



NOCALL News

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

March-April 2006

Volume 26, Number 4

President's Message

As I sat down to write the President's message, I made a list of the activities which have taken place in the last couple of months and the ones that are ongoing, and I am completely overwhelmed. NOCALL is an incredibly active chapter with a dedicated team of volunteers. My hat is off to everyone who contributes—your efforts create an amazing number of opportunities for all of us.

At the end of the first ever online election, I would like to congratulate Coral Henning, our Vice President/President Elect, Julie Horst, our Treasurer, and Greg Fite, a Member-at-Large. For the second Member-at-Large position there was a tie and we are currently in the middle of a run off election between Peg LaFrance, Janet Fischer and Sharon Lahey. The election will close Thursday April 6. If you have any questions or comments about the online election format—please be sure to send them to my attention.

The Children's Book Drive is currently underway. Many of our members are currently collecting book donations for the Children's Book Project in San Francisco. There is still time to set one up in your library and the process is very simple. You collect books for a set amount of time (we even provide some suggestions on how to market to your users) and at the end of the designated period, Children's Book Project will come to your office and collect the donations.

NOCALL is actively working to develop a relationship with SJSU School of Library and Information Science. Academic Relations Chair Amy Wright and I met Ken Haycock, Director of SJSU SLIS and we are excited about our current and future collaboration. In the first discussion we talked about curriculum, internship and placement, student awards and other ways to help one another. Dr. Haycock accepted NOCALL's invitation to be our VIP at the AALL meeting in St Louis this year.

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March 31-April 1 was the Spring Institute, a joint institute with all the California chapters taking place in Sacramento. We were privileged to have 3 VIPs, Susan Hildreth, the California State Librarian, Timothy Coggins, the Chair of the AALL Government Relations Committee and Associate Dean for Library & Information Services and Professor of Law at the University of Richmond School of Law and Mary Alice Baish, AALL Associate Washington Affairs Representative. The presentations were wonderful and the Friday night riverboat cruise was a blast! I would like to thank Prano Amjadi, her committee, Patrick Meyer, the SCALL committee, Ellie Slade and the SANDALL committee for their hard work in creating this wonderful event. I would also like to thank our vendors, without whom we could not produce the quality events we enjoy.

Other completed activities for the year include the Winter Workshop on “a Preview of Coming Attractions” on February 8. On March 13 NOCALL co-sponsored a telecast with the American Association of Law Libraries, the Special Libraries Association, the American Library Association, and the League of Women Voters, among others on Open Government for National Sunshine Week. Both of these events were well attended and received very positive feedback. A huge thank you to Fran Jones and Susanne Dyer for making these events happen.

Stay tuned for details about the May Business Meeting which will take place at the Marines Memorial Club in San Francisco sponsored by Thomson West!



NOCALL News

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The Northern California Association of Law Libraries assumes no responsibility for the statements and opinions advanced by the contributors to the association's publications. Editorial views do not necessarily represent the official position of the Northern California Association of Law Libraries.

<p>Editor:</p> <p>Mary Pinard, Sacramento County Public Law Library mpinard@saclaw.org</p>	<p>Committee Members/Contributing Editors:</p> <p>Nora Levine, Reed Smith LLP Mark Mackler, California DOJ, San Francisco Erin Murphy, UC Davis Law Library Susan Llano, UC Davis Law Library</p>
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- Sept/Oct – Sept. 16
- Nov/Dec – Nov. 4
- Jan/Feb – Jan. 6
- Mar/Apr – Mar. 3
- May/June – May 5

MUSINGS FROM MARK

Mark Mackler
California Department of Justice
Attorney General's Library

YOU CAN'T PLEASE ALL THE PEOPLE ALL THE TIME...

Some of you might know that my monthly Library newsletter is called "Eyes on the Library." Typically, it consists of Top Reference Questions of the Month, New Books and Editions, a short article, and a cartoon. The cartoon is always law or lawyer-related. This month's cartoon, which I pirated from the *New Yorker*, shows a little boy walking away from his parents. In one hand he carries a good sportsmanship award, and in the other hand he carries a baseball glove. The mother says to the father "Come on, dear, just because he won the good sportsmanship award doesn't mean that he won't get into law school."

Over the course of the next several days, I received almost a dozen complimentary calls and e-mails about the March "Eyes." But one e-mail made me shudder: "I did not enjoy the cartoon you chose to include this month. I am tired of lawyer-bashing in the real world, and I really don't expect to see the same old, tired, stereotypical lawyer jokes when I come to work...Frankly, every time someone close to me tells a lawyer joke, it's like a small sucker punch to my morale."

Since the attorney doesn't know me and I don't know the attorney, I responded by e-mail. I wrote: "Dear _____, My choice of that cartoon was not meant to offend or hurt anyone. Sincerely, Mark (Shhh) Mackler."

SPEAKING OF OFFENSIVE... Those of you who listen to KCBS know Mike Sugerman's "About the Bay" in which he features interesting happenings and news events from our own Bay Area. Recently, Mike aired "On This Episode of Bachelor Mayor" and took on whether or not Mayor Newsom's divorce should be covered by the media. The Mayor argued that the media should leave his personal life alone. However, Rachel Gordon (who does a great job of covering City politics for the *Chronicle*) said "No, I don't agree with that at all. His marriage was high-profile, he's a public figure, and he's currently dating a public figure. Besides, it's not like the Mayor is going out with a quiet little librarian." Arrgh!

On behalf of all loyal *NOCALL News* readers, *Musings* took it on itself to e-mail Rachel Gordon to express its grave misgivings:

Dear Rachel,

I heard your "Quiet Librarian" comment this morning on KCBS Radio. The truth is that many of us would love to date Gavin Newsom, and I would bet my bun that he would love to date many of us! Librarians can be hot and attractive

and Gavin would be proud to be seen in a public place with such librarians, especially law librarians who are the hottest of all librarians. Seriously, I love your work covering City government for the *Chronicle*.

Two hours later, I received the following e-mail from Rachel: Dear Mark, Thanks for the e-mail. My brother-in-law is a public librarian in Arizona, so I have a special affinity. Rachel.

AND FINALLY... Take a tip from *Musings* and subscribe to *Customer Service Forum*. Twice a month you'll receive a free, three-page e-mail newsletter for customer service professionals, which all of us are (even if we are not dating Gavin). It's well-written and deals with practical issues and problems. Try it out and see if it works for you. Send a blank e-mail to:
SUBSCRIBE-Customer_Service_Forum@smtp01.briefingsmail.com.



Article Alert!

Susan Nevelow Mart, Reference Librarian and Adjunct Professor of Law, University of California Hastings (and NOCALL member) has published an article in *Law Library Journal*.

Let the People Know the Facts: Can Government Information Removed from the Internet Be Reclaimed? 98 *Law Libr. J.* 1

(2006), can be found at
http://www.aallnet.org/products/pub_lj_v98n01/2006-01.pdf

This article includes a probing analysis of the rationales used to justify the removal of certain types of government information from the Internet, as well as suggestions of methods that public interest groups and their constituents can use to help return the information to the Internet.

Professional Reading in Review

By Susan Llano
U.C. Davis Law Library

“Raised by Wolves” by James G. Neal, *Library Journal*, v.131, no.3, February 15, 2006, p.42,

<http://www.libraryjournal.com/article/CA6304405.html>

The author discusses the growing trend in academic libraries of hiring individuals without a library degree for professional librarian positions. He refers to these new professionals as “wild” because they have been trained in different disciplines and have different (he actually refers to them as “feral”) values. He also discusses the blurring of lines between staff and librarian duties, the impact of distance learning to the profession and the changing nature of librarianship.

“Extreme Makeover: Law Libraries get a Whole New Look” *Chicago Lawyer*, v.29, no.2, February 2006.

Law office remodels are reflecting the growing use of technology in the library. Gone are the libraries that are modeled after “British gentleman’s clubs.” They are being replaced by white walls and fluorescent lights. The 2005 AmLaw Tech survey revealed that nearly 50% of the firms surveyed had less shelf space than in 2004. But as print collections and shelf space shrinks, firms have to worry about historical materials. Will materials that are online now, stay online?

“Google Subpoena roils the Web: U.S. effort raises privacy issues” by Hiawatha Bray, *Boston Globe*, January 21, 2006, p.A1.

<http://tinyurl.com/7wjyg>

The government’s request for millions of search records from Google and other prominent search engines has caused concern among privacy activists. According to the article, the government claims that they are not seeking information about individuals, but the subpoena has drawn attention to how major search services have become repositories of personal data. So far, Google has refused to comply with the request and they are scheduled for another hearing on March 13th. In the meantime, the author suggests that those concerned about privacy might consider using Scroogle (scroogle.org) or other internet proxies that hide the address of the searcher.

“Copyright Office Sides with Publishers in Proposal for Handling ‘Orphan’ Works”, by Andrea L. Foster, *Chronicle of Higher Education*, v.52, no.24, February 17, 2006, p.A39

In a 133 page report, the Copyright Office has recommended that people that republish orphan works should pay “reasonable compensation” if the copyright owners surface and demand payment (see <http://www.copyright.gov/orphan>). For non-profit institutions, like libraries, payment should not be necessary if they immediately stop using the orphan work once contacted by the owners. One advocacy group, Public Knowledge, claims that institutions could still face infringement suits and large payouts if the copyright recommendation becomes law. Also, who is to decide what is “reasonable compensation?”

The Effects of the 1906 Disaster on Law and Government in San Francisco

Paula Lichtenberg, Librarian
Keker & Van Nest LLP

*From the 10th floor of a ruined skyscraper a lawyer hung out his shingle, with a notice that he had moved because the elevators were not running.
(Sunset Magazine, October 1906)*

The fracture of the San Andreas Fault and four subsequent days of fires left San Francisco with 225,000 people homeless (out of a population of 400,000), over 3000 dead and a burned area of almost five square miles. Members of the legal community were not unaffected by this unprecedented disaster. Lawyers and judges were dislocated from their offices and courtrooms as the fire swept through the Financial and Business districts along Montgomery and Market, and in the Civic Center. Many of them lost their homes as well. Police and politicians were similarly affected as police stations and municipal buildings crumbled. Files and city records were destroyed,



Portsmouth Square and Hall of Justice.
Photo courtesy California Historical Society.

along with 46,000 volumes in the County Law Library, which was located in City Hall. (Criminal records were saved, however, when the police poured beer on a canvas covering the files they had pulled from the Hall of Justice on Kearny before it was consumed by the fire.) Petty criminals were released because of damage to the jail (on Broadway), although prisoners convicted of serious crimes were taken to San Quentin.

The damage in terms of lives and property was enormous, but also disturbing was the loss of democracy and the rule of elected government. Those in charge found themselves overwhelmed by the destruction’s magnitude, and some of the decisions they made proved to be both unwise and illegal.

Civilian government after the quake

Attorney Garret McEnerney was one of the men who came up with the idea that a citizens’ committee be established -- not to assist, but to replace, the elected government. Pro-labor elected municipal officials were replaced the day of the quake (April 18th) by a Citizens’ Committee of 50, which was made up almost entirely of business and professional men and members of the upper class. The committee and its numerous subcommittees duplicated municipal functions and determined among themselves when the elected officials could resume power. Mayor Eugene Schmitz appointed the Committee

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members and was titular head of the Committee, although former Mayor James Phelan held the actual power. Phelan was the head of the Finance Committee, which functioned independently from the Committee of 50. Not surprisingly, relief efforts focused on the wealthier parts of town, not on the poorer neighborhoods or among minority populations.

“Shoot-to-Kill” Order

Fear of looting and disorder in the streets was rampant following the initial tremors. The first looter was shot and killed at 10 a.m., trying to break into Shreve’s Jewelry. In addition to news of actual crimes, false stories spread, similar to ones that had circulated in previous disasters, e.g., bodies had been found missing the ring finger, which had been cut off by a thief stealing jewelry. Reports such as these about disorder in the streets led advisors to the mayor, including McEnerney, to agree that a shoot-to-kill order was necessary, however doubtful its legality. Schmitz issued orders in the morning giving soldiers, police and special officers the authority to kill anyone found looting or committing any other crime. (The order also established a curfew after dark.) Schmitz’s orders were adopted by the Citizens’ Committee that afternoon, and McEnerney took it to a printer, where thousands of copies were made and plastered all over the city.

Mayor Schmitz also ordered that all liquor sales cease and that if his orders were disobeyed, the liquor should be confiscated and spilled in the street.



City Hall. Photo courtesy California Historical Society.

Martial Law

The shoot-to-kill order, the enormous presence of military forces on the streets and the actions of the military led to the widely held belief that martial law had been declared. In fact, martial law was never declared. Congress has to declare it, or the president as commander-in-chief, with the acceptance of Congress. Under martial law, civil authority is suspended and the military takes over, acting as police, courts and legislature. They may arrest and try civilians, seize private property and institute curfews; habeas corpus may be suspended.

While military law never officially existed, it existed de facto. Although the military was acting under the instructions of civilian authorities, there were curfews, the military seized private property, and while they arrested some criminals, they were authorized to shoot looters under the mayor’s shoot-to-kill proclamation.

Role of the Military and Other Special Forces

Brig. General Frederick Funston, acting commander of the Army’s Pacific Division, observed the chaotic scene from his home on Nob Hill, and on his own initiative, and without any request by government officials, ordered all available troops at the Presidio into the city. By 8 a.m., almost 2000 soldiers were made available to the police. General Funston noted that they were to “aid, not supersede” municipal authorities. Soon after, at the request of the mayor, soldiers were patrolling the streets, protecting government buildings and following the mayor’s order to shoot, not arrest, anyone caught looting.

Over the next few days, police and Army troops were supplemented by National Guard, special police, student cadets from the University of California and vigilantes, as well as other federal troops from the Navy, Marines and Coast Guard. Initially, the troops got a warm welcome, as they provided a sense of calm over the shattered, nervous city. During the course of their time in San Francisco, the military helped minimize looting by patrolling the city and aided in fighting the fires. The Army also assisted with distribution of food and helped set up and run refugee camps. Governor Pardee called the militia to patrol the streets, although he did not proclaim a state of emergency nor request military law. Division of responsibility among the various security units and cooperation among them did not always run smoothly, especially with the National Guard and special forces units, which were made up of frequently ill-prepared civilians.

Friction between the Military and Civilian Population

As time went on, friction developed between civilians and the military over the behavior of the armed forces:

- 1) The Army, with orders to keep people at a distance from the fire, prevented people from staying with their residences and businesses. It was widely assumed that the fire losses and damage would have been considerably less had people been allowed to stay at their homes and business, fighting the fires and retrieving their belongings.
- 2) “Reputable citizens” were commandeered off the street into forced labor to assist firefighters, clear streets or bury the dead. Private cars were seized for the relief efforts.
- 3) Whether national guardsmen and civilian forces took the shoot-to-kill order too seriously and believed they were operating under military law, whether it was because they had too inflated a sense of their authority or simply because they were as jittery as the civilians they had been a few days earlier, there were numerous cases of shootings and bayoneting and other unprofessional conduct by the security forces. Gunfire was heard frequently during the first few days. The Army had orders to shoot stray dogs that had been abandoned when their owners fled. In the Castro, a tethered horse was killed by guardsmen who mistook the animal for a looter. There are

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accounts of refugees being told by one soldier to get supplies from a store before the fire came, and as they exited the store, being accused of looting by a different soldier. A police officer was wounded by volunteers when he questioned their authority to carry arms.

4) According to official records, only nine looters were shot and killed. Later examination of the totals put the numbers at between 50 to 75 killed by the National Guard, civilian troops and others. Most of the victims were poor or minorities (e.g., Chinese, Italians, Negroes) and few of the cases were reported.

Two incidents involving prominent men, however, did draw considerable notice. A bank president and other respected citizens reported a shooting they had witnessed on the afternoon of April 19th on the Embarcadero (then East Street): An unidentified man was holding two chickens that had been released from a crate. A marine sentry, incorrectly thinking they were stolen, ordered him to drop them and then pricked the man with his bayonet. The man grabbed the rifle and ran away with it. Ordered to stop by National Guardsman Ernest Denicke, a member of a prominent family, the man kept running and Denicke shot and killed him. The body lay there for hours, until a soldier threw it into the Bay.

The most prominent case involved well-known businessman and member of the Red Cross Relief Committee, Heber C. Tilden. He was returning to San Francisco late on the night of April 22nd, after having taken his family to stay on the Peninsula. Tilden and a military escort were riding in a car with Red Cross markings. They were challenged by civilian guards as they traveled along Guerrero. At 26th and 24th Streets, the military aide yelled “Red Cross” and they were allowed to pass. They did the same when they got to the roadblock at 22nd St., but were fired upon and both were hit, Tilden mortally. The sentries said they thought they were operating under martial law and that they believed the car was stolen.

The Denicke and Tilden trials will be discussed later in this article.

Recovery

After the first few days of fighting the fires and worrying about looting and civic unrest, vigilante and civilian groups disbanded and relief efforts turned to efforts to provide food, temporary housing and office space, and to commence rebuilding. Many of the Citizens’ subcommittees disbanded and authority returned to the municipal government. The Army took over relief work. The Finance Committee, however, remained outside the control of the city government (and millions of dollars in relief money that was pouring into San Francisco was under their control). Courts reopened in temporary space, e.g., Superior Court at Temple Israel (California and Webster), while the Justice and Police Courts convened in the garage of the Pioneer

Automobile Company (Golden Gate and Octavia). The Supreme Court moved initially to the Century Club on Franklin. Saloons, which had been closed since the quake, were allowed to reopen on July 1st, and on July 2nd, the Army left.

Over 500 attorneys were listed in the “Temporary directory of San Francisco business and professional men....,” in offices scattered around the city, as well as in Oakland and Berkeley. With the courts and attorneys up and running, the litigation soon began.

Earthquake- Related Litigation

1) The government wanted to rebuild quickly and to do that, they needed insurance companies to pay their claims. Many insurers were reluctant to pay or at least to pay the full amount. Insurers said they didn’t have to pay for damages caused by an “act of God” (the earthquake) nor for buildings damaged by the fires and dynamiting,



Downtown ruins. Photo courtesy California Historical Society.

which they said was a result of the quake. They blamed a city government in chaos, with its authority usurped by federal troops and the militia. Mayor Schmitz testified in

one case that the municipality was in working order, that martial law was never in force, that the city government was functioning during the crisis period, and that the federal troops reported to the mayor. The judge directed the jury to return a verdict that unless, of course, that there was an earthquake exception, insurers had to pay against loss by fire, no matter what the cause of the fire. This outcome led many other insurers to pay up on their policies.

2) Trials were held for very few of the shootings of looters. These cases usually involved a prominent citizen.

In September 1906, three civilian sentries were tried for the shooting and killing of Heber Tilden. Defense attorneys said the civilian police never saw the Red Cross on the hood of the car and that the men acted in good faith, under the impression that Tilden and two other men in the car were looters who didn’t stop. They fired directly at the car only when the military aide accompanying Tilden returned their fire. Superior Court Judge Carroll Cook instructed the jury that the entire community believed it was under martial law. That mistaken belief would remove criminal intent. If the civilian guards believed the automobile had been stolen and they were preventing

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further commission of a felony by stopping it, they were justified, according to Judge Cook. The jury only took 18 minutes to vote not guilty.

Ernest Denicke faced manslaughter charges in November, also before Judge Cook in his temporary courtroom in the basement of Calvary Presbyterian Church. (Denicke had shot an unidentified man who took a rifle away from a marine sentry and then fled after the marine had pricked the man with his bayonet.) Cook gave similar instructions to the ones he had given in the Tilden trial. If the accused believed he was acting under martial law (which he did) when he shot the man and if the person shot was committing a felony, the shooting would be justified. Taking government property (the rifle) would be considered a felony. The jury had some concerns as to whether it was a felony, but after six hours they returned a verdict of not guilty.

3) Most looting, especially that done by members of the National Guard, was not reported. Claims were made, however, against soldiers who were observed “looting” stores of their liquor. On April 19th, Mayor Schmitz had ordered that police and military close all places where liquor was sold and that if that order was disobeyed, all the liquor in the place should be confiscated and spilled into the street. A captain in the Army misinterpreted that order and also General Funston’s approval of the confiscation of liquor. The captain issued a General Order that all liquor should be immediately seized and poured into the ground. Hearings were held later in 1906 and 1907. General Funston submitted testimony that the claims of the men whose stores and saloons were broken into – and their goods destroyed – had valid claims and should be paid. The War Department, however, denied all claims for compensation.

4) Reformers saw the rebuilding of the city as an opportunity to clean out the corrupt municipal government, while the business elite, led by former mayor and Finance Committee chair Phelan, saw it as a means to retain the power they had regained in the earthquake’s aftermath. The prosecutions for graft and bribery started in October of 1906 and went on for several years (until the investigations began to implicate the business leaders who were giving the bribes). In all, there were 383 indictments, although only Abe Ruef, a political boss and the power behind Mayor Schmitz, was convicted and served time in prison. (Ruef, an attorney by profession, provided access to the mayor and the board of supervisors, for a fee. The mayor’s conviction had been overturned on appeal.) Although Ruef was disbarred, he was paroled after serving four years and prospered as a real estate developer.

5) When Judge Carroll Cook was running for reelection in 1908, he was defeated not because of his instructions to the juries in the Tilden and Denicke shootings, but because he was caught up in the moral housecleaning the city was undergoing. Cook had earned the ire of police and reformers over the years for ordering injunctions protecting Barbary Coast brothels from interference by the police. At election time, it was revealed that two of the owners of the Dash –San Francisco’s first gay bar – were clerks in Cook’s court. A few years later the Red Light Abatement Act closed down most of the rest of saloons and resorts in the infamous Barbary Coast.

Read More about it

There are hundreds of programs and exhibits planned for the 100th anniversary of the 1906 Earthquake. Here are some good starting points for more information on publications, photos, web sites and other information:

“The Great Earthquake and Firestorm of 1906: How San Francisco Nearly Destroyed Itself,” by Philip L. Fradkin. University of California Press, (2005). A comprehensive look at the disaster.

Bancroft Library: 1906 San Francisco Earthquake and Fire.

Materials compiled from the Bancroft collections, along with those of the State Library, the Society of California Pioneers, the Huntington Library, Stanford University Libraries and the California Historical Society.
<http://bancroft.berkeley.edu/collections/earthquakeandfire/index2.html>

History Page, SF Genealogy website
Great collection of links to dozens of web sites.
<http://www.sfgenealogy.com/sf/history/hglinks.htm#1906>

Virtual Museum of the City of San Francisco (Gladys Hansen’s museum) <http://www.sfmuseum.org/>



Memorial: Mary Glennon 1949 – 2005

By Jenni Parrish, Director
U.C. Hastings College of the Law Library

With great sadness, NOCALL informs its membership of the death of Mary Glennon, a law librarian at Hastings College of the Law. Mary was a charter member of NOCALL.

On December 21, 2005, Mary passed away after a short but intense battle with stomach cancer. Mary began her career at Hastings in 1974 as a library assistant in Acquisitions. She earned the M.L.S. from U.C. Berkeley in 1979. Over her 31+ years at Hastings, Mary developed considerable expertise in all aspects of Technical Services, as well as Government Information and Archives. She was the Cataloger 1980-84, Cataloging Supervisor/California Documents Librarian, 1984-87, and became Head of Technical Services in 1987. Mary, a San Francisco native, had a strong interest in and knowledge of California history that complemented her work at Hastings. She took on the additional responsibility for archival management, including the Roger B. Traynor Archives, 65 Club Archives, and rare books in 2000. Mary always took a turn at the Reference Desk, believing firmly that it was important for a technical services librarian to know what the end user was seeking in the law library. There has never been a more dedicated Hastings librarian than Mary Glennon. The loss to the Hastings community and to those of us who worked most closely with her is staggering.

Mary leaves behind her longtime beloved friend and husband of eleven days, Donald Bullick. Don wrote a wonderful obituary for Mary which can be found at www.sfgate.com (December 28, 2005). She is also survived by her sister Ellen Gaghan, and her brothers, John and Frank Glennon. Mary was a loving and proud aunt of her seven nieces and nephews.

The Hastings Law Library has established a memorial fund in Mary's honor for the purchase of rare books. Checks for this purpose should be made out to Hastings College of the Law, and directed to Jenni Parrish, U.C. Hastings College of the Law Library, 200 McAllister Street, San Francisco, CA 94102

**This memorial has been adapted from an announcement originally posted on the law-lib listserv on 02/02/06.*

Remembering Mary

By Grace Takatani, Catalog Librarian
U.C. Hastings College of the Law Library

Friendship, like marriage, often takes time to grow. Mary and I both began as library assistants at Hastings College of the Law Library in 1974, she in acquisitions and, I in U.S. documents. Many of the law students then were older than we were then, a number of them being Vietnam veterans. Somehow thirty one years passed, and we were remarking on how young the students seem. We both found library work suited us and eventually, with the support of our then director, Dan Henke, we each managed to attend UC Berkeley's graduate Library Science program, Mary job sharing with Linda Weir, and a few years later, I, working part time in California documents.

Now one month without her, I still expect to hear her voice or think I will find her when I pop into her office. Watching Bleak House now showing on PBS, those of us who knew Mary, think of her, for Dickens was her favorite writer.

Mary was an amazing person. There was always something else to discover that she knew about, something more she did. She wrote, she painted, she loved reading, of course, especially Dickens, along with Hardy and Trollope, and was a wonderful story teller. She was an excellent librarian and archivist, loved history, but most of all, she loved her family and friends. That included, of course, all of the non-human ones, mostly dogs, but also cats, birds, rabbits and ducks. The stories about all of their antics added laughter through the years. One result of her love of animals was that the Hastings library has a very fine animal law collection.

Mary was also a wonderful teacher. Looking back, I know how much I learned from her. It was not just learning what was important as a librarian, Mary always seemed to have a natural sense of what is most important in life. She always generously shared her skills and never stopped; from teaching legal research, to gently explaining to a new library assistant that the label on a book should be readable so the student looking for it could find it, to the last lesson she shared, that an unfair fate can be faced with grace and love.

Mary's presence will always be felt by those of us in the Hastings library, as well as those who use the collection. The knowledge she brought to shaping the collection and the high standards she set in place as a commitment to making it useful and accessible, are contributions of a lifetime of dedication and love.

In her leaving, Mary has left us projects conceived, tasks to complete, dreams to dream, but most of all friendship to share, and memories to keep.

MEMBERSHIP NEWS

The names of members who have joined NOCALL since publication of the 2004-2005/2005-2006 NOCALL Directory and since the last newsletter are listed below, as well as changes and corrections for continuing members. Any corrections, changes, or additions to the Directory should be sent to:

Ramona Martinez
NOCALL Membership Chair
UC Berkeley School of Law Library
227A Boalt Hall # 7210
Berkeley, CA 94720-7210
Phone: (510) 643-2947
Fax: (510) 642-9122
Email: rmartinez@law.berkeley.edu

DIRECTORY UPDATE: Hopefully you have all received your new directories! If you haven't, please let me know.

New Members

Melissa Beuoy
Evening Services Librarian
Golden Gate University Law Library
536 Mission Street, Plaza Level
San Francisco, CA 94105
Phone: (415) 442-6689
Fax: (415) 512-9395
Email: mbeuou@ggu.edu

Helena Eldemir
Knowledge Manager/Attorney
Littler Mendelson
650 California Street
San Francisco, CA 94115
Phone: (415) 677-4081
Email: heldemir@yahoo.com

Barbara Fullerton
Manager of Librarian Relations
10K Wizard
1950 Stemmons Freeway, Suite 3014
Dallas, TX 75207
Phone: (214) 800-4576
Fax: (214) 800-4565
Email: bfullerton@10kwizard.com

Craig Griffith
Manager, Librarian Relations
Thomson West
425 Market Street, 4th Floor
San Francisco, CA 94105
Phone: (415) 344-3961
Fax: (415) 344-4960
Email: craig.griffith@thomson.com

Irena Kebzova
Applications Consultant
Global Securities Information, Inc.
268 Bush Street # 4041
San Francisco, CA 94104
Phone/Fax: (415) 834-0578
Email: ikebzova@gsionline.com

Eric Killough, MLS
Legal Assistant
Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP
Email: ekillough@orrick.com
eskillough@yahoo.com

Sara Lake
Email: slake9@netzero.com

Hua Li
Reference Librarian
Baker & McKenzie LLP
Two Embarcadero Center, 24th Floor
San Francisco, CA 94111-3909
Phone: (415) 984-3846
Fax: (415) 576-3099
Email: hua.li@bakernet.com

Bettina (Tina) Miller
Technical Services Librarian
JFKU Law Library
100 Ellinwood Way
Pleasant Hill, CA 94523
Phone: (925) 969-3130
Fax: (925) 969-3121
Email: tmiller@jfkku.edu

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Robyn M. Moltzen
 Public Services Librarian
 Sacramento County Public Law Library
 813 Sixth Street, First Floor
 Sacramento, CA 95814
 Phone: (916) 874-6677
 Fax: (916) 874-5691
 Email: rmoltzen@saclaw.org

Analisa Ornelas
 Email: annalissa@sbcglobal.net

Karen Simpkins
 Reference Librarian
 Bingham McCutchen Library
 Three Embarcadero Center
 San Francisco, CA 94111
 Email: karen.simpkins@bingham.com

Continuing Members

**Changes are noted in bold.

Meredith Casteel
 Library Services Manager
 Hanson, Bridgett, Marcus, Vlahos, Rudy LLP
425 Market Street, Suite 2600
 San Francisco, CA **94104**

Leanne Clement
 Librarian
Dewey Ballantine LLP
1950 University Avenue, Suite 500
East Palo Alto, CA 94303
Phone: (650) 845-7125
Fax: (650) 845-7333
Email: lclement@deweyballantine.com

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2005-2005 Submission deadlines:

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 Cynthia Papermaster · Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher · 415/393-8248 · cpapermaster@gdclaw.com
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 Constitution & Bylaws · Mary Hood · Santa Clara University · 408/554-2732 · mhood@scu.edu
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 Government Relations · Judy Janes · University of California at Davis · 530/752-3328 · jcjaner@ucdavis.edu
 Grants · Lille Koski · Sideman & Bancroft LLP · 415/733-3927 · lkoski@sideman.com
 Membership · Ramona Martinez · Boalt Hall School of Law · 510/643-2947 · rmartinez@law.berkeley.edu
 Memorials · Mark Mackler · California DOJ, San Francisco · 415/703-5786 · mark.mackler@doj.ca.gov
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 Jennifer Marshall · Heller Ehrman White & McAuliffe · JSMarshall@hewm.com
 Spring Institute · Pam Rino · 650-364-7172 · prino@evarino.com
 Union List · Pati Traktman · Rogers, Joseph, O'Donnell & Quinn · 415/956-2828 · ptraktman@rjoq.com
 Web Page · Leslie Ann Forrester · Pachulski, Stang, Ziehl, Young, Jones & Weintraub · 415/263-7000 · lafsmwb@well.com
 Law Library Consortium Task Force · Janet L. Fischer, Golden Gate University · 415/442-7826 · jfischer@ggu.edu

2006 CALENDAR OF EVENTS

For more details, see <http://www.nocall.org/calendar.html>

January 26, Tuesday

[NOCALL Business Meeting, 4 p.m. Heller Ehrman, Menlo Park, CA](#)

February 8, Wednesday

[NOCALL \(not\) Fall Workshop, California Judicial Center Library, San Francisco](#)

March 31 - April 1, Friday and Saturday

[Third All-California Joint Institute, "Capitol Resources: Gateway to California Business Regulation." Sacramento, CA](#)

July 8 - 12, Saturday through Wednesday

[99th Annual AALL Meeting & Conference, "Pioneering Change." St. Louis, MO.](#)