country. Imagine what the late Justice Antonin Scalia, who famously savaged his brethren's taking into account the legal customs of other nations in *Roper v. Simmons*, 543 US 551 (2005), would have thought!

proclamation invalid. *Rex v. Woolcock*, 5 C. & P. 516; *Reg. v. Child*, 4 Car. & P. 442, respectively.)⁵

Once the ultimatum had been issued, section III of the Act authorized and required the king's officer to command the assistance of "all his Majesty's subjects of age...to seize and apprehend such persons so unlawfully, riotously and tumultuously continuing together after proclamation made, as aforesaid, and forthwith to carry the persons so apprehended before one or more of his Majesty's justices of the peace of the county or place where such persons shall be so apprehended, in order to their being proceeded against for such their offences according to law."

And if any of the rioters got hurt in the process, well, the officers, those assisting them, and the sovereign would be "free, discharged and indemnified."

(Blackstone, in Book 4, Chapter 14, Section 2.3, on justifiable homicide, notes that "In case of a riot, or rebellious assembly, the officers endeavoring to disperse the mob are justifiable in killing them, both at common law, and by the riot act.") So basically, for the suppression of a riot, any amount or kind of force was allowed, and I would imagine that a lot of the warned rioters never quite made it to court to be tried as felons without benefit of clergy. Oops.

Section IV extended the law, making it a felony to attack a church or other building in the course of the riot; section V criminalized anyone who interfered with the making of the proclamation in section II. A colleague suggested that a mob intent on violence might not quiet down to listen to the Royal officer, and wondered what happened in those

5. Reg." is short for "regina", Latin for "queen"; "rex" is Latin for "king". In this country, the plaintiff in a criminal case is the state or the people thereof, or the U.S., in the UK and other countries that acknowledge the sovereignty of the British crown, it's the occupant of Buckingham Palace. Today, the abbreviation has been abbreviated to "R", so you don't have to worry about the royal gender. "Car. & P.", or "C. & P.", stands for "Carrington & Payne", who compiled English cases in the early 1800's. Some volumes of this are available on Google Books. For more on English citations, see <http://citations.duhaime.org/Country/United%20Kingdom.aspx>.

circumstances. According to this section, if you didn't let the person issuing the warning make himself heard, you were *immediately* subject to arrest for felony, no need to wait the hour. It would seem that there must have been people who complained that through no fault of their own they hadn't heard the proclamation, but I didn't run across any such cases, confirming my abovementioned suspicion that not a lot of accused rioters actually went to trial.

Section VI is quite interesting: if a building should be damaged in the course of a riot, the town where it was located, and its inhabitants, were liable. This idea of responsibility actually predates the 1714 Act, and has continued long after, so that if you search on "riot act" in a case law database, most of your results will turn on this issue, not the cooler one with which this article is mainly concerned. (The Riot Damages Act of 1886 expanded on this, and is still being applied today.)

The last few sections specified that the Act be read at the quarterly meetings of the courts, that actions under it commence within a year of the crime, and that it would apply in Scotland as well.

In other words, there was a lot of Riot Act besides the part that would be read aloud. So the expression we use is actually wrong, because the officer is not "reading the Riot Act", but only a small, specified part of it. (Except at the quarterly court sessions. Compare to "reading [someone] his rights.") On the other hand, "I read to them *from* the Riot Act" just doesn't have the same ring. "Invoke the Riot Act," though, isn't bad, is it?

Nevertheless, according to the Oxford English Dictionary, by 1763, writers were already describing the action of the Royal officer as "reading the Riot Act", and, somewhat astoundingly, it had come into its modern, metaphorical sense by 1784.

Now, there had been other Riot Acts, which simply defined riot and/or directed the suppression of such assemblies, passed under Richard II, in 1393,

Henry IV, in 1411, and Henry V, in 1414. (And can be found at www.legislation.gov.uk, in facing columns of the original medieval French and translated into English, or in the Statutes of the Realm database on HeinOnline. The citations are 17 Ric. II c. 7; 13 Hen. IV c. 7, and 2 Hen. V Stat. 1 c. 8.)

And in fact, most of the Act actually went back over 150 years. In my research, I found a 2006 Maryland Appeals Court case, *Schlamp v. State*, 390 Md. 724, 891 A.2d 327⁶, which deals with whether a particular individual was actually engaged in riot, but in the process gives some valuable information about the procedures for suppressing one. It refers to two laws, one from 1549, and the other from 1553. As Blackstone explains (Book 4, Chapter 11), “The riotous assembling of twelve persons, or more, and not dispersing upon proclamation ... was first made high treason by statute 3 & 4 Edw. VI. c. 5. ... but that statute was repealed by statute 1 Mar. c. 1. among the other treasons; though the prohibition was in substance re-enacted, with an inferior degree of punishment, by statute 1 Mar. St. 2. c. 12. ...in which cases, if the persons were commanded by proclamation to disperse, and they did not, it was by the statute of Mary made felony, but within the benefit of clergy; and also the act indemnified the peace officers and their assistants, if they killed any of the mob in endeavoring to suppress such riot. This was thought a necessary security in that sanguinary reign, when popery was intended to be re-established, which was likely to produce great discontents: but at first it was made only for a year, and was afterwards continued for that queen’s life. And, by statute 1 Eliz. c. 16. when a reformation in religion was to be once more attempted, it was revived and continued during her life also; and then expired.” The Edwardian law was very close to the Georgian one, including the specification of the wording; the Marian was only a single paragraph. But

⁶ I realized after finding and excitedly reading this case that it had actually been brought to my attention some three weeks earlier by Julie Horst.

the spirit and effect were there, just not the name -- so not the idiom.⁷

Now, let’s imagine that you wanted to hear an actual “reading of the Riot Act,” a warning to a crowd to disperse or suffer the consequences. Where could you do it?

Unfortunately, not in the UK anymore. In 1967, the Criminal Law Act cleaned up a lot of “Obsolete or Unnecessary Enactments” from the previous 700 or so years, including the Riot Acts passed under Richard and the Henry, and most of the 1714 Act (Schedule 3, Part III.) And in 1973, the Statute Law Repeals Act, Schedule I, Part V, got rid of the rest. The Public Order Act of 1986 defines the crime of riot, but doesn’t give instructions for its suppression. Even the 1787 extension of the English Riot Act to Ireland was repealed by the Criminal Law Act of 1997.

What about here in this country? When our state and federal codes were coming into form, the Riot Act was already well established; surely it must have made its way into, or at least influenced, some of our laws. Well, a few. Perhaps it was seen as an instrument of British tyranny before the Revolutionary War, something to be swept away along with unwarranted searches and quartering of troops in private homes.

California law, for instance, since 1872 has defined the crime of riot in Penal Code 404, but then goes on, in section 409, to define a separate misdemeanor crime of failing to leave the scene of a riot after having been lawfully warned to disperse. (But there’s an interesting balance: first, section 403 makes it a crime to break up an assembly that is lawful, and then section 410 makes it a crime for a magistrate or officer who hears about a riot to neglect to suppress it!) It’s not until sections 726-727 that we get the Riot Act-ish provisions that “Where any number of persons ... are unlawfully or riotously assembled ...

⁷ Find them at <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=pst.000017915519;view=1up;seq=198>

the [county or town officials] ... must go among the persons assembled, or as near to them as possible, and command them, in the name of the people of the state, immediately to disperse,” and then, “If the persons assembled do not immediately disperse, such magistrates and officers must arrest them, and to that end may command the aid of all persons present or within the county.” The key case on the subject is *People v. Sklar*, 1 Cal. Supp. 90, 111 Cal.App. Supp. 776, 292 P. 1068 (App. Dep’t Super. Ct. 1930,) or at least, it was key to my researches, as it states: “This English statute has been the model for laws adopted by various states of this country.” Which set me on a new path of inquiry.

I learned that various states have kept different parts of the Riot Act. Some require a warning. Others make refusal to disperse a separate crime, and just sort of assume that a warning will be given. Others grant immunity to those engaged in suppressing riots. Most hold localities liable for property damage from riots (especially if the authorized local officials failed to prevent the riot.)

Also, the numbers of participants required to qualify as a riot varies from state to state, from the Riot Act’s dozen down to five or even three (as under the Common Law.)

Connecticut, apparently, used to have a process of warning a crowd, so that a 1969 case, *State v. Greenwald*, 6 Conn. Cir. Ct. 85, 265 A.2d 720, refers to the riot act being read to a crowd of students at the U.Conn. campus in Storrs the previous year. But that same year, the sections of the Connecticut Code on dealing with riots, 53-169 to 1980, were repealed.

Louisiana Revised Statutes Section 14:329.3 allows “any law enforcement or peace officer or public official responsible for keeping the peace may [to] issue a command to disperse ...if he reasonably believes that riot is occurring or about to occur. The command to disperse shall be given in a manner reasonably calculated to be communicated to the assemblage,” and then that “whoever willfully fails to

comply with a lawful command to disperse shall be punished.”

Washington offers immunity to those assisting the police in their duties (Revised Code Section 9.01.055) and defines a crime of failure to disperse (Section 9A.84.020). Montana, too.

Florida has kept the English act pretty nearly, or shows a strong influence from it (Florida Statutes, Section 870.04): “If any number of persons, whether armed or not, are unlawfully, riotously, or tumultuously assembled in any county, city, or municipality, the sheriff or the sheriff’s deputies... [list of qualified officers omitted]...or any other peace officer, shall go among the persons so assembled, or as near to them as may be done with safety, and shall in the name of the state command all the persons so assembled immediately and peaceably to disperse. If such persons do not thereupon immediately and peaceably disperse, such officers shall command the assistance of all such persons in seizing, arresting, and securing such persons in custody. If any person present being so commanded to aid and assist in seizing and securing such rioter or persons so unlawfully assembled, or in suppressing such riot or unlawful assembly, refuses or neglects to obey such command, or, when required by such officers to depart from the place, refuses and neglects to do so, the person shall be deemed one of the rioters or persons unlawfully assembled, and may be prosecuted and punished accordingly.”

So has Georgia (Official Code of Georgia, § 38-2-303): “(a) Before using any military force in suppression of any riot, rout, tumult, mob, or other lawless or unlawful assembly or combination, it shall be the duty of the officer in command of the force, or some person deputed by him, to command the persons composing the riotous or unlawful assembly or mob to disperse and return peaceably to their abodes and businesses. In no case shall it be necessary to use any set or particular form of words in ordering the dispersion of any riotous, tumultuous, or unlawful assembly, nor shall any command be necessary when

the officer or person, in order to give it, would be put in imminent danger of bodily harm or loss of life or where the unlawful assembly or mob is engaged in the commission or perpetration of any felony, in assaulting or attacking any civil officer or person called to aid him in the preservation of the peace, or is otherwise engaged in actual violence to person or property. (b) Any person or persons composing or taking part in any riot, rout, mob, tumult, or lawless combination or assembly who, after being duly commanded to disperse as provided in subsection (a) of this Code section, willfully and intentionally fail to do so shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than one nor more than five years." The Alabama Code's wording is almost identical (Section 31-2-115.)

Other provisions derived from the Riot Act can be found in New Jersey Statutes 2C:33-1; North Carolina General Statutes § 14-288.5; Iowa Code § 723.3; Oklahoma Statutes 21 O.S. § 1316; and the Texas and West Virginia Codes. (The Virginia code, Section 18.2-406, has a clause which, though it's not really on point because it describes the offense of riot rather than prescribing what to do about it, is so fun that I must include it: "Whenever ... [an] assembly actually tends to inspire persons of ordinary courage with well-grounded fear of serious and immediate breaches of public safety, peace or order, then such assembly is an unlawful assembly." I just wonder what the test is for ordinary courage; is it like that for ordinary skill in the art in patent litigation?)

There is a *federal* Anti-Riot Act (21 USC 2101, PL 90-284), passed in 1968 in response to urban and campus protests, and just in time to be used against the organizers of the demonstrations at the Democratic Party convention in Chicago that year (though not the police who also rioted there.) But it's just one of those laws that turns a state crime into a federal one with a crossing-state-lines provision, so that "anyone who travels in interstate or foreign commerce or uses any facility of interstate or foreign commerce, including, but not limited to, the mail, telegraph, telephone, radio, or television, with intent

(1) to incite a riot; or
 (2) to organize, promote, encourage, participate in, or carry on a riot; or
 (3) to commit any act of violence in furtherance of a riot; or
 (4) to aid or abet any person in inciting or participating in or carrying on a riot or committing any act of violence in furtherance of a riot; and who either during the course of any such travel or use or thereafter performs or attempts to perform any other overt act for any purpose specified in subparagraph (A), (B), (C), or (D) of this paragraph [paragraph (1), (2), (3), or (4) of this subsection]--
 Shall be fined under this title, or imprisoned not more than five years, or both."

And another federal law, 10 USC § 254 (when it was enacted in 1956 it was section 334; it was slightly revised in the Defense Appropriations Acts of 2006 and 2007) reads: "Whenever the President considers it necessary to use the militia or the armed forces under this chapter [10 USCS §§ 251 et seq.], he shall, by proclamation, immediately order the insurgents to disperse and retire peaceably to their abodes within a limited time." So it sounds as if it was inspired by the Riot Act, but works more generally; the President doesn't actually have to stand in front of the insurgents and make the proclamation in a loud voice.

I don't know if a Tweet qualifies, though.

CANDIDATE FOR NOCALL VP/PRESIDENT ELECT

Jocelyn Stilwell-Tong



Title: Law Librarian

Organization: California Court of Appeal, Sixth Appellate District

City: San Jose

Years Employed: 4

Education: MLIS, JD

Previous Employment:

Organization: Nossaman LLP

Title: Research Librarian

Years Employed: 7

Candidate Statement:

Back in 2006, soon after I moved to California, I reached out to NOCALL in the form of Mary Staats for information on the local job market. From that day to now, NOCALL has been there to support my career, my interests, my professional network, and my goals. I’ve tried to contribute to NOCALL’s mission “to promote law librarianship and information services, to develop and increase the usefulness of law libraries, to foster a spirit of cooperation among members of the law library profession, and to promote the exchange of information and ideas among those law libraries.” (NOCALL Constitution, Article II). I’m honored to be nominated as NOCALL’s Vice-President/President-Elect.

As our current VP-President Elect, David Holt, has said, by focusing on teamwork and group advocacy, we can raise the profile of our profession, and highlight our own work while doing so. I hope to continue his focus on advocacy during my tenure as president. These strategies will be useful to us all.

I also hope to focus our group’s attention on the future of our law libraries, especially our future law librarians. Technology has hollowed out many of the traditional entry-level positions in our field. I believe that we will need all our insights, from academic, law firm, and government libraries, to help understand how to make our organization vital and useful to people just starting out in their careers as law librarians, as well as people who are mid-career and who are seasoned professionals. By focusing on outreach now, we can foster a vital NOCALL for many years to come.

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Spring Institute Committee: Vendor Liaison, 2018

Nominations Committee: Member, 2016

Spring Institute Committee: Local Arrangements, 2016

Technology Committee: Member, 2012-2013; Chair, 2013-2014

Community Service Committee: Co-Chair, 2010-2011

Academic Relations Committee: Member, 2008 - 2010

Other Professional Activities:

2017 Graduate, [Copyright X](#) Course, Section D

AALL Planning Committee Member, 2016

CANDIDATE FOR NOCALL TREASURER

Nancy F. McEnroe

Title: Reference Librarian

Organization: Alameda County Law Library

City: Oakland

Years Employed: 6

Education:

MLS, Southern Connecticut State University

JD, University of Connecticut School of Law



Previous Employment:

Organization: Folger Levin & Kahn

Title: Librarian

Years Employed: 1

Candidate Statement

It is an honor to be nominated as a candidate for Treasurer of NOCALL.

At this point in time, librarianship finds itself in an interesting position. Experts predicted that the internet would make our profession obsolete; yet, reliance on libraries and librarians is increasing according to the [Pew Foundation](#), especially with the younger generation. Librarians have always helped people sort the wheat from the chaff in terms of the cost, quality, and reliability of information. As law librarians, we continue to act as guides to people -- students, new attorneys, administrators and, in my case, anyone who walks in off a busy, urban street - to the reliable legal information resources.

Over the years of my membership in NOCALL, I have only been an observer of its leadership. I have admired those dedicated members who have been active in the continuing development of the profession of law librarianship. I would look forward to this first opportunity to join in and carry on the work.

Professional Activities

Member, NOCALL and ACLL

Publications

Articles authored on legal research information sources for the public audience can be found on ACLL's [The Advance Sheet](#).

CANDIDATE FOR NOCALL MEMBER-AT-LARGE

Steven R. Feller, J.D.; M.L.I.S

Title: Reference Librarian, Part Time
Organization: Marin County Law Library
City: San Rafael



Education:
 BA, University of California at Berkeley
 JD, John F. Kennedy University School of Law
 MLIS, San Jose State University

Previous Employment:
Organization: San Francisco Law School
Title: Associate Professor of Law
Years Employed: Five

Organization: John F. Kennedy School of Law
Title: Director, Law Library

Candidate Statement

My name is Steven Feller and I am looking for the opportunity to give back to the law library community. Though I spent some time in my career as an attorney, and some time as a law professor, it is the time spent as a law librarian that has truly brought the most job satisfaction. It is certainly a lot more than merely dealing with books and information; it is ultimately about taking care of people by connecting them to needed information. I have been fortunate to work with some great colleagues over the years and would like to share my education and experience, perhaps on special projects and other collaborations. Now that I am semi-retired, I believe I have enough time to devote to NOCALL activities.

CANDIDATE FOR NOCALL MEMBER-AT-LARGE

Pati Traktman

Title: Librarian

Organization: Rogers Joseph O'Donnell

City: San Francisco

Years Employed: 1987 - present

Education:

BA, English, S.F. State University;

MLIS, U.C. Berkeley

Previous Employment:

Organization: Steefel Levitt & Weiss

Title: Librarian

Years Employed: 1982-1987



Candidate Statement

When I was young my Dad would take us to the public library every Saturday afternoon. I would load up on books, one for each day of the week. My Dad liked to chat with the librarians. One day I overheard her telling him that she was looking forward to going home that evening, sitting down with a good novel and having a grilled cheese sandwich with tomato soup for dinner. In other words, my definition of heaven. I wanted to be a librarian from that moment on. Then in college I stumbled onto a page-filing job and discovered law libraries.

Yes, there have been quiet evenings with a good novel. And the occasional grilled cheese with soup. But librarianship has provided so much more: intellectual challenges, personal growth, professional recognition, pride, comradeship.

I would be honored to become a Board Member at Large to give back to a profession that has given me so much.

NOCALL Committees, Offices and Activities

Chair, NOCALL Union List Committee

Other Professional Activities

Co-Coordinator, San Francisco Medium Sized Firm Librarians Group

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Member at Large • Sarah Lin, Reed Smith LLP • memberatlarge@nocall.org
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Archives • Hosted at Stanford Law Library • archives@nocall.org
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COMMUNICATION

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Website • Julie Horst, Ninth Circuit Library • webmaster@nocall.org
Wiki • Jaye Lapachet, JL Consulting • wiki@nocall.org
Technology • David Holt, UC Davis School of Law • technology@nocall.org

EDUCATION

Education • education@nocall.org
Networking • April Eudy, Latham & Watkins LLP • networking@nocall.org
Spring Institute • David Holt, UC Davis School of Law • springinstitute@nocall.org

MEMBERSHIP

Academic Relations • Kristina Chamorro, student • academicrelations@nocall.org
Membership • Jessica Brasch, California Judicial Center Library • membership@nocall.org
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