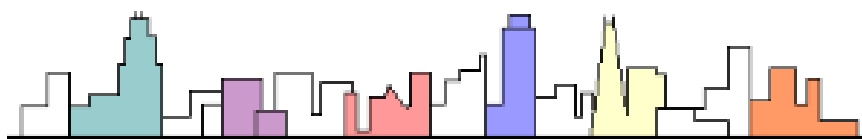


Winter 2009
No. 210

Chicago Association of Law Libraries

A Chapter of the American Association of Law Libraries



CALL Bulletin

Business Resources for Law Libraries

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FROM THE EDITORS

As the cold weather sweeps into the Chicago area, we hope you will find a warm spot to spend some time reading the Winter issue of the *CALL Bulletin*. There are some wonderful contributions in this issue, including all of the articles in the special section on "Business Resources for Law Libraries." The Bulletin Committee chose this topic for this year's special section because of the increasing importance of researching financial topics in law libraries. We thank our four CALL-member contributors to the section (Jean Wenger, Margaret Schilt, Maria Willmer, and Maribel Nash), as well as guest contributors from the Chicago Public Library (Mark Andersen and Liane Luckman).

This issue also includes some feature articles that we know you will enjoy. Julie Melvin's piece on *Second Life* is an informative and contemplative look at the popular "virtual world" site. Todd Ito, one of CALL's 2007-2008 grant winners, offers his impressions of last summer's AALL Annual Meeting in Portland. Julianne Grant writes about Loyola's unique collection of Chilean law materials donated by the Universidad Alberto Hurtado in Santiago. Again, we thank these CALL authors for their great contributions.

The Winter issue also includes regular columns "Working Smarter," "TechBuzz," and "People and Places." In "Working Smarter," Maria Willmer recommends that we all step back and perform a SWOT analysis to determine how we can improve both ourselves, and our organizations. In "TechBuzz," Therese Clarke Arado describes her experience with last summer's "Web 2.0 Challenge," offered by AALL's Computer Services Special Interest Section (CS-SIS). Also be sure to check out the new members of CALL listed in "People & Places," compiled by Susan Retzer and Valerie Kropf. We thank all of our columnists, but a special acknowledgement goes to Maria Willmer, who not only wrote two articles for this issue, but wrote them while suffering with a broken leg!

We hope you enjoy the issue, and we wish all of you a healthy and productive 2009.

Gail & Julie

The *CALL Bulletin*, the official publication of the Chicago Association of Law Libraries (CALL), is published four times a year and is provided to active members as a benefit of membership. CALL does not assume any responsibility for the statements advanced by the contributors to the *CALL Bulletin*, nor do the views expressed in the *CALL Bulletin* necessarily represent the views of CALL or its members.

Contributions to the *CALL Bulletin* are always welcome. Please be advised that contributions submitted for publication are subject to editorial review. Direct questions, articles, or other items of interest to the co-editors:

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<u>Issue</u>	<u>Deadline</u>
Fall	August 1
Winter	November 1
Spring	February 1
Summer	May 1

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PRESIDENT'S LETTER

By Sheri Lewis, University of Chicago D'Angelo Law Library
shl@uchicago.edu



Greetings,

As I write this column, it is a cool autumn day, it is just after an historic presidential election, and the promise of change seems to be in the air. As a successful organization for over 60 years, CALL has adapted to change as both

our profession and the field of law have evolved. Adaptability is an important skill for librarians. Organizations also must periodically reconsider their purpose, ongoing goals and strategies for achieving them.

This year, I have appointed a special committee to consider strategic planning efforts for CALL and, specifically, to create a mission statement for our association. This new group - the Strategic Planning Committee - has convened and begun its work. I am deeply appreciative of those who have volunteered to serve with me on this group: **Therese Clarke Arado, Pam Cipkowski, Frank Drake, and Vanessa Nelson.** Our committee welcomes your input and promises to solicit it early and often.

At CALL's first business meeting of the year on September 18th, our members were present in great numbers, in fact at 114 strong. Speaker **Mary Dempsey** entertained and informed us with remarks about her work as Commissioner of the Chicago Public Library. Ms. Dempsey also reminded us about what a wonderful resource the CPL is for residents of Chicago and neighboring suburbs - in particular, the access to numerous databases for all library cardholders. (See http://www.chipublib.org/cplbooksmovies/research/online_research.php for the online resources available.) Thanks to our Vice President/President-Elect, **Gretchen Van Dam**, for inviting Ms. Dempsey to join us for this meeting. And, special thanks to **Betty Roeske** and **Eugene Giudice**, our Meetings Co-Chairs, for planning and administering this event and selecting the delicious luncheon menu.

The Continuing Education Committee, under the able leadership of Co-Chairs **Frank Lima** and **Julie Melvin**, has begun an exciting year of programs for our members. The October 22nd brown bag lunch and tour of the American Hospital Association Resource Center (<http://www.aha.org/aha/resource-center/index.html>) introduced participating CALL members to the unique collections and services of that library.

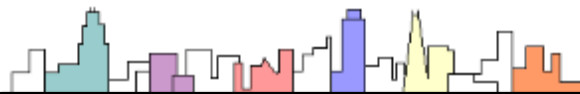
CALL continues to offer opportunities for our members to help others by contributing to worthwhile charitable organizations. Our wonderful Community Service Committee Co-Chairs, **Stephanie Crawford** and **Maribel Nash**, have arranged for donation collections at each of our business meetings. Consult the news and events section on the CALL web page for more information (<http://www.aallnet.org/chapter/call/index.html>).

As you enjoy this Winter issue of the *CALL Bulletin*, I encourage you to take a moment to thank our editors, **Gail Hartzell** and **Julienne Grant**, for their outstanding work this year in soliciting authors and crafting a beautiful publication of which every CALL member can be proud.

As we approach the end of the calendar year, I find myself trying to catch up, and perhaps find those must reads, in the wealth of professional reading items that inundate us on a daily basis. Recently, I read the results of an interesting study conducted by The Educause Center for Applied Research (ECAR). ECAR recently published the results of a study of college students and their use of, and preferences for, technology. I recommend this report as insight into those lawyers and law students of the future with whom we will be working. The 2008 "ECAR Study of Undergraduate Students and Information Technology" is available at <http://net.educause.edu/ir/library/pdf/ERS0808/RS/ERS0808w.pdf>.

I wish you and yours all the best for the upcoming holiday season as we greet 2009.

Best wishes,
 Sheri Lewis



CALL Executive Board Minutes
By Debbie Ginsberg, Chicago-Kent College of Law Library
dginsberg@kentlaw.edu

Full copies of Board Meeting minutes are posted in the Members-Only section of the CALL website (<http://www.aallnet.org/chapter/call/protected/index.html>). Members who would like hard copies of any meeting minutes should contact Deborah Ginsberg (dginsberg@kentlaw.edu, 312-906-5673), Secretary.

2008-2009 CALL EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING
 AALL Headquarters, 53 W. Jackson Blvd., Suite 940,
 August 5, 2008, 9:00 a.m.

Board Members Present: Debbie Ginsberg, Sheri Lewis,
 Christine Morong, Julie Pabarja, Debbie Rusin, Gretchen
 Van Dam

CALL Members Present: Frank Lima, Julie Melvin, Pat
 Sayre-McCoy

Board Members Absent: Ruth Bridges

Summary:

Treasurer's Report (Section IV):

1. CALL Balance as of July 31, 2008: \$36,099.43
2. Net Income, July 31, 2008: \$851.55
3. Membership as of July 31, 2008: 298

Significant Actions:

Continuing Education Committee: The Committee is planning another Institute Day.

Continuing Education Committee: To discourage no-shows, the Committee may charge a registration fee for all CE activities, including tours, regardless of expenses.

Meeting Sponsorships: The amount for full sponsorship of a lunch business meeting is \$1750.

Meeting Sponsorships: If multiple vendors contribute different amounts towards the same meeting, CALL may determine gold, silver, and bronze-level sponsorship designations based on the contribution amounts.

Meetings Committee, Vice President: Before the Vice President approves registration costs, the Meetings Committee will submit an estimated cost report.

Public Relations Committee: The *Handbook* states that the Committee will maintain a CALL Speakers Bureau.

This will be removed from the *Handbook*. Instead, speakers should be posted in the *AALL Speaker Directory*.

2008-2009 CALL EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING
 AALL Headquarters, 53 W. Jackson Blvd., Suite 940,
 September 9, 2008, 9:00 a.m.

Board Members Present: Ruth Bridges, Debbie Ginsberg,
 Sheri Lewis, Christine Morong, Julie Pabarja, Debbie
 Rusin, Gretchen Van Dam

CALL Members Present: Stephanie Crawford, Helen
 King-Desai, Maribel Nash

Summary:

Treasurer's Report (Section IV):

1. CALL Balance as of August 31, 2008:
 \$36,741.01
2. Net Income, August 31, 2008: \$2,761.23
3. Membership as of August 31, 2008: 312

Significant Actions:

Membership Committee: The policy stated in Section 4.4(d) of the Bylaws is the correct policy about membership dues. The policy in the *Policy Log*, "Membership. Job Changes 1998-09," is no longer correct.

Donations to a speakers' endowment cannot be claimed as tax deductions because CALL is a 501(c)(6) organization. The Board will not pursue this project.

2008-2009 CALL EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING
 AALL Headquarters, 53 W. Jackson Blvd., Suite 940,
 October 7, 2008, 9:00 a.m.

Board Members Present: Ruth Bridges, Debbie Ginsberg,
 Sheri Lewis, Christine Morong, Julie Pabarja, Debbie
 Rusin, Gretchen Van Dam

continued on p. 5

CALL Executive Board Minutes

cont. from p. 4

CALL Members Present: Susan Retzer and Valerie Kropf

Summary:

Treasurer's Report (Section IV):

1. CALL Balance as of September 30, 2008: \$35,905.26
2. Net Income, September 30, 2008: - \$835.75
3. Membership as of September 30, 2008: 313

Significant Actions:

Strategic Planning: CALL has formed a special Strategic Planning Committee. This committee is charged with creating a mission statement by Spring 2009. The 2009-2010 Board will determine strategic planning efforts for the future.

Credit Cards: CALL will not accept credit cards as a form of payment.

CALL would like to thank Law Bulletin Information Network for sponsoring the September 18, 2008 Business Meeting, for providing U.S. Constitutions to members in attendance and for the terrific umbrella raffle.

Candidates for the 2009-2010 CALL Board:

For Vice President/President-Elect

Heidi Frostestad Kuehl, *Northwestern University School of Law*

For Secretary

Julie Melvin, *Sonnenschein Nath & Rosenthal LLP*
Maribel Nash, *Chicago-Kent College of Law Library*

For Director

Gwen Gregory, *John Marshall Law School*
Gail Hartzell, *Valparaiso University School of Law Library*

Additional information about the candidates will be available on the CALL website at a later date.

Per CALL's Bylaws, Sec. 9.3, additional nominations may be submitted by written petition of at least ten members. These nominations, accompanied by written acceptances of the candidates, should be filed with the CALL Secretary no later than January 1, 2009. CALL Bylaws Sec. 9.2 provides: *The Nominating Committee shall, each year, place in nomination the name of at least one candidate each for the offices of Vice President/President-Elect and Director. The Committee shall, in alternating years, place in nomination the name of at least one candidate for the office of Secretary or the name of at least one candidate for the office of Treasurer.*

The Election will commence in February 2009 via electronic ballot.



CALL BUSINESS MEETING ROUNDUP
By Debbie Ginsberg, Chicago-Kent College of Law Library
dginsberg@kentlaw.edu

The September 18th, 2008 meeting at Maggiano's Little Italy was opened by welcoming CALL's newest members: Pam Cipkowski, Cristine Weber, and Sam Wertime.

Vice President Gretchen Van Dam thanked the September meeting sponsor, the Law Bulletin Information Network.

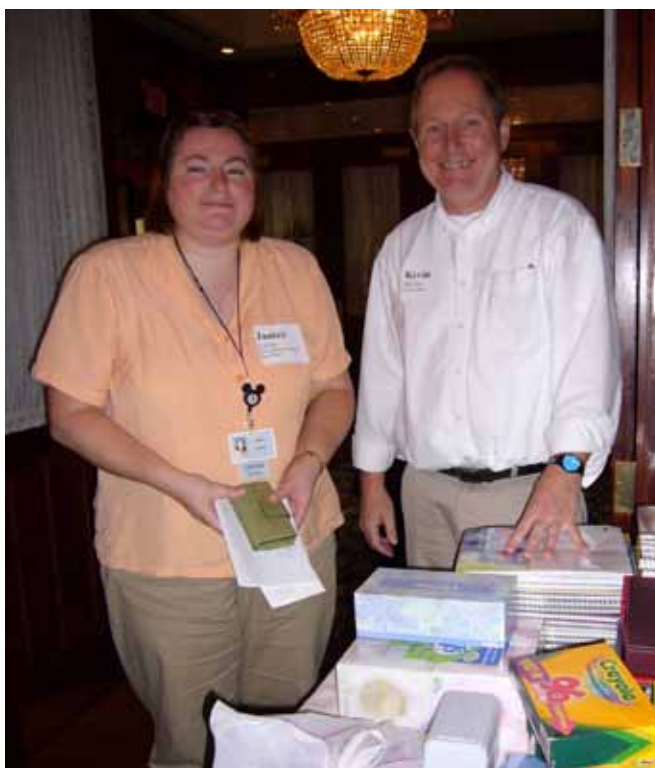
Mary Dempsey, Commissioner of the Chicago Public Library, spoke about changes in the Chicago Library System. Dempsey, a former attorney, was appointed by Mayor Richard Daley in 1994. Today, the Chicago Public Library has over 1300 employees who work in nearly 80 locations. This includes nearly 450 professional librarians. Its budget is over \$100 million. The Harold Washington Library is the largest public library in the world. CPL has over 1.8 million active library card holders.

Dempsey has made great improvements in the Chicago Public Library. Under her administration, the CPL has expanded access at its three largest locations to 7 days a week. It has remodeled 40 branch libraries. WiFi is available in all library locations. The "One Book, One City" program has been very successful. CPL has completed a strategic plan and is now working on a new plan.

Recently, CPL launched the first phase of the new *Find It!* website, a system which includes a new catalog interface, reference sources, online databases, and downloadable content. It also includes a financial management system.

The award-winning system cost \$11 million and was paid for by some of the proceeds from Chicago's lease of the Skyway. Circulation is up by 28% since the new website was launched.

Many of CPL's online databases are available remotely. They can be accessed by anyone holding a library card, even law firms.



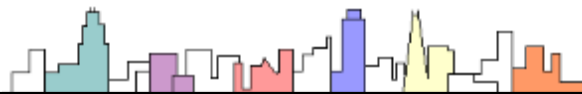
Janice Collins and Kevin McClure of the Community Service Committee at the September 18th Business Meeting

Branch libraries provide many services to their neighborhoods. The libraries host programs for adults, including an adult summer reading program, programs for emergent readers, and programs promoting financial literacy. Cybernavigators are on hand to teach technology to new learners. Homework assistance is available to students.

CPL's first strategic plan focused on rebuilding the system's infrastructure, especially improving staff development. Staff now have many opportunities for education and development. Additionally, CPL moved branch libraries from inadequate storefronts to buildings which could support modern library services.

The library system is halfway through CPL 2010, the second strategic plan to be implemented under Mary Dempsey. The new strategic plan continues to improve the system infrastructure, building new branch libraries throughout Chicago and expanding hours at Harold

continued on p. 7



Business Meeting Roundup *cont. from p. 6*

Washington. The plan is also focusing on collections and development opportunities for library personnel.

Future improvements include more teachers in libraries, more cybernavigators, further upgrades to the CPL website, and more computers. CPL is working with the MacArthur Foundation to create digital media centers for teens.

Announcements:

Maribel Nash of the Community Service Committee thanked CALL members for donating over four boxes and twenty bags of school supplies to the Chicago Public Schools, as well as the change in the canisters for CASA. At the November meeting, the Committee will collect for the Greater Chicago Food Depository. The Committee is also collecting cell phones and accessories for Collect to Protect as well as soda can tabs for the Ronald McDonald House.

Alina Kelly of the Continuing Education Committee announced that CALL's Fall Tour will visit the American Hospital Association Library. The October 22nd tour will include a presentation. The cost will be \$10. Additionally, CALL will hold another Institute Day in March or

April, which will focus on "Marketing the Library."

Betty Roeske and Eugene Giudice of the Meetings Committee thanked CALL members for attending. Attendance was 114 for this meeting.

Bulletin Editors Gail Hartzell and Julienne Grant invited members to read the Fall issue of the *CALL Bulletin*, now available on the CALL website.

Susan Retzer and Valerie Kropf of the Membership Committee announced that the 2008-2009 *CALL Directory* was now online as well. The *Directory* will be updated periodically throughout the year.

The Law Bulletin Information Network, the September meeting's sponsor, donated five large umbrellas as door prizes. John DiGilio, Gwen Gregory, Evelyn Cunico, Mona Tetter, and Virginia Brown won these.

Roberta Fox and Bill Schwesig won the door prizes from Professionals Library Service.

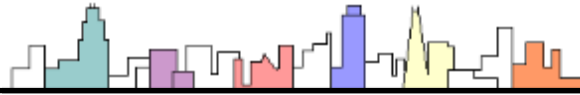
CALL's next business meeting will be held on November 20th.

Photos courtesy of Helen King-Desai



Sheri Lewis, CPL Commissioner Mary Dempsey, and Gretchen Van Dam at the September 18th Business Meeting

CALL would like to thank Professionals Library Service, Inc. for sponsoring door prizes at the September 18, 2008 Business Meeting.



PEOPLE & PLACES

By Sue Retzer, Katten Muchin Rosenman LLP, susan.retzer@kattenlaw.com

Valerie Kropf, DLA Piper, valerie.kropf@dlapiper.com

Welcome New CALL Members:

Deborah A. Darin
Reference Librarian
Loyola University Chicago
PH: (312) 915-8516
ddarin@luc.edu

Ani Dragomirova
Library Technical Services Assistant
Mayer Brown LLP
PH: (312) 701-8453
adragomirova@mayerbrown.com

Julie K. Swanson
Library Technician
Perkins Coie
PH: (312) 324-8647
jswanson@perkinscoie.com

Sam Wertime
Reference Librarian
Dykema Gossett PLLC
PH: (312) 627-2535
swertime@dykema.com

New Positions:

Claudia Banks
Reference Librarian
Neal Gerber Eisenberg
PH: (312) 269-1871
cbanks@ngelaw.com



Reminder from the CALL Grants and Chapter Awards Committee:

CALL Grants are available throughout the year. Please see the CALL website for Grant Criteria and an application.



ENERGIZING, EXPLORING, AND EVOLVING IN PORTLAND

By Todd Ito, University of Chicago D'Angelo Law Library

tito@uchicago.edu

This year's annual meeting in Portland was my third AALL conference, and the most rewarding one yet. Whether it was having the prior experience, or just the nature of this year's conference, I found that things cohered to a greater degree than in previous years. There was an interconnectedness among the various programs I attended, with two themes in particular standing out: harnessing emerging technologies for use in law libraries; and the trend towards more practical courses in the law school curriculum. After being excited and a little overwhelmed by various Web 2.0 technologies (energized by exploring¹, as it were), law librarians have begun to evolve by determining which social technologies have real applications in law libraries. *Second Life?* No. *Tagging?* Yes.

One of the more edifying events I attended was not an official program, but an informal exchange of ideas at the ALL-SIS Legal Research Instruction Roundtable. I was able to learn how some of my colleagues at other academic law libraries are using technology for reference work, and in their legal research courses. It was instructive to hear how others were implementing technologies that we are currently using, or considering using at the University of Chicago, and even those that we are not.

The first program I attended was a review of the *Carnegie Report*, which concludes that "law schools need to do a better job integrating the teaching of legal doctrine with a much stronger focus on helping students develop practical 'lawyering' skills." At a later program, I discovered how law librarians from Boston College and Duke have been doing this kind of skills education with courses in law practice technology. They teach



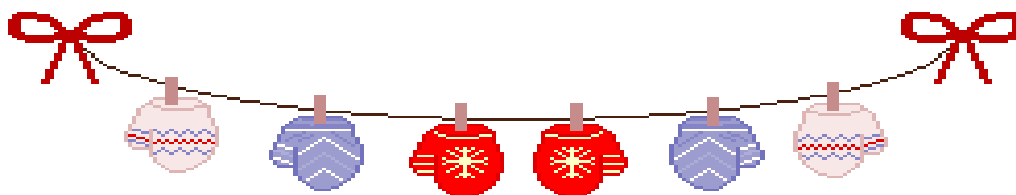
students about case management software, e-discovery, and other emerging technologies currently used by attorneys in practice. It was fascinating to see how other librarians have expanded their roles as educators into new areas of the curriculum.

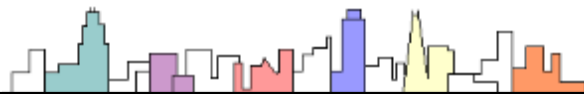
Another program addressed the need for integrating practical skills into the law school curriculum through an increased focus on Information Literacy (IL). IL is a concept that has been widely discussed in secondary and higher education, but not to as great a degree in legal education. Librarians from Georgetown and Rutgers began with a summary of their findings from administering a well-known IL test to a group of law students and articulated how we might develop a legal information literacy standard going forward.

Of all the programs, I was most impressed by a presentation about the Harvard Law Library's InfoAdvantage program, which incorporates Web 2.0 technology, such as blogs and wikis, into customized course guides that push resources to users. Since the guides are password-protected, I was not able to use them myself, but from what I saw, the program looked like it could be a model for other academic law libraries to follow.

Overall, it was a great conference that presented me with many ideas to bring back to the University of Chicago. I would like to thank the CALL leadership and CALL Grants Committee for their kind assistance.

1. The theme of this year's meeting was *Energize, Explore, Evolve*.





BUSINESS RESOURCES FOR LAW LIBRARIES

The importance and necessity of conducting business research in law libraries has come of age. This is true for all types of law libraries – law firms, county and academic. Whether researching clients, competitors, industry surveys, international trade agreements, global business customs, or bankruptcy issues in today’s climate, knowledge of business resources and their scope is a valuable asset and tool. The articles for this special section include international business law research in a county law library, business databases in academic law libraries, a survey of business resources used in law firms, free business databases/resources available at the Chicago Public Library, and company and industry research/resources used in a law school contracts class. We hope you will enjoy reading about the types of business resources that various kinds of law libraries use, and benefit from the expertise of the contributors.

LAW OVER THE HORIZON: WHEN BUSINESSES GO ABROAD

By Jean M. Wenger,
Cook County Law Library

jwenger@cookcountygov.com

International business law research is one of those intriguing and challenging topics that every law librarian will encounter in his or her career. The inherent complexities of transborder business, scarcity of foreign legal texts and materials, and maneuvering in an unfamiliar legal system all guarantee new research experiences. This installment will focus specifically on legal resources in the area of international business and commercial law, highlighting useful print and electronic resources and suggested strategies for finding relevant laws, forms and commentary. The resources included are illustrative and represent the figurative tip of the iceberg. All items listed are readily available to researchers in the Chicago area.*

Legal Systems

One of the hardest tasks with foreign law research is convincing the attorney to think globally and recognize fundamental differences in the legal landscape. American lawyers must resist the temptation to superimpose the parameters of our legal system on other national systems. Concepts and terminology do not translate directly between countries. National regimes differ, even among

common law jurisdictions, and especially between common law and civil law systems. A recommended practice is for the researcher to consult an introduction to the particular legal system in question:

- *Principles of French Law, 2d ed.* (Oxford)
- *Egypt and Its Laws* (Kluwer)
- *Introduction to Greek Law, 3rd rev ed.* (Kluwer)

Several print and web sources offer useful introductions arranged by country:

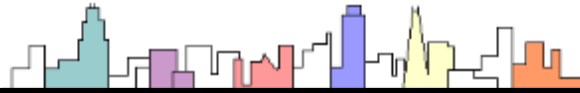
- *Modern Legal Systems Cyclopedia* (Hein)
- *Germain’s Transnational Law Research: A Guide for Attorneys* (Brill)
- *GlobaLex – Foreign Law Research* (NYU):
<http://www.nyulawglobal.org/globalex/index.html>

The electronic subscription, *Foreign Law Guide* (Reynolds & Flores), deserves special mention. Covering over 180 jurisdictions, this database is the quintessential work for identifying primary and secondary sources of foreign law. Arranged by jurisdiction, each entry includes background information on the legal system, major codes, statutory compilations, session laws, official gazettes and court reports. Additionally, each jurisdiction has an alpha subject arrangement of important laws with citations and references.

Legal Texts

English translations of foreign law are highly prized by American researchers. Due to greater demand, translations of business and commercial laws are generally easier to

continued on p. 11



Law Over the Horizon *cont. from p. 10*

locate than other areas of law. In civil law countries, the civil code often covers contracts and the commercial code addresses the law of specific business entities. However, codes for each country are unique and the recommendation is to consult the *Foreign Law Guide* mentioned above, or a jurisdictional treatise. Translated commercial codes exist for a number of jurisdictions, including the *Mexican Commercial Code Annotated* (Thomson/West) and the *French Commercial Code in English* (Oceana). Laws not covered in a major code are passed as separate legislation. Some jurisdictions have a separate company law.

Occasionally, business law translations appear as distinct titles. Examples include *Company and Business Legislation of the Netherlands* (Kluwer), *China Laws for Foreign Business - Business Regulation* (CCH), and *French Business Law in Translation, 2d ed.* (Juris). Several comprehensive compilations are available that translate major codes and legislation, including the *Statutes of the Republic of Korea* (Korea Legislation Research Institute), and the *EHS Law Bulletin Series* (Eibun-Horei-Sha) for Japan.

A relatively comprehensive web source for the texts of commercial, company, insolvency, securities, tax and related laws is available from the *Doing Business Project* (World Bank Group): <http://www.doingbusiness.org/LawLibrary/>.

Legal Commentary

International business transactions may involve the selection and formation of a business entity using an agent, distributor or franchise, the drafting and interpretation of contracts or the application of governmental rules and regulations, including customs, import and export controls. Good introductions for researching legal issues provide some combination of commentary with practice pointers, forms, international agreements, and selected laws in translation. Many respected resources have either a jurisdictional, or a topical, comparative approach.

Jurisdictional works exist that analyze and explain the establishment and functioning of business entities. These targeted works are starting points that lay out the legal environment for businesses, applicable laws, and the considerations for conducting business:

- *Business Law Guide to Belgium* (Kluwer)
- *Japanese Business Law* (Kluwer)
- *Russian Commercial Law, 2d rev ed.* (Nijhoff)
- *Irish Corporate Procedures* (Jordans)

- *Introduction to Turkish Business Law* (Kluwer)
- *An Introduction to Islamic Finance: Theory and Practice* (Wiley)
- *BNA Tax Management Portfolios – Foreign Income*

Topical comparative texts are another important tool. Usually in loose-leaf format, these works offer laws or analysis from multiple countries on a particular topic. Several texts provide corporate forms, leases, and other business agreements:

- *Transnational Contracts* (Oceana)
- *International Capital Markets and Securities Regulation* (Thomson/West)
- *Digest of Commercial Laws of the World* (Oceana)
- *International Encyclopedia of Agency and Distribution Agreements* (Kluwer)
- *International Franchise Sales Laws* (ABA)
- *Eckstrom's Licensing in Foreign and Domestic Operations* (Thomson West)

When an international sales contract concerns the sale of commercial goods, the United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods (CISG) potentially comes into play. Although the CISG parallels the UCC, Art. 2 in several ways, important differences exist and attorneys must educate themselves about these distinctions. Several specialized resources focus on the CISG:

- *UNILEX, International Case Law & Bibliography on the UN Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods* (Brill)
- *Contracts for the Sale of Goods: A Comparison of Domestic and International Law* (Oxford)
- *CISG Database, Pace University Law Library*: <http://cisgw3.law.pace.edu/>
- *CISG at UNCITRAL*: http://www.uncitral.org/uncitral/en/uncitral_texts/sale_goods/1980CISG.html
- *UNILEX on CISG and UNIDROIT Principles*: <http://www.unilex.info/>

Law firms provide another source for legislative texts and commentary in the area of international business and commercial law. In support of their practice groups, international and foreign firms offer texts of relevant laws or analysis of newly passed legislation at their websites. A search in your favorite Internet search engine for the name/citation of a law or topic, plus jurisdiction, can

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Law Over the Horizon *cont. from p. 11*

uncover useful gems. The quality and reliability of these works can vary greatly, and the researcher must practice vigilance in using the materials presented.

Other options are collaborative projects for business/commercial information:

- *Getting the Deal Through* (IBA/ABA): <http://www.gettingthedealthrough.com/>
- *International Comparative Law Guides* (Global Legal Group): <http://www.iclg.co.uk/>

Not to overlook what may already be sitting on your shelf, domestic treatises offer a surprising array of materials on foreign jurisdictions and international trade:

- *CCH Business Franchise Guide*
- *Debtor-Creditor Law* (Matthew Bender)
- *The Law of Advertising* (Matthew Bender)

Bankruptcy/Insolvency

In these trying economic times, situations may arise when an international business venture sours or fails. Specialized resources can jumpstart your research in the area of insolvency and debt restructuring:

- *International Insolvency Law in East Asia* (Ashgate)
- *The Law of International Insolvencies and Debt Restructurings* (Oceana)
- *Creditor Rights and Insolvency Systems – Latin America* (World Bank)
- *International Insolvency* (Juris)

Doing Business in...

The universe of titles entitled “Doing Business in...” deserves a review. Not all titles are created equal. Financial service firms offer a series of similarly titled publications that provide a brief overview of a country’s business and tax environment. Their major drawbacks are the cursory coverage and lack of citations to primary law. Lex Mundi, an association of independent law firms, offers a series called *Guides to Doing Business* that offer guides of varying length and detail: http://www.lexmundi.com/lexmundi/Publications_and_Resources.asp.

Matthew Bender publishes a very useful series of titles offering selected, translated primary law and detailed commentary. Titles are available as loose-leaf services and as files on LexisNexis:

- *Doing Business in France*
- *Doing Business in Japan*
- *Business Transactions in Germany*

Customs and International Trade Law

Planning and executing international business transactions involve additional considerations and research beyond identifying the national law. Depending on the specific transaction, payment mechanisms (letters of credit), customs, tariffs, export controls and dispute resolution might also factor into the equation. Resources from governments and international organizations plus secondary sources provide guidance:

- *Negotiating and Structuring International Commercial Transactions*, 2d ed. (ABA)
- *Customs Law & Administration: Commentary* (Oceana)
- *U.S. Customs and International Trade Guide* (Lexis)
- *ASIL Electronic Resource Guide*: <http://www.asil.org/erghome.cfm>
- *UN Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL)*: <http://www.uncitral.org>
- *Uniform Customs and Practice for Documentary Credits, UCP 600* (ICC)
- *WTO Analytical Index: Guide to WTO Law and Practice*, 2nd ed. (Cambridge University Press)
- *Banking Law* (Matthew Bender)

In our global economy, the researcher cannot overlook regional economic integration regimes that affect the conduct of business at the national level. Notably, the European Union presents additional compliance requirements for transacting business in member states. Our membership in the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) also dictates how tariffs and duties are calculated:

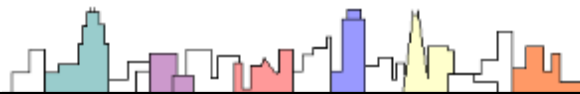
- *Doing Business in Europe* (Sweet and Maxwell)
- *European Union Law Reporter* (Sweet and Maxwell)
- *EUROPA*: http://europa.eu/index_en.htm
- *NAFTA - Organization of American States - Trade Unit*: http://www.sice.oas.org/TPD/NAFTA/NAFTA_e.ASP

A selection of guides to additional resources:

- *Globalization Moved My Cheese: Or, How Do I Find Foreign Law?:* <http://www.aallnet.org/sis/fcilsis/wengerforeignlaw.pdf>
- *Foreign Information by Country*, University of Colorado at Boulder: <http://ucblibraries.colorado.edu/govpubs/for/foreigngovt.htm>

The preceding discussion offers initial considerations and suggestions for researching international business

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Law Over the Horizon *cont. from p. 12*

and commercial law. No single source will address all issues. The best strategy employs blending primary and secondary resources in both print and electronic formats. Tapping the experience and knowledge of professional colleagues can also reap rich rewards. Bon voyage!

*Author's note: The *Foreign Law Guide* and all print resources cited in this article are available at the Cook County Law Library.

BUSINESS DATABASES IN ACADEMIC LAW LIBRARIES

By Maribel Nash,
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The value of teaching students how to find non-legal information, and to have business information available to faculty, is becoming increasingly evident to law schools. In order to prepare students for practice after graduation, academic law librarians have been starting to train students to use business databases in their legal research and writing classes. Because the IIT Downtown Campus Library serves the Chicago-Kent College of Law, and the Stuart Graduate School of Business, we are able to provide our students and faculty with many specialized business databases. Many academic libraries actually have access to these business databases through their main university libraries; if possible, it would benefit law students to become familiar with using these resources.

Law students should be able to locate the name and address of a company, and the names of its officers, in order to prepare a complaint and serve process. This basic information is available through several directories, such as *Hoover's*. The *Hoover's* website provides some information for free to all users, including executives' names and contact information, limited financials, rankings, and other helpful information. Of course, information is much more readily available for public companies than for private ones. As a law school library, we also have access to *Hoover's Company Profiles* through *LexisNexis Academic*. Other useful directories include *Thomas Register*, a directory of manufacturers, service providers, and distributors, and *Yellow Books*--specialized directories covering finan-

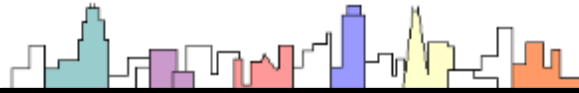
cial institutions, non-profit organizations, federal and state government officials, and much more.

More extensive company information can be found in EBSCO's *Business Source Elite*, *Premier*, or *Complete*. Like other EBSCO databases, *Business Source* contains citations and full-text articles from management, marketing, and scholarly journals. Some of our law faculty members doing interdisciplinary research find these scholarly articles very helpful. More helpful to law students and practicing attorneys, however, might be the company profiles (much more detailed than those found in *Hoover's*), market research reports, industry reports, and SWOT (Strengths-Weaknesses-Opportunities-Threats) Analyses. Such detailed information can be useful for researching a potential client or adversary, or perhaps a new business plan or potential acquisition by a client. Students who come out of law school with an understanding of these reports, and where to find them, may find law firm assignments a little bit easier.

Similar information can also be found in Gale's *Business & Company Resource Center*. Again, detailed company profiles, including parent/subsidiary relationships, are available in this database. Detailed financial reports, industry rankings, investment reports, and financial ratios can also be found there. *Business & Company Resource Center* covers some private and international company information, both of which can be hard to find using freely available resources. More international company data and detailed industry reports are available in Standard & Poor's *NetAdvantage*. *NetAdvantage* provides company stock reports, investment news, and historical stock data going back one decade. The database also includes an extensive glossary of financial terms, as well as stock exchange "snapshots" throughout the day, showing the most active stocks, the gainers and losers, and the 52-week highs and lows. Both the Gale and S&P databases are designed for business school students and business professionals. However, this information will probably be increasingly helpful to attorneys as law firms are starting new financial crisis practice groups in order to deal with the current economic situation. Now more than ever, skill in using complex financial databases can be an important advantage for students entering the legal profession in the next few years.

Other very specialized business databases that we make available to our students are *Advertising Redbooks* and *MarketResearch.com*. *Advertising Redbooks* is available both in print and online through *LexisNexis*. From this

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Business Databases in Academic Law Libraries *cont. from p. 13*

resource, users can find contact information and financial information on advertising agencies and advertisers, as well as advertising data and brand name information. *MarketResearch.com* contains in-depth market research reports and reports on various industries. These reports are extremely expensive if obtained individually for non-academic use, but it may be helpful for students to have a basic familiarity with the kind of information available in these databases.

In addition to providing comprehensive subscription-only databases to our students, we also show them where they can find freely available information on the Internet. For example, students often need to know how to find out the financial status and history of a company. Detailed financial information is found in many of the sources listed above, including *Business & Company Resource Center* and *S&P NetAdvantage*. This information may also be available free to those without access to these expensive databases. Publicly-traded companies are required to file their financials regularly with the SEC. These filings can be found in *EDGAR* (the Electronic Data Gathering, Analysis, and Retrieval System) on the SEC website. We also tell students that they can find important company information in annual reports, which are becoming increasingly available for free on company websites.

Finally, a resource to which we direct law students doing research on business information is the *Encyclopedia of Associations*. Both the domestic and international editions of the *Encyclopedia of Associations* help users identify organizations with specialized interests. These trade groups and special interest organizations can be valuable resources to gather hard-to-find information and expert witnesses. The *Encyclopedia of Associations* is a print resource available in our library, but it is also available electronically on *LexisNexis*.

At Chicago-Kent, we are in a unique position to be able to provide very specialized business databases to our law students and faculty. However, many of the resources that should be helpful to lawyers looking for business information may be available from main university library systems or, even better, for free on the Internet. These business resources can make a big difference in the service that we are able to provide to our faculty, as well as the training that we provide to our law students.

BUSINESS RESEARCH AND THE USE OF BUSINESS RESOURCES IN LAW FIRM LIBRARIES

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Legal research and business research are often closely related as we all know. However, the extent to which law firm librarians perform business research and use business resources is greater now than ever before. In this article, we will look at the amount of business research that law librarians conduct in a number of local law firm libraries. We will also look specifically at the business resources librarians use daily to get their jobs done.

In a recent e-mail survey, I asked a number of law firm librarians to give us an inside look at how much business research they actually do, and what specific resources they use on a daily basis. Librarians who contributed with specific responses include: Deborah Rusin of Latham & Watkins, Katrina Perez of Drinker Biddle, Julie Pabarja of DLA Piper and Jerry Trenholm of McDermott, Will & Emery. Responses from additional Chicago law firm librarians are also included in the following survey results. The questions are listed, along with summarized versions of the various librarians' responses.

1. Please identify your most frequently used business resources (print or online).

Along with some of the more well-known sources, such as the *Directory of Corporate Counsel*, *LexisNexis*, *Westlaw*, *Dialog* (and as one librarian says, more specifically *International Company Files on Dialog*), *Hoover's*, *LIVEDGAR*, *CourtLink*, *D&B* and *10k Wizard*, the list includes:

Corporate Affiliations; *International Directory of Company Histories*; *LIVEDGAR (Westlaw Business)*; *Merger-Metrics*; *Capital IQ*; *mergermarket*; *SharkRepellent*; *Dealogic*; *ChoicePoint*; *Mergent*; *Sorkins Directory*; *West*

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Business Research and the Use of Business Resources in Law Firm Libraries

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Monitor Suite (f/k/a *360 Firm*) and *AutoTrackXP* “*Comprehensive Business Reports*.”

2. Please identify your favorite business resources (print or online).

Favorites include: *LIVEDGAR* (*Westlaw Business*); *MergerMetrics*; *Capital IQ*; *CourtLink*; and *Hoover's* (which according to one surveyed librarian provides, “...good snapshots of a company and the executives. *Hoover's* allows me to build a list of companies or people based on the criteria I want.”) The same librarian states that *West Monitor Suite* “...allows me to pull all types of information about a company including docket information into a single report. Both products can produce a PDF report that attorneys can share with others.”

3. How much time do you think you spend doing business research versus legal or other research?

The average is 50-65 % of time spent on business research, with one librarian stating s/he spent up to 80% of research time doing business research.

4. How much research do you conduct for other departments within your firms? For example, do you need to do research for the Marketing Department? Accounting Department? Human Resources? or research, such as “Competitive Intelligence Research,” to aid other departments/practice groups/managing partners within your firms?

One librarian responded, “I conduct a fair amount of research for the Business Development Department. I do occasional research for the Ethics Hedge Fund Subcommittee. I am also one of five librarians on the Mergers & Acquisitions research team.” This librarian continues, “The Mergers & Acquisitions (M&A) research team fields questions from any office regardless of location (national as well as international) that are sent to th[e] M&A research e-mail drop box. These questions tend to be higher end mergers & acquisitions research questions. The request can be for an individual attorney for a client project. The request may also be for materials for a corporate presentation to either other attorneys or a client.”

Other librarians state they do research for their Marketing Departments, including one librarian’s “Competitive

Intelligence” person. Also mentioned is research that is done for the Conflicts Department, Diversity Department, and Professional Responsibility Department. A good deal of their research, however, is done for an attorney directly, or for attorney teams.

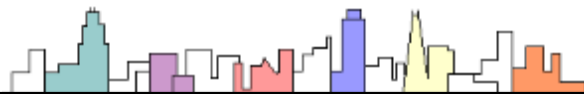
5. Please identify any business resource(s) that you wish you had and why, if possible (no matter what the cost).

Wish list resource requests included a “Bloomberg Terminal,” where as one librarian states, “You get real-time news, real-time financial information, and real-time corporate filings. They also have international legal databases that include, not only the laws, but also international court filings. These databases would help make locating international legal information easier. There is a large amount of company information available on *Bloomberg*.” Other requests included *idEXEC* (for information on executives) and *VentureSource* (where the librarian states, “Great resource for finding out about early stage companies.”)

From my viewpoint, I found the amount of time devoted to business research and the use of business resources to be staggering at 50-65% on average. What I thought was particularly encouraging is that the librarians were very savvy when matching demands for information to resources, and quite proactive in requesting resources that would uniquely help fit the needs of the firms where they were employed. Of course, what you ask for may not be what you receive; however, having that wish list ready with proof of each resource’s potential to help you and the firm may indeed make wishes come true.

This survey is certainly just a glimpse into the amount of business research that is done, and the amount of business resources that are used daily, by our local law firm librarians. Whatever each person’s conclusion, the need for business research does seem to be growing in law firms today. I would like to give great thanks to Debbie, Katrina, Julie, Jerry, and to the various other librarians who were so gracious to take time out to complete this survey. It is clear that law firm librarians are being forced to stretch their knowledge into areas that have traditionally not been the focus of a law firm librarian. If we can keep up with these changes, I believe librarians will have many research opportunities to come.

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IN YOUR OWN FRONT YARD: THE CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY AND ITS RESOURCES

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Would you be interested in doing any of the following from your computer, at no charge:

- Searching a website of audio books, and downloading some to listen to while sitting in traffic, on a plane, or in the doctor's office?
- Using a website to search millions of books, and selecting ones to have delivered to a nearby location?
- Accessing over 75 databases covering a range of areas, from industry publications and company information, to auto repair manuals, genealogy records and consumer health information?
- Receiving an e-mail when articles that match your research needs are available to read online?

If you said "yes" to any of these, we invite you to explore the Chicago Public Library! We have something for you -- from the newest fiction, children's books, business bestsellers, CDs and DVDs, to sophisticated research databases that can supplement your current research tools.

The Chicago Public Library consists of 79 locations that are convenient to every neighborhood in Chicago. Early this year, we unveiled a new and improved website (www.chicagopubliclibrary.org) featuring extended online services, such as: online book renewal; online holds, which enable you to have a book sent from any of our locations to the one nearest you; and books and movies you can download to play on your MP3 players and computers.

All of this is available with a Chicago Public Library (CPL) card. Chicago residents can apply and get their CPL card at any of our locations by showing a current valid photo ID with a Chicago address. If you live outside of Chicago, our reciprocal borrowing agreement with many Illinois libraries outside of the Chicago city limits, enables you to use your local card and an Illinois State ID or driver's license to get a CPL card. For more information, click on "How Do I?" on the CPL website. Companies within the Chicago city limits can apply for a CPL Corporate Card to enable their employees to utilize the resources and services of the Chicago Public Library. For more information, contact Eric Miller, Head of Circulation at the Harold Washington Library Center (312-747-4394).

We know that, even with access to *Westlaw* and *Lexis-Nexis*, you may still lack information that you need. We can help! With your CPL card, you can search over 75 databases covering a wide range of topics. We'd like to highlight several key databases for you, all accessible from the CPL website under "Online Research" from the comfort of your office or home, or anywhere that you have Internet access.

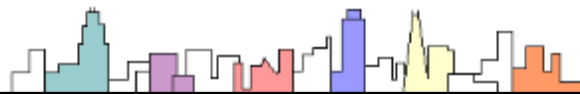
ABI/INFORM: This database covers over 3,000 business publications, from research journals to industry/trade magazines, with many of the articles available to be read, printed, and e-mailed from the database. This is an excellent resource for articles on specific industries or consumer trends, as well as the business scene in specific regions of the country, such as *Crain's Chicago Business*.

ProQuest Newspapers: This database covers 35 major newspapers from around the country, including the *Chicago Tribune* (1985 – present), *New York Times* (1980 – present), and *Wall Street Journal* (1984 – present). In most cases, the entire full-text article is available for reading, printing, and e-mailing.

In addition, both *ABI/INFORM* and *ProQuest Databases* provide a feature called "Alerts" which allows you to receive an e-mail whenever an article is added to the database that meets your search criteria. The option to set up an alert appears above your search results. After your search retrieves relevant articles, click on "Set Up Alert."

Chicago Tribune Historical Archive: This database contains the scanned images of all the issues of the *Chicago Tribune* from 1849-1986, including classifieds, advertise-

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In Your Own Front Yard *cont. from p. 16*

ments, paid obituaries and photographs. You can search for mentions of a person or company over a 135-year range.

Chicago Sun-Times and Southtown Star: This database contains the full text of the *Southtown Star* from 2004 to present and the *Sun-Times* from 1986 to present.

ReferenceUSA: This database contains the addresses, phone numbers, faxes, and officers of over 12 million companies and 102 million residents in the U.S. The strength of this database lies in the ability to create a specialized list of companies and persons meeting certain criteria, such as all companies in a specific zip code, companies within a specific industry, or people who live in a particular building.

Illinois Public Records: This compilation of public records enables you to search for new homeowners, new businesses, foreclosures, and bankruptcy filings in Chicago-area counties. Many small business owners want a list of new businesses or new homeowners in a specific area so they can seek new accounts. Foreclosures and bankruptcies can be searched in a variety of ways, including by date, name, zip code and city.

In addition to our online resources, we have experienced professionals who can help you with your research. Librarians who work in the Business, Science and Technology Division located on the 4th floor of the Harold Washington Library Center can assist you in person and over the phone with your business questions. Staff can recommend resources in print or online, work with you to identify places to begin your research, and help you refine your search strategies.

Another specialized department at the Harold Washington Library Center is the Government Documents Department on the 5th floor. This department specializes in providing access to materials published by the governments of the United States, State of Illinois, City of Chicago and Cook County. They have been a repository of U.S. documents since 1876 and also have a rich collection of City of Chicago documents dating from the mid-1800s. But it's not just historical information—librarians in this department are also expert at locating where different types of current government information can be found.

So, whether you are looking for corporate information, a

DVD to check out, or a good book to read, the Chicago Public Library is a great place to Read, Learn and Discover!

Useful Numbers:

General research questions: 312-747-4300 or click on "Ask a Librarian" on the CPL website

Business, Science and Technology Reference Desk, 312-747-4400

Government Documents Reference Desk, 312-747-4500

TEACHING BUSINESS RESOURCES AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LAW SCHOOL

By Margaret A. Schilt,
University of Chicago D'Angelo
Law Library

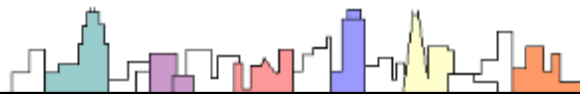
schilt@uchicago.edu

Some of the best advice I received when I became a lawyer involved the importance of understanding my commercial clients' businesses. "Margaret," my senior partner exhorted, "You don't want to be only their lawyer – you want to be their business adviser – someone who understands their business - whose legal advice takes into account their problems and perspective." One of my first clients was an asphalt contractor. Inside of six weeks, I knew a great deal about how and when you could pour asphalt – curing times, the bad effects of wet weather, optimal job size, and why so much litigation arose from October jobs.

If I had had the resources then that I do now, I could have been up to speed in an afternoon.

Getting this message across to law students requires cooperation from law faculty. At the University of Chicago, we are fortunate in having an Advanced Contracts professor who believes that knowledge about your client's business is essential to competent representation at the contracting stage, as well as in subsequent litigation. Advanced Contracts is a relatively new course, designed by Professor Lisa Bernstein, and described in the *Announcements* as follows:

continued on p. 18



Teaching Business Resources *cont. from p. 17*

Advanced Contracts: Sales, a Practice Oriented Approach

This course provides a practical approach to understanding the law of sales embodied in Article 2 of the Uniform Commercial Code. The course is designed to be a bridge between law school and practice. As a consequence, there is no exam. Rather, students write short papers for almost every class, culminating in the preparation of a commercial sales agreement. The course involves intensive class participation, a moot court argument, client advising, negotiating an agreement with a classmate, and learning the advanced legal research techniques needed to develop the factual record in a case.

The last sentence is where my colleague, Bill Schwesig, and I come in. Our class on company and industry research takes place near the beginning of the quarter, so that the resources we demonstrate can be used by the students in the papers and activities that follow.

What are the resources? We divide our time between company research -- company history, financial health, corporate structure, principal players, recent major transactions, who its competitors are -- and industry information -- products, product grades, industry standards, specifications, definitions of terms, customs of contracting, if any, sample contracts, regulatory environment, and statistical analysis. In order to make the demonstrations more concrete for the students, we select a company to research. Our goal is not just to demonstrate what resources are available, but to show the students the process of research, the complexity of information available, and the intuition and judgment necessary to build a complete and accurate picture from disparate sources. The example we chose is Meadwestvaco Corp., a pulp and paper products company.

The D'Angelo Law Library's status as part of the University of Chicago Library system enables us to take advantage of a varied array of business research resources. Law students and faculty have access to nearly all of the electronic resources that students at the Booth School of Business use. Bill and I both rely heavily on the *University of Chicago Library Business and Economics Resources Center*, <http://www.lib.uchicago.edu/e/busecon/>, a guide to those resources maintained by the business and economics bibliographers at the University of Chicago Regenstein Library.

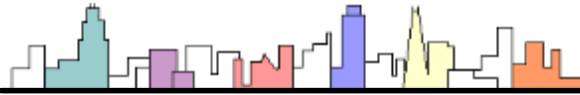
Bill begins the company research portion of the class

with *Mergent Online*, searching by Meadwestvaco's SIC number to find peer companies and create comparison reports. *OneSource Global Business Browser* from Reuters Research, Inc. follows; it covers both public and private companies, offering financials, analyst reports, peer analysis, competitor reports and company profiles. *OneSource* can create custom tables, comparing a group of companies on selected variables. Ebsco's *Business Source Complete* provides *Datamonitor* reports under its "Company Profiles." The reports include SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats) Analyses that provide in-depth information about the company's competitive position. Thomson Research is recommended for financial filings; it provides output in online format, Word document, PDF, and "as reported," and downloads financials into an Excel spreadsheet. Ebsco, *Factiva*, *ABI/Inform*, *ProQuest* and *LexisNexis* are excellent sources for trade journals and business news. *LexisNexis' Troubled Company Reporter* database can definitely be an eye-opener!

Information about the company and its competitors does not conclude the inquiry. Commercial lawyers representing clients, both at the contracting stage, and, later, at the point of contract failure and subsequent litigation, need to be able to research a wide range of issues about the actual business of the company. These issues include product definitions and standards, customs of the trade, and standards of the industry. This information is often taken for granted by the parties to a contract; thus, it behooves the lawyer to be fully familiar with these issues as well. Professor Bernstein demonstrates the importance of this kind of information by providing the students with examples of cases where the result turned on customs of the trade. The evidence presented to the court for the trade custom is frequently limited and fragmentary, sometimes consisting only of a company or industry representative's testimony.

I start with a print source: the *Encyclopedia of Business Information Sources*, a guide to more than 35,000 live, print and electronic sources of business and industry information. Then, the capabilities of Standard & Poor's *NetAdvantage*, *OneSource* and *Mintel Reports* for industry information are demonstrated. *Mintel's* focuses on individual products. *NetAdvantage's* "Industry Profiles" provide reports on over 50 industries, including the current environment, industry trends, key indicators, industry references, a glossary and an invaluable section on how to analyze a company in that industry. *OneSource* organizes its information on industries by NAICS number; its "Market Research Reports" and peer analysis are detailed and comprehensive.

continued on p. 19



Teaching Business Resources *cont. from p. 18*

For trade custom and product definitions and standards, trade association publications and websites are often the best sources. The *Encyclopedia of Business Information Sources* and S & P's *NetAdvantage* both have listings for the primary trade associations for each industry. Google is also useful here! In pulp and paper, the National Paper Trade Association, the American Forest & Paper Association and the Pulp and Paper Products Council have fascinating and informative websites, including long definition sections, glossaries and *AF&PA's Annual Survey of Paper, Paperboard & Pulp Capacity (U.S.)*. The *Annual Survey* is based on the extensive statistical information in the *Industry Statistics Sampler* at the U.S. Census Bureau website. Also, the regulatory environment of the industry needs investigation; the Environmental Protection Agency website includes a 52-page profile of the pulp and paper industry, including a lengthy "Industrial Process Description."

We advise the students of the importance of looking at sample contracts, both for customs of contracting and problems of standards and definition. While in the practice environment, they may rely heavily on their firms' document banks, but it is also possible to find samples of

contracts in other sources. The pleadings files in *Westlaw* and *LexisNexis* are useful here; many of the complaints will have the actual contracting documents as exhibits (although we advise to approach with caution, as the contract may not have been all that successfully drafted!). EDGAR filings can also be fruitful sources of contract documents. Finally, we complete our investigations using Ebsco's *Business Source Complete* and *Factiva* for recent news about the company.

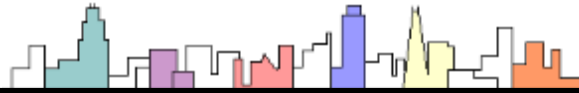
The tools we demonstrate in the class are certainly not the only ones that could be used for this kind of research. In addition to these, *Bloomberg.com*, *Westlaw* and *LexisNexis'* news, business and financial databases, and *Global Market Information Database* should be mentioned.

Our experience has been that the students are really surprised to discover how much information is available to them, and how much they can learn about a company and an industry in a few hours. They use the techniques and sources we demonstrate to inform and improve their papers and assignments for the course, and, hopefully, their future experiences as lawyers. This course is intended to act as a bridge to the world of the practicing lawyer. By introducing the students to tools for business research that they may encounter in their legal practice, we assist in the achievement of that goal.

Website Guidelines

- The CALL website is an official publication of the Chicago Association of Law Librarians. The purpose of the site is to provide CALL members with current and historical information on the chapter's policies, activities, publications and organization and is maintained by the CALL Internet Committee. The material on the CALL site is for informational purposes only and should not be interpreted as legal advice.
- All the material on the website is intended to be as accurate and up-to-date as possible. CALL makes no guarantee regarding the accuracy or authenticity of material on the CALL site or at any of the linking sites.
- All information that is to be posted to the CALL site is reviewed by the Internet Committee and should be submitted to that committee in final electronic format. All information is subject to formatting changes in order to maintain uniformity.
- Information on the CALL website will be updated or removed at the request of the Board members and Committee Chairs or if the material is out-of-date.

November 2003



LOYOLA HOUSES COLLECTION OF CHILEAN LAW BOOKS

By **Julienne Grant**, Loyola Chicago School of Law Library

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In the Summer 2008 edition of the *CALL Bulletin*, I described Loyola's ongoing exchange program with the [Universidad Alberto Hurtado](#) (UAH), a Jesuit university in Santiago, Chile. Four students and two professors from the UAH Law School visit Loyola each fall, and a Loyola seminar class on "Legal Systems in the Americas" travels to Santiago during spring break. This year, I was fortunate enough to participate in the seminar class and travelled to Santiago with Loyola students and faculty during the first week of March.

The entire Loyola Law School community has benefitted greatly from this very successful exchange program—the Law Library included. Specifically, over the past four years, UAH has generously donated a series of items related to Chilean law for our shelves. Grouped together as the "Universidad Alberto Hurtado Collection," these materials are housed in our Rare Book Room, and total about 20 items. The items, which are primarily in Spanish, range from copies of UAH Law School periodicals, to an investigative dossier of former Chilean dictator, Augusto Pinochet.

The majority of the materials in the UAH Collection are authored by members of UAH's prestigious law school faculty. One of the items, for example, is a 2005 monograph on litigation strategies for criminal cases that UAH Law Professors Hugo Rojas, Mauricio Decap, Leonardo Moreno and Rafael Blanco co-authored. Professor Blanco, who has visited Loyola several times, is an expert on comparative criminal procedure, and he played a major role in the recent reform of Chile's *Criminal Procedure Code*. He and UAH Associate Law Dean Salomón Serrano were in Chicago in October and presented the library with several new items to add to the growing UAH Collection.

Another unique tome in the Collection contains the legal writings of Saint Alberto Hurtado Cruchaga, for whom UAH is named. Canonized in 2005, Hurtado (1901-1952) was a Jesuit priest and social activist with a law degree from Chile's Pontifical Catholic University. The book that we have in our collection includes Hurtado's law school papers, as well as his 1950 publication, *Sindicalismo: Historia, Teoría, Práctica* (*Trade Unionism: History,*

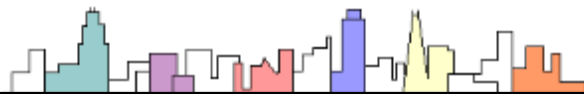
Theory, Practice). The volume also contains an informative introduction that UAH Law Dean Pedro Irureta penned.

Also part of the UAH Collection are eight numbers of UAH's semiannual law journal, *Colección de Investigaciones Jurídicas*, and three numbers of *Ensayos Jurídicos*, an annual publication containing a short essay. The *Colección* series, which was inaugurated in 2002, has an editorial board composed solely of faculty, with each issue containing one lengthy research article. Examples of covered topics in the series are restorative justice, the indigenous question in Chile, and standards in the Chilean public defender's office. The annual *Ensayos* series has thus far examined three subjects: fault in civil responsibility, workers' fundamental rights, and labor regulations.

Two other items in the UAH Collection relate directly to investigations of former Chilean dictator, Augusto Pinochet. One of the items is a copy of the first volume of Judge Juan Guzmán's investigative dossier of the 1973 murders of three Chilean political prisoners. The three men, who were killed near Arica, Chile, were targeted as part of the Chilean military operation known as the "Caravan of Death." The investigation of the Arica murders is chronicled in the riveting film, *The Judge and the General*, which aired on PBS this fall—a copy of which is available in our library. Another Pinochet-related item in the Collection is the 2004 *Informe de la Comisión Nacional sobre Prisión Política y Tortura* (*Report of the National Commission on Political Imprisonment and Torture*). Also known as the "Valech Report," the *Informe* presents the results of a six-month investigation of abuses committed in Chile during the Pinochet regime.

The Pinochet materials, and the other items in the UAH Collection, have presented several challenges for members of our Technical Services team. Although many of the titles were already cataloged and listed in OCLC, some of the materials have required original cataloging. The Pinochet dossier, for example, was particularly challenging because of its Spanish-language contents and unique format. Cataloging Assistant Mike Courtney

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Loyola Houses Collection of Chilean Law Books *cont. from p. 20*

ultimately generated an original cataloging record with 13 Library of Congress Subject Headings, based on a Table of Contents and description of the dossier's contents that a student and I wrote in English. Mike also wisely disassembled the dossier, which was originally in the form of a 3-ring binder, and photocopied the original pages onto acid-free paper to ensure that we had an archival copy. He then stored the original pages in an archival box, and had the photocopies bound in book form to add to the UAH Collection shelves.

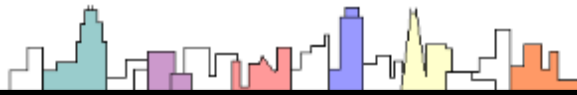
Despite the challenges involved, adding the "Universidad Alberto Hurtado Collection" to our shelves has been well

worth the effort. Loyola law students and faculty studying Chilean law now have access to research materials that, for the most part, are relatively scarce. The above-mentioned book on strategic criminal litigation, for example, is only held by three other U.S. libraries--the Library of Congress, the University of Miami, and Columbia, and OCLC only lists three copies held abroad—in Chile, Germany, and the Netherlands. We are the only U.S. library in OCLC that owns a copy of the Pinochet dossier, and the sole foreign library listed as a holder is the University of Colima (Mexico), which we assume copy cataloged our record. All of the items in the UAH Collection are indeed unique, and we are grateful to UAH's law school for its efforts in helping to create such a wonderful resource for the Loyola Law School community.

Photo courtesy of Julienne Grant



UAH Associate Dean Salomón Serrano (left) and Professor Rafael Blanco with Julienne Grant in Loyola's Rare Book Room



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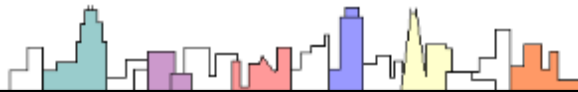
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SECOND LIFE? WHY NOT? MAY BEAT THE FIRST!

By Julie Melvin, Sonnenschein, Nath & Rosenthal LLP

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When I was approached to write this article about *Second Life*, the timing was good: work was in a bit of a slump, I had been fighting a bad virus and was working through some “issues”

with a cranky (though light of my life) four-year-old. So, I thought, *this* life is in a rough patch, why not try a “Second Life”? *Second Life*, for those of you who do not know, is a “place” in which one can create an alternate existence through participation in a website: www.secondlife.com. Basically, *Second Life* is a ramped-up social networking tool in which representations of people can interact with one another in a representation of another world. The *Second Life* 3D web world is the creation of a company called Linden Lab that was founded in 1999 by Philip Rosedale, the former Vice President and CTO of RealNetworks.

At the outset, I must admit that, while I am not technologically averse, I am a slow adapter and do not like jumping on the bandwagon for “the next big thing” the minute it hits the streets. For example, in the social networking sphere, I am not on *Friendster*, *Facebook*, or *MySpace* although I have recently joined *LinkedIn*. And, while I do not have an iPod, I did do significant research and decided to purchase a competitor’s MP3 player—a Creative Zen that I use heavily and have subsequently stuffed with NPR podcasts. My belief is this: while technology should be of interest to law librarians because it provides us with many useful tools, it also generates numerous time-wasting, flash-in-the-pan, resource-intensive distractions that do not support the effort they require.

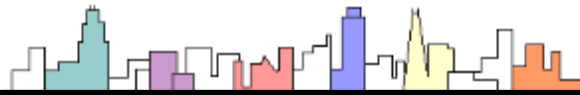
For this *Second Life* assignment, I had delusions of grandeur early on: I thought “now is the time to shed the image of a fusty law librarian and become, at long last,

ALEXANDRIA, WARRIOR LIBRARIAN GODDESS!” (I hope all you librarians out there caught the significance of the name reference!) So, I was off to boldly go where few librarians have gone before. But, as I have found with many technology tools, things in *Second Life* are more complicated than they initially appear.

One of the NPR podcasts I listen to, “NPR Story of the Day,” had a report on companies using *Second Life* to conduct interviews at a virtual job fair (“Virtual Recruiting for Real World Jobs,” *Morning Edition*, August 22, 2007). Listening to that story was the first time I had heard of avatars, and I still did not really understand what they were. While the participating company executives and recruiters quoted in the story touted the usefulness of *Second Life* as an interview tool, they eventually admitted that final interviews were conducted in person because they would not base employee selection on an avatar. This story perfectly illustrates that technological tools can be useful to a certain point (i.e., good first meeting tool, save travel expenses, get a sense of a job applicant’s creativity), but we should always remain aware of the tool’s limitations (i.e., a self-created avatar may not be the truest representation of a job applicant – does an avatar called “Alexandria, Warrior Librarian Goddess” truly represent the forty-somethingish, slightly grumpy law librarian, wife and mother of aforementioned four-year-old? Maybe – maybe not).

Let us back up and begin at the beginning – what is *Second Life*? *Second Life* is a virtual computer world or virtual reality in which visitors/occupants are called “residents.” Residents of *Second Life* may create their own lands and businesses; they can host large meetings or conventions; play games; and trade a variety of services. *Second Life* contains some simple modeling software to allow creation of basic tools, clothes and activities online. More complex activities require purchase or creation of additional software. Apparently, something of a sub-industry has built up around users selling each other software that they have created on *Second Life* to achieve more complex results with their avatars and virtual

continued on p. 25



Second Life *cont. from p. 24*

existences. *Second Life* guarantees that the creators of this unique software retain the copyright, but, of course, they cannot guarantee the absence of virtual poachers.

Now, having learned a bit about *Second Life*, we are ready to begin, right? Nope! To participate in *Second Life*, residents create their own online persona, what we now know is called an avatar--essentially a virtual self. The avatar is the visual representation of the user on the computer screen and is created to the user's own specifications. Avatars are essentially a moving humanoid drawing you create any way you would like to appear. You can be your own Picasso or Monet! The "virtual you" may take on whatever appearance you choose. Tutorials are available online to help you create a virtual persona to your liking. The appearance of your avatar may be changed by altering its component parts. Eyes, skin, hair and body shape may all be altered; however, you cannot remove body parts once your avatar is created. Avatars communicate with each other by instant messaging, e-mail or global chat for larger groups. Each registration on *Second Life* only allows the user to create a single avatar, so if you wish to have more than one virtual presence, you must have multiple registrations.

Next issue is that of the economy; no, we cannot even get away from the economy in the virtual world! To conduct any business in the virtual world of *Second Life*, the creators recommend that you purchase the aptly named Linden Dollars – the *Second Life* unit of trade. You can use this virtual money to buy jewelry, clothing, houses, cars, etc. Of course, you understand you are really just buying the "scrip" for these things right? Huh? Also, when buying or using Linden Dollars you must be very careful because, as the *Second Life* FAQs point out: "Unscrupulous Residents can sometimes steal your Linden Dollars by placing invisible prims over a scripted vending object, or by interfering with the data being passed between scripted objects." Again, I say "huh"? While researching this story, I learned from a February 9, 2008 NPR *Weekend Edition* story that *Second Life* recently briefly shut down its banking system because of funding issues between banks and has reopened it under heavier regulation. Sound familiar?

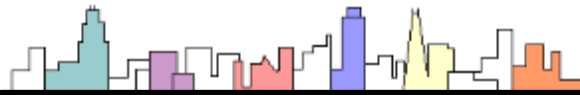
Not only are there monetary considerations on *Second Life*, but there are also considerations of land and how

land and business ownership impacts other residents. For instance, there are rules that restrict the manner and method of advertising to prevent commercial harassment of one's neighbors that on occasion had forced some residents into paying a premium for unobstructed views. Regular monthly fees apparently grant you a small plot of land and some Linden Dollars each month. The more land you require, the larger the fees. Additionally, for a mere \$1000 for setup, and \$295 per month (U.S. dollars that is), you can purchase a "Private Region" in *Second Life*. Multiple "Private Regions" constitute a "Private Estate" that allows for additional features and controls. "Private Regions" may even be rented for special group events.

At this point, if you have made it this far, you probably get the clear idea that virtual worlds are a complex topic. There are many articles and books available that go into great detail about the workings of *Second Life* and other virtual worlds. Many "First World" businesses, including colleges and universities, scientific organizations, library organizations and even religious groups, have found some way to access *Second Life*, and other virtual worlds, for business purposes. There are indications that many real-world problems have also seeped into the hallowed halls of the virtual. The frequently asked questions include links about what to do if you, or a *Second Life* friend, are entertaining thoughts of suicide. Legal battles over land and intellectual property rights, disputes between neighbors, theft, and even cases of child pornography have all been documented. *Second Life* creations may even be bequeathed to "First Life" loved ones.

The American Library Association Virtual Communities and Libraries Membership Special Interest Group is actually hosting its first SLYmposium on virtual worlds on the ALA Island in *Second Life* on Saturday, November 8th. The SLYmposium will look at what a variety of libraries are doing in virtual worlds, such as *Second Life*. What better place to hold a virtual world seminar than in a virtual world? Call me old-fashioned, but I enjoy face-to-face "First Life" meetings with my colleagues; talking, laughing, teaching each other new things, and exchanging ideas and "war" stories. I guess, like it or not, all of us "old dogs" are going to have to get used to having a "Second Life" and learn to craft creative and productive ways to use these types of resources without wasting that most valuable commodity: time.





WORKING SMARTER WINTER 2009: DOING A SWOT ANALYSIS (ORGANIZATIONAL OR PERSONAL)

By Maria Willmer, DePaul University College of Law Rinn Law Library

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Recently, on a walk home from work, I made a slight misstep and sustained a broken left fibula (lower left leg). On my way to the hospital, I learned my cab driver was from Nepal (home of Mt. Everest) and somehow I have been trying to turn this “dumb move off a small step” into a Nepalese adventure linking me to Mount Everest. It sure would make for a much more interesting story than I stopped to tie my shoes. Normally, I’m a fairly independent person and this misstep made me notice a very obvious weakness: I couldn’t walk. In a work setting, sometimes evaluating our own strengths and weaknesses can be much less obvious. Whether due to something personal or to something work-related, doing a SWOT analysis, either organization-wide or on a personal level, is a good way, I believe, to work smarter.

Businesses (and, as we know, many libraries are businesses within a business, with their own budgets, staff, patrons...etc.) often do what are called SWOT Analyses to evaluate their organizations. SWOT stands for Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats and is described on Wikipedia: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SWOT_analysis. This type of analysis can help an organization take stock of where they might need to be to remain competitive compared to other businesses in their industry.

On a personal level, I think it is also helpful to look at

our strengths and weaknesses to make ourselves, not only aware of where we are compared to others in our industry, but also for the purposes of strengthening our positions in the outside market. To that end, I think a personal SWOT Analysis is a great idea. Recently, I found an interesting article that deals with this type of personal analysis at: http://www.mindtools.com/pages/article/newTMC_05_1.htm.

Once we have noticed both strengths and weaknesses, we can be quite motivated to learn more about how we can improve our personal and professional selves. You are a great people person, but lack serious tech skills, so you take computer courses to enhance your ability in a specific area. You are a great public or technical services librarian, but lack public speaking skills, so you look into a local Toastmasters Club. You are great with technology, but maybe wish to communicate more effectively with co-workers or with upper management, so you sign up for the Dale Carnegie program.

The law library profession is strong and vital, both personally and professionally. However, being proactive by doing a bit of organizational and personal reflection (like an organizational or personal SWOT analysis), I believe, is a great way not only to grow, but to work smarter.

CALL Directory – November Update

The November update of the 2008-2009 *CALL Directory* has been posted on the CALL website at

http://www.aallnet.org/chapter/call/protected/Call_Direct_Nov2008.pdf

All renewals and changes received after October 15th will be in the February 2009 update.

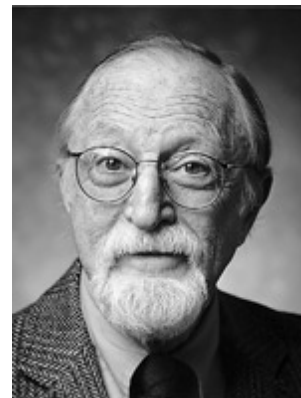


The Morris L. Cohen Student Essay Competition

The Legal History and Rare Books Section of the American Association of Law Libraries, in cooperation with Gale Cengage Learning, announces the first annual Morris L. Cohen Student Essay Competition.

The essay competition is named in honor of Morris L. Cohen, Professor Emeritus of Law at Yale Law School. Professor Cohen's scholarly work is in the fields of legal research, rare books, and historical bibliography.

The purpose of the contest is to encourage scholarship in the areas of legal history, rare law books, and legal archives, and to expose students to the American Association of Law Libraries and law librarianship.



Eligibility

Currently enrolled students attending accredited graduate programs in library science, law, history, or related subjects are eligible to enter the competition. Students may be enrolled either full- or part-time. Membership in the American Association of Law Libraries is not required.

Requirements

Papers may be on any topic related to legal history, rare law books, or legal archives. No paper, or portion of a paper, that has been published or accepted for publication before April 15, 2009 will be eligible for consideration. Papers and all supporting documentation must be submitted by **April 15, 2009**. The winner will be announced by May 15.

Prize

The winner will receive a \$500.00 prize from Gale Cengage Learning. In addition, the winner will receive up to \$1000 to be applied towards expenses associated with attendance at the Annual Meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries. The 2009 Annual Meeting will be held July 25-28 in Washington, D.C. Attendance at the Annual Meeting is encouraged, but not required.

Detailed procedures and an application form are available at the website of the Legal History and Rare Books Section of the American Association of Law Libraries: <http://www.aallnet.org/sis/lhrb/>

Questions may be directed to Katherine Hedin, University of Minnesota Law Library: k-hedi@umn.edu OR Jennie Meade, Jacob Burns Law Library, George Washington University: jmeade@law.gwu.edu



American Association of Law Libraries
Legal History and Rare Books
Special Interest Section



TECHBUZZ

WEB 2.0 CHALLENGE AND BUSINESS CONNECTIONS TO SOCIAL MEDIA

By **Therese A. Clarke Arado**, Northern Illinois University College of Law Library

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This past summer, I participated in the AALL Computing Services Special Interest Section (CS-SIS) Web 2.0 Challenge. The Web 2.0

Challenge exposed the participants to several “social technologies.” The Challenge covered blogs,

RSS feeds, wikis, social networking, *Second Life*, *Flickr* and social bookmarking. While numerous librarians already utilize many of these tools, the Challenge was a means of exposing neophytes/Luddites and seasoned users alike to the use of these tools within librarianship. The Challenge allowed participants to learn how and why other libraries and librarians are using these tools, and the chance to use colleagues as a sounding board for possible ideas for implementation in one’s home institution. Overall, my participation in the Web 2.0 Challenge was a very positive experience. I tend towards the neophyte/Luddite end of the spectrum and must admit at times the material was a bit overwhelming. The complexity of the materials was not overwhelming, but rather the idea of implementing more tools into my daily work activity. The interaction with other participants showed me I was not alone in those thoughts. But, it also showed me that I have many colleagues out there who regularly and successfully use social media in their work. Thank you to all of you who showed me these tools really can help.

After seeing the applications to library work, I looked into the broader business applications of social media. Below is a brief description of some of the ways businesses are implementing it.

I have long been a user of RSS feeds, but I generally use them for news materials. However, using these to keep up with courts (e.g. Seventh Circuit’s RSS feed, http://www.ca7.uscourts.gov/ca7_rss.htm) and other institutions, can work well for current awareness on the job. The number of companies also providing information to the public via an RSS feed is increasing. For example, General Electric

has a newsfeed (<http://www.ge.com/news/newsfeeds/index.html>) where one can regularly be updated on the press releases from the company. Intel has feeds for press releases, investor information and more at <http://www.intel.com/intel/rss.htm?iid=fr+rss>. Likely, a search of other companies will find similar features. This tool can be useful when tracking a company and looking for activities in which that company may be involved.

Blogs seem to be popping up everywhere on every topic. While many are personal accounts of various topics, many are now organized and written by professionals in various fields. Additionally, many corporations have their own blogs from which people can obtain information (e.g., Hershey’s CandyBlog, <http://www.typetive.com/candyblog/category/hershey/>), and Johnson & Johnson’s blog at <http://www.jnjbw.com/>. In addition to blogging, many companies also micro-blog. As defined on Wikipedia, “Micro-blogging is a form of blogging that allows users to write brief text updates (usually 140 characters) and publish them, either to be viewed by anyone or by a restricted group which can be chosen by the user.” (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Micro-blogging>). One of the most popular micro-blogging tools is *Twitter* (<http://twitter.com/>). Among the many companies and organizations using *Twitter* are Intuit and Quickbooks, Kodak, and the National Science Foundation. For an interesting look at business uses for *Twitter* see Chris Brogan, *50 Ideas On Using Twitter for Business* (Aug. 20, 2008, <http://www.chrisbrogan.com/50-ideas-on-using-twitter-for-business/>).

Social networking is a tool that I never considered using at work, until all the *LinkedIn* requests from former students started arriving in my inbox. This is a great way to keep up with people in a professional capacity. It is not quite the *Facebook* and *MySpace* type of interaction, but it is a useful way to stay in touch as people transition through different phases in their lives. *Facebook*, however, has a significant corporate presence allowing its users

continued on p. 29

TechBuzz cont. from p. 28

to “connect” with a company. For an interesting article on corporate use of such sites see Bernaise Source, *Putting a Face on Corporate Networks: Corporate Facebook Pages* (Feb. 25, 2008, <http://bernaisesource.blog.com/2775040/>).

Sites allowing the gathering and posting of photos have been available on the web for years. These sites, like *Flickr* (www.flickr.com), can also be used by corporations to share photos with customers and employees.

A final area that the Web 2.0 Challenge looked at was *Second Life*. This is where my true Luddite comes out. I was unable to load the appropriate software and participate in this portion of the Challenge. A little bit of reading over the last few days, though, has shown me that the corporate presence in *Second Life* is significant. A basic web search or news search on *LexisNexis* or *Westlaw* will reveal the number and types of corporations connected to the *Second Life* world.

Many companies are using more than one type of social media to interact with customers and employees. For a list of various companies and the types of social media they are employing, see Being Peter Kim, *A List of Social Media Marketing Examples* (Sept. 3, 2008, <http://www.beingpeterkim.com/2008/09/ive-been-thinki.html>).

My Web 2.0 Challenge experience was good. Further reflection on it leads me to see just how useful some of these tools can be to us in our work. Wikis, blogs and even photo sharing can be great PR tools. Social/Professional networking helps keep us connected to people of whom we may otherwise lose track. Social media will continue to evolve and new applications will appear. In our efforts to continue connecting with patrons, clients and other parties, we will continue to implement these tools. I just keep telling myself that this all helps to keep me young.

More information on the CS-SIS Web 2.0 Challenge can be found at the websites listed below. Some of these sites may require an AALL login and password.

<http://cssis.org/cssis-web-20-challenge/>

<http://www.cssis.org/Web20Challenge/login/>

http://www.aallnet.org/members/media_show.asp?mnum=52

Discussion List Guidelines

The CALL Discussion Forum is provided for general discussion for members of the Chicago Association of Law Libraries. Only CALL members may post to the list.

Appropriate topics for the list include:

- CALL committee news
- CALL meeting and education event reminders
- notices of CALL membership changes
- requests for volunteers for CALL activities
- discussions of issues related to our jobs
- hard to find ILL requests
- informal surveys
- news of interest to the Chicago law library community

Please do not use the discussion list to promote or market commercial products.

Forum Etiquette

DO add a descriptive subject line to all messages. For example: ILL request, Free books for postage, etc.

DO sign all messages. Please include your name, affiliation, and contact information.

DO remember to unsubscribe from your old address and re-subscribe from your new address whenever your e-mail address changes.

DON'T use the list for longer items. Please use the CALL website and *CALL Bulletin* for those. You may e-mail out a brief announcement in which you include the URL for a longer item.

Members may send attachments, but these must be limited to text-type files (Word, PDFs, text files, HTML) which are under 3 megabytes.

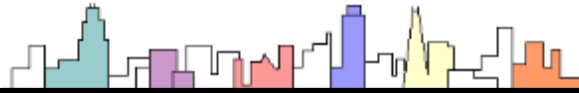
DON'T use the Discussion Forum for personal opinions unrelated to CALL or the field of law librarianship.

DO remember to contact the CALL Discussion Forum administrators if you need any help.

CALL Discussion Forum Administrator:

Eugene Giudice is the CALL Discussion Forum Administrator. You may send him a message at eugenegiudice@sbcglobal.net.

Updated 9/19/2007



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The “CALL FOR PAPERS” HAS BEGUN!

Have you been thinking of writing an article of interest to law librarians?
The AALL/LexisNexis Call for Papers Committee has just the incentive to get started.

The Committee is soliciting articles in three categories:

Open Division: for active and retired AALL members and law librarians with five or more years of professional experience;

New Members Division: for recent graduates and AALL members who have been in the profession for less than five years;

Student Division: for students in library, information management or law school. Participants in this division need not be members of AALL. To submit in this category, you must have been enrolled in law school, or in a library school, information management, or an equivalent program, either in the Fall 2008 or Spring 2009 semester.

Articles in the Open and New Members Division must be submitted by **March 2, 2009**.

Articles in the Student Division must be submitted by **April 15, 2009**.

The winner in each division receives \$750 generously donated by LexisNexis, plus the opportunity to present the winning paper at a program at the 2009 AALL Annual Meeting in Washington, D.C. Winning papers are also considered for publication in the Association’s prestigious *Law Library Journal*.

For more information, a list of previous winners, an application and instructions on how to submit your article, visit the AALL Website at http://www.aallnet.org/about/award_call_for_papers.asp.

If you have any questions, please contact a member of the AALL/LexisNexis Call for Papers Committee:
Chair, Jim Heller: heller@wm.edu, James Donovan: jdonovan@uga.edu,
or David Hollander: dholland@princeton.edu

Thank you to the CALL members who generously donated school supplies to the Chicago Public Schools’ Homeless Education Program. At the September 18th CALL Business Meeting, we collected 20 shopping bags full of pencils, folders, notebooks and notebook paper, glue bottles and sticks, backpacks, crayons, calculators, scissors, and tissues, etc.

In addition, the staff at DLA Piper donated 29 boxes of crayons, 111 packages of pens, 168 packages of pencils, 25 rulers, 15 packages of glue, 15 pairs of scissors, 145 folders, 4 binders and much, much more.

\$50.00 in cash donations for the Chicago Public Schools’ Homeless Education Program was also collected. In addition, we collected \$100.00 for CASA of Cook County.

Thank you for your generosity!

CALL Community Service Committee

Janice Collins
Stephanie Crawford

Gwen Gregory
Todd Ito

Kevin McClure
Maribel Nash

Julie Pabarja
Susan Sloma

CALL Committees cont. from p. 2**NOMINATIONS:**

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Ed Edmonds
 Eugene Giudice
 Barry Herbert
 Frank Lima

Liaison: Christine Morong



CALL Meeting Schedule 2008-2009

Business Meetings

- Sept. 18, 2008 (Thurs.)
- Nov. 20, 2008 (Thurs.)
- Feb. 27, 2009 (Fri.)
- May 21, 2009 (Thurs.)

Details will be posted as they become available. Dates subject to change.



Executive Board Meetings

- June 05, 2008 (Thurs.)
- Aug. 05, 2008 (Tues.)
- Sept. 09, 2008 (Tues.)
- Oct. 07, 2008 (Tues.)
- Nov. 04, 2008 (Tues.)
- Dec. 09, 2008 (Tues.)
- Jan. 13, 2009 (Tues.)
- Feb. 10, 2009 (Tues.)
- Mar. 10, 2009 (Tues.)
- Apr. 14, 2009 (Tues.)
- May 12, 2009 (Tues.)