From My Commonplace Book

Morris Cohen


"I have so many Irons in the fire, that every one burns. I have common, civil, natural Law, Poetry, Oratory, in Greek, Latin, French, English to study, so that when I set down to read or think, so many subjects rush into my mind that I know not which to chuse...

"What are the Motives, that ought to urge me to hard study? The Desire of Fame, Fortune and personal Pleasure. A critical Knowledge of the Greek and Roman... and French Poetry, History and Oratory, a thorough comprehensive Knowledge of natural, civil, common, and Province Law, will draw upon me the Esteem and perhaps Admiration, (to possibly the Envy too) of the Judges of both Courts, of the Lawyers and of Juries, who will spread my Fame thro' the Province, will draw around me a Swarm of Clients who will furnish me with a plentiful Provision for my own Support, and for the Increase of my fortune. And by means of this Authority and Consideration, with the Judges, Lawyers, Juries and Clients, I shall be able to defend Innocence, to punish Guilt, and to promote Truth and Justice among Mankind.-But besides these Motives, there is another, no less powerful than either, which is the active Acquisition of Knowledge, in a peaceful, undisturbed Retirement." (pp. 76-77)
[The sometimes unusual capitalization, much like German usage, is that of Mr. Adams.]

Continued on Page 2 COMMONPLACE

LH&RB Roundtable: The 1906 World

Mark Podvia

The American Association of Law Libraries was founded on July 2, 1906. In terms of our profession, that was certainly the most significant event to occur that year. However, 1906 was an exciting year which, like all years, was filled with both triumph and tragedy.

On Tuesday, July 11th at 11:45 a.m., the Annual LH&RB Roundtable will bring to light many facts, tidbits and items of trivia from 1906 as we present The 1906 World.

Among the significant happenings of the year 1906 were the following:

An earthquake and fire killed nearly 4000 people in San Francisco.

The Wright Brothers obtained a patent for the airplane.

HMS Dreadnought, the first all big gun battleship was launched in Great Britain.

Alfred Dreyfus was found innocent in France.

In American football, the forward pass was legalized.

Cunard launched a new passenger liner, the Lusitania.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average first closed above 100.

Continued on page 2 WORLD
COMMONPLACE From Page 1

From The Bramble Bush, On Our Law and its Study, by Karl N. Llewellyn (Oceanus Publications, 1951) designed as an introduction to law study:

"... It is a pity, but you must learn to read. To read each word. To understand each word. You are outlanders in this country of the law. You do not know the speech. It must be learned. Like any other foreign tongue, it must be learned: by seeing words, by using them until they are familiar; meantime, by constant reference to the dictionary. What, dictionary? Tort, trespass, trover, plea, assumpsit, nisi prius, victims de novo, demurrer, joinder, traverse, abatement, general issue, tender, mandamus, certiorari, adverse possession, dependent relative revocation, and the rest. Law Latin, law French, aye, or law English - what do these strange terms mean to you? Can you rely upon the crumbs of language that remain from school? ... I fear a dictionary is your only hope - a law dictionary - the one-volume kind you can keep ready on your desk. Can you trust the dictionary, is it accurate, does it give you what you want? Of course not. No dictionary does. The life of words is in the using of them, in the wide network of their long associations, in the intangible something we denominate their feel. But the bare bones to work with the dictionary offers; and without those bare bones you may be sure the feel will never come." (p. 41)

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From Oh, the Places You'll Go, by Dr. Seuss (Random House, 1990):

"You have brains in your head.
You have feet in your shoes
You can steer yourself
Any direction you choose.
You're on your own. And you know what you know.
And YOU are the guy who'll decide where to go."

WORLD From Page 1

W.K. Kellogg founded the Battle Creek Toasted Corn Flake Company.

Iran became a constitutional monarchy.

The world's first cinema opened in Paris.

Theodore Roosevelt won the Nobel Peace Prize and became the first U.S. President to travel to a foreign nation while in office.

The Pure Food and Drug Act and the Meat Inspection Act were adopted.

Among those born in 1906 were Billy Wilder, Anne Morrow Lindbergh, Leonid Brezhnev, Satchel Paige, A.J.P. Taylor and Henny Youngman. Among those who died that year were Susan B. Anthony and Henrik Ibsen.

These, and many other events will be discussed at the Roundtable. Carol Billings, Director of the Law Library of Louisiana, will discuss the field of Literature. Beth Chamberlain, Head of Technical Services at the Turo Law Center Library will speak on Clothing and Fashion. Stacy Etheredge, Reference Librarian at the University of South Carolina School of Law, will discuss World Events. Legal Education and Practice will be addressed by Lucinda D. Harrison-Cox, Public Services and Electronic Resources Librarian at Roger Williams University School of Law. Kurt X. Metzmeier, Acting Director of the Louis D. Brandes School of Law, University of Louisville, will discuss sports. Mark W. Podvia, Legal Research Professor, Associate Law Librarian and Archivist at Penn State's Dickinson School of Law will speak on Industry and Transportation and will moderate.

Refreshments will be served.

From the Chair #2

Your SIS officers have compiled proposed changes to the LHRS SIS Bylaws. [Our current LHRS SIS Bylaws can be found at http://www.aallnet.org/sis/legal_history.asp] I announced the proposed changes in my 12 April
2006 email to our SIS list. In accordance with Article X, Section 5 of the AALL Bylaws, the proposed changes have been approved by the AALL Bylaws Committee. LHRB SIS members will vote upon the proposed changes at our LHRB SIS Annual Business Meeting on Sunday, 9 July 2006, during the AALL Annual Meeting in St. Louis. This article provides the language of, and additional information on, the proposed changes. There are three proposed changes to our SIS Bylaws.

"Article IV: Officers and Committees. Section 3. Terms" shall now read: The Chair, Vice-Chair/Chair-elect, and Secretary/Treasurer shall serve a two-year term. The Vice-Chair shall succeed the Chair at the end of the two-year term in which he or she serves as Vice-Chair.

**Rationale:** Two-year officer terms will aid the efficient management of our SIS as well as further volunteer development. We are a small group, and it can be challenging to recruit volunteers. In addition, by the time one has become familiar and comfortable with the process of being Vice-Chair or Chair, one's term is over. The Secretary/Treasurer's term is already set at two years. It makes sense to make better use of our volunteer expertise, as well as allow volunteers to fully develop leadership skills, by extending the Chair's and Vice-Chair's terms to two years.

"Article VI: Nominations and Election of Officers. Sections 4-7 and 10" shall now read:
4. Ballots - The Chair of the Nominating Committee shall prepare an official ballot to be used in an email election or within the AALL Online Election System.
5. The Secretary/Treasurer shall email ballots to the membership no later than March 7, or file the official ballot within the AALL Online Election System no later than March 1. Elections conducted within the AALL Online Election System will begin no later than March 7.
6. Voting - Election voting conducted via email or the AALL Online Election System will end no later than March 31.
7. The Secretary/Treasurer will compile email ballots, or record votes compiled via the AALL Online Election System, by April 14.
10. Destruction of Ballots - For elections conducted via email, if there are no challenges to the results of the election, email ballots may be destroyed by the Secretary/Treasurer after the annual meeting.

**Rationale:** An electronic election would greatly simplify our SIS election process, as well as facilitate member participation in elections.

"Article VII: Amendments. Section 1" shall now read: These bylaws may be amended at the annual meeting of the Section by a two-thirds vote of the members present. Proposed bylaws changes must be approved by the AALL Bylaws Committee before being voted upon by Section members.

**Rationale:** Our current "Article VII: Amendments. Section 1" is in conflict with the AALL Bylaws, because it states changes to our Bylaws must be approved by the AALL Executive Board after being approved by our members. Current AALL Bylaws state proposed SIS Bylaws changes need only be approved by the AALL Bylaws Committee, and the AALL Bylaws Committee must approve proposed SIS Bylaws changes before they are submitted to SIS members for approval. The AALL Executive Board does not have to approve proposed SIS Bylaws changes.

If you have any questions, concerns, or comments on the proposed changes to the LHRB SIS Bylaws, please post to the LHRB list (at sis-hrb@aalinet.org) or contact me directly. Many thanks for your attention, and I hope to see you at our July 9th LHRB SIS Business Meeting.

Laura E. Ray
Editor's Corner

I spent much of this morning thinking about the topless bathing suit.

Perhaps I should explain this statement. I have not been pondering the topless bathing suits that women regularly wear on European beaches (well, maybe a little). Rather I have been thinking about a lecture, The Topless Bathing Suit and Other Footnotes to American History, given in 1966 by journalist James J. Kilpatrick.

In his lecture, Kilpatrick argued that while historians must take note of great events, they should not forget the small details of everyday life. He named various items, ranging from the Christmas Club to instant coffee to, yes, the topless bathing suit, and wondered whether their origins would be lost to history.

It was because of Kilpatrick's reference to the Christmas Club that his lecture was brought to my attention. In a recent article in our county historical journal, Cumberland County History, local historian Daniel J. Hickey identified the Christmas Club as having been first introduced in 1909 by Merkel Landis, a lawyer and banker in Carlisle, Pennsylvania. Thus, almost 40 years after Kilpatrick had posed his query regarding the origin of the Christmas Club, an answer was provided.

At this year's annual meeting we will have our own presentation of various "footnotes to American History." Titled The 1906 World, this presentation will be offered at the LH&RB Roundtable. While the topless bathing suit will not be on the agenda, we will be discussing sports, clothing, literature, world events, transportation, industry and legal education and practice as they existed in 1906.

The Roundtable will be on Tuesday, July 11th at 11:45 a.m. Refreshments will be provided. I do hope that you will be able to join us.

However, our attention to these "footnotes" should not end at AALL. When Merkel Landis introduced that first Christmas Club, a young member of the Chippewa Tribe, William Gardner, was in Carlisle attending the Dickinson School of
Law, located only a few blocks from Merkel's bank. You have probably never heard of William Gardner, but you might be familiar with his good friend, Jim Thorpe. It was William Gardner who got Thorpe into professional football. Later, when Elliot Ness was battling the mob in the City of Chicago, he called on William Gardner to serve as one of his famed "Untouchables." Liked the topless bathing suit and the Christmas Club, another footnote of history...

As AALL celebrates its centennial, I urge you to find these “footnotes” in your own institution or community. Don’t allow them to be forever lost to history. Local and state historical journals, academic journals and, of course, LHRB, are always looking for quality material for publication.

Finally—and on a different note—I want to welcome Dr. Joel Fishman as our new Book Review Editor for LHRB. We are fortunate in having such talented individuals who contribute to this newsletter—our two regular columnists, Dr. Morris Cohen and Sarah Yates, and our editors, Patricia Turpening, Karen Beck and Joel Fishman.

I am looking forward to seeing everyone in St. Louis!

Mark Podvia

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Book Review


In the first decades of the Republic, Pennsylvania served an important role as the “arch” of the democratic United States. Prof. Kelly has written a short monograph on the case of U. S. v. Peters (1809) providing for its background and its results upon the national-state controversy over sovereignty and a useful discussion of Pennsylvania politics during this period.

In chapter 1, Kelly reviews the background to the case, describing Gideon Olinstead as an able sea captain with considerable experience on the sea. Olinstead was unfortunate to have his first ship taken by the British and him and his crew abandoned and then succeeded in obtaining passage on the ship Active back to North America. On the way back, he was able to overtake the ship and was heading to the Philadelphia shore when a Pennsylvania privateer captured the ship and claimed it as prize for Pennsylvania. Olinstead successfully got off the ship before it landed, reached Philadelphia, and obtained the assistance of the military commander, Benedict Arnold, a fellow Connecticut, to retrieve his bounty.

Chapter 2 relates the period of 1778-1802 from the time of the first suit in Pennsylvania courts until Olinstead retired from the sea to pursue his suit. Olinstead brought his case into court in September 1778 amidst the disputes between Arnold and the City of Philadelphia, those for and against the democratic 1776 constitution, dispute between
Joseph Reed, President of Pennsylvania and political opponents, attorneys James Wilson and William Lewis, who served as Olmstead's legal counsel. Judge George Ross decided against Olmstead in the Pennsylvania admiralty court awarding him only a quarter of the prize, but who then succeeded in the U.S. Court of Commissioners of Appeals to be awarded the full prize. Rejecting the federal court's decision, Pennsylvania argued that under a state statute a jury trial award could not be appealed. Olmstead went after the quarter allocated to Pennsylvania who had been taken by David Rittenhouse as treasurer of Pennsylvania. Olmstead sued Ross's estate and won, but Ross's heirs could not afford to pay the amount owed and sued Rittenhouse for the funds. The 1792 case rejected the claims since the Olmstead case was an admiralty case and could not be heard in Lancaster county court.

In chapter 3, Kelly portrays the difficult political situation in Pennsylvania in the first decade of the nineteenth century when Federalists opposed Democratic Republicans who supported President Jefferson. The Radical Republicans themselves were divided into two conflicting groups: first there was the Michael Lieb-William Duane "high-flyer" part of the party. Lieb was a German who was a legislator in the General Assembly and William Duane, the powerful editor of the newspaper Aurora, whose support was in the city of Philadelphia. A second group of high-flyers had Simon Snyder of Northumberland County as its leader. He was speaker of the House and later governor of the state (1808-1813). The moderate Republicans, known as Quids, included such men as Alexander Dallas, Governor Thomas McKean, and Albert Gallatin.

In 1802, Olmstead sued Rittenhouse's heirs in the U.S. District Court, in which Justice Peters awarded him his claim. Snyder and others opposed Peters' award and the legislature passed an act calling upon the Rittenhouse heirs to give the award to the state rather than to Olmstead. The state claimed to be a participant in the case and claimed the Eleventh Amendment supported its position. This case was important also because the New England states were against Jefferson's embargo and they saw Pennsylvania opposition to the Federal government as representative of their own battle. The United States Supreme Court in U.S. v. Peters (1809) supported Judge Peters' mandamus to enforce his opinion of 1803. Justice Marshall gave a strong opinion in favor of federal jurisdiction against state legislature's right to set aside decisions of the federal courts. He also found that the case did not fall under the Eleventh Amendment, since Pennsylvania should not be a party in the case when the case was against the executors of David Rittenhouse. Although Rittenhouse was treasurer of Pennsylvania, he did not turn in the treasury notes to the state but kept them himself (pp. 70-71).

Following the 1809 case in the U.S. Supreme, Kelly presents a long chapter (9) on the trial of Michael Bright and his militiamen, who guarded the Rittenhouse women and prevented John Smith, the federal marshal, from serving papers upon the women. Alexander Dallas, U.S. Attorney, brought suit against Bright for interfering with Smith. Kelly details the case and discusses the constitutional issues of sovereignty vs. state's rights and the role of the eleventh amendment in the case. Bright and his men were found guilty, spent six days in jail, before President Madison gave a pardon to the men. Pennsylvanians, especially Philadelphians, strongly supported Bright and his men.

Chapter 6 discusses the aftermath of the Bright trial. William Duane continued to hammer against Snyder in the Aurora for his role in the Olmstead case. Duane's reluctance to drop the issue led to his downfall as a political leader by 1811. Snyder's Republican faction gained victory in Pennsylvania politics, highlighted by Pennsylvania's support for Madison in the 1812 election which if it had supported DeWitt Clinton would have resulted in a Democratic victory in the presidential election (p.144). Olmstead was awarded $14,075 as a result of the Peters' case, earning him a total of $26,92.47 for his thirty-year odyssey. His profits after expenses was $4,059 which Kelly points out was considerable when the average yearly wage in 1810 was only $400 (p.145).

Only a couple of critical comments. Although the book deals with U.S. v. Peters, Kelly actually spends less than a page discussing the actual Supreme Court opinion in 1809 but spends a whole chapter on the Bright trial. The only factual mistake I found was a reference to the
Pennsylvania Bar Association supporting the Judiciary Act of 1801 (p.57), but the association did not formally exist until 1895. I believe she meant the leaders of the Philadelphia bar. Kelly should also have provided citations to each of court cases cited in the work (the bibliography only provides the year).

Kelly provides an important short monograph on the Olmstead case. She corrects some of the misconceptions portrayed of Olmstead and places the case of U.S. v. Peters (1809) in its contemporary period. The case is the predecessor to Marshall’s major opinions supporting national government in following decade: Fletcher v. Peck (1810), Martin v. Hunter’s Lessee (1816), McCulloch v. Maryland (1819), and Cohens v. Virginia (1821). This book is recommended for all academic legal history collections and for general Pennsylvania history collections.

Archival videorecordings typically include locally produced videos and DVDs, often recordings of lectures by faculty or visiting scholars. These types of materials are actually rarer (that is, scarcer) than most “rare books.” I can look in RLG’s English Short Title Catalogue and find dozens of libraries that have the same edition of a Coke treatise that my library has. In contrast, no other library is going to have a copy of the DVD of Scott Turow speaking at my law school earlier this year.

This means that rare book catalogers dealing with archival videorecordings face the dual challenge of cataloging materials in a less familiar format and doing so from scratch, since there is no copy to be found in the utilities. Original cataloging is almost always more complicated than copy cataloging, but the real issue that sets videorecordings apart from books is, of course, the format.

The most important tool for cataloging videorecordings is one of the following: AACR, Chapter 7 (Motion Pictures and Videorecordings) or Archival Moving Image Materials: A Cataloging Manual (AMIM). The first step for a law library preparing to catalog videorecordings is to determine which set of rules to follow.

Ease of use is an important consideration when deciding which cataloging standard to apply. AMIM is organized by “areas” similar to those in AACR, and the numbering systems of each are comparable. However, the organization of AMIM does not resemble that of AACR as closely as those of some other supplemental cataloging codes do, such as DCRB. Even if the correspondence were exact, the fact that the rules themselves are different make AMIM—or any set of rules that is different from what one is used to—more difficult to use. My library does not use AMIM because the size of our videorecording collection is too small to justify the added staff time that would be necessary to learn and use a new code.

The only ease-of-use consideration that might weigh in favor of AMIM—assuming a library with

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RLG has recently announced a proposed merger with OCLC. As of the writing of this column, it is unclear what this merger, if it takes place, will mean for the future of the ESTC and other RLG services.

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Video and DVD Cataloging ... for the Rare Book Cataloger?

Sarah Yates

Something about the title of “rare book cataloger” brings up visions of a silent librarian carefully paging through valuable old books, jotting down notes in pencil on paper. Okay, we all know that the information actually goes into a computer—just because the materials are old doesn’t mean the cataloging itself has to be stuck in the pre-Industrial Revolution era.

But videos and DVDs? Even an “old” video—even an old silent film—is modern by rare book standards. And they don’t even have pages to carefully thumb through.

I don’t know how many law libraries keep videos and DVDs—both called “videorecordings” in AACR lingo—in their rare collections. I do know that my library collects such materials in our archives. Since we don’t have a special “archives cataloger,” cataloging archival materials, including archival videorecordings, falls to the rare book cataloger. I suspect that this arrangement is not uncommon.
catalogers already familiar with AACR and relatively unfamiliar with AMIM— is the fact that the Library of Congress follows AMIM. Since the majority of law libraries' rare or archival video collections will not have been cataloged by LC (or anyone else), this is not a question of the availability of LC records for copy cataloging. However, it may be a question of being able to find "sample" records for similar types of materials in the utilities, whether cataloged by LC or by another library that follows LC practice.

If the potential difficulties of learning a new standard is not considered a major obstacle—if a library's collection of videorecordings is large and/or important enough to outweigh the inconvenience to the catalogers, for example—then the next question is: Which set of rules will best serve the needs of the users of the library or collection?

An important factor to consider is the stated purpose of each set of rules. AMIM was written expressly for archival visual materials, as defined in the introduction to the second edition of AMIM as "those materials intended to be kept so that they may be available for future generations, regardless of their age at the time of acquisition." In contrast, the general introduction to AACR2 states: "These rules are designed for use in the construction of catalogues and other lists in general libraries of all sizes. They are not specifically intended for specialist and archival libraries."

The introduction to AMIM explains that the "origin or provenance is a key element in any understanding of [archival materials'] significance." This emphasis is the basis for three of the four major areas of difference between AMIM and AACR cataloging rules: "[F]ilmmographic data for the original manifestation of the work is used as the basis for cataloging all subsequent manifestations of that work; multiple lines of physical description are used in one record to describe separate sets of elements for the same work or its manifestations; and [and] reissues and reissues are combined on the same bibliographic record with the original manifestation of that work." (The fourth difference concerns the chief source of information.)

The language used in the AMIM introduction sounds very FRBR-esque (note the repeated use of the terms manifestation and work). Such language is also familiar to rare book catalogers, who are accustomed to making finer distinctions than "standard" catalogers when it comes to such matters. However, while rare book catalogers might be more inclined to create separate records for different manifestations of a work, AMIM calls for doing just the opposite.

The difference between AACR and AMIM treatments of different manifestations of a work is probably moot for the majority of the archival videorecordings collected by law libraries. A videocassette of a one-time lecture at one's institution, for example, is not likely to exist in multiple versions—it may not even exist in multiple copies. The only situation in which this type of material is likely to raise questions about the manifestation versus the work is if a library is converting older formats to newer ones (videocassette to DVD for example) and retaining and cataloging both. In this case, AACR would call for separate records, whereas AMIM would call for two (or more) separate physical description fields on the same bibliographic record.

The remainder of this column will focus on AACR cataloging of videorecordings. I do not want to imply that AACR is the best choice for every law library. However, as someone who has never cataloged according to AMIM, I would not be qualified to comment on its use. I will not comment on every rule in AACR relating to videorecordings, but will instead highlight some of the areas where special characteristics of archival collections make a difference.

Rule 7.081, Chief Source of Information, is especially problematic for many locally produced videorecordings. This rule states that the title and statement of responsibility should be taken from the item itself, which is defined as the title frames, or from the container, if the container is an integral part of the piece.

Title frames could be any written credits on the piece, like the opening or ending credits of a movie. It does not include video footage of the dean of a law school saying, "We're pleased to
welcome our distinguished colleague, Professor Achim Hackenthal, who will now present a lecture entitled "The Introduction of Emetics in Securing Evidence in Criminal Proceedings."

A container that is integral to the piece is not what most people would think of as a container; it is what most people would think of as the physical item. A videocassette itself is an integral container; a box that stores a videocassette is a nonintegral container. So if you have a DVD on which someone has written "Hackenthal - lecture 1/3/06" with a Sharpie, this would be the title proper (assuming there are no onscreen credits), no matter how complete the title on the DVD box or in the spoken introduction. Of course you can—and in this case definitely should—include the fuller title as an alternate title.

If there is nothing written on the integral container, nor any onscreen credits, there may be nothing to stop you from taking out your own Sharpie and writing whatever title you think appropriate! But if you have qualms about doing so, you still can (in fact, are still required to) record a title proper. If there is no information on the chief source, the title may come from accompanying textual material, a nonintegral container, or "other sources." If you take the title from anywhere other than the chief source, you must indicate in a note where it came from, e.g., "Title from spoken introduction." If you have to make up a title, then you put it in brackets, e.g., "[Lecture on the use of emetics for gathering criminal evidence]."

Personal and corporate names in the catalog record can cause additional confusion. If your video consists primarily of one speaker giving a lecture, you will want an entry under that person's name. In fact, you will probably want to make this the main entry. General practice among audiovisual catalogers is to use a title main entry for all videocassette titles and this is based on the premise that (commercial) videos are the product of so many people's intellectual work that no one person is primarily responsible. However, a locally produced DVD of a lecture is almost always the primary work of one person—there is no producer or director, for example, and the "performer" is also the writer.

For a recording of a local event, you will probably want a traceable entry for your institution. You may also want to trace the names of people associated with your institution, even if their role in the creation or production of the item is too minor to qualify for an entry under a strict reading of AACR. For example, you might want to make an added entry for your dean if she introduced the speaker, even though authors of introductions are not usually traced in AACR cataloging. I have a colleague who, when cataloging the DVD of a musical written and performed by law students at her university, traced the name of every performer and every person credited in any way.

Just remember that, according to AACR, every personal or corporate name entry must be "justified." If the reason for the entry is not obvious from the descriptive fields such as the title and statement of responsibility or the publication information (if your video is actually published; if it is produced for your institution alone and not for wider distribution, it should be considered unpublished and would get only a date in the 260 Publication, Distribution, etc. field), then you must make a note, e.g., "Speaker introduced by Law School Dean Agnes Chalmers."

Classification is a question beyond the scope of AACR, but still an important consideration. This mostly depends on local practice. If the videos are going into your general archives, and your archives are not classed or use a local classification scheme, then you will probably want to follow the same practice for your videos and DVDs.

If your archives are classed according to a standard scheme, then you have a few options. One would be to classify by subject and let them scatter. Another would be to define a collection or location such as VIDEOS and class within that.

Yet another option would be to make up one or more "series" and class all the videocassette titles in a series together. This is what my library has done; for example, we class all our Law Library Distinguished Lectures in KF209 .L37x, followed by a year and a sequential number. If you follow this approach, you should consider adding a series statement to the bibliographic record as well; unless a series statement actually appears on the items, the series would be traced in an 830 field rather than a 440.

In general, keep in mind that you will probably be the only institution ever to own, much less catalog, many of these videocassette titles. On the one hand, this means that you can largely do what you want
when you catalog them. Not only will no one else know if you have made a "mistake," but you don't have the responsibility of contributing a record to the utilities that would be useful for other libraries. In other words, if it doesn't strictly follow cataloging standards, so what? No other library will have to "fix" your record, since no one else is going to have any use for the record anyway.

On the other hand, this also means that you have an extra responsibility to be accurate in whatever level of access you provide, since your catalog is the only place anyone will be able to find the item. This responsibility may encourage you to provide enhanced levels of access, as in the examples of extra name tracings. But even if you have a large collection to catalog all at once and opt for less-than-full level cataloging just so that everything gets done, it is still important to be accurate.

For additional information on cataloging DVDs and video in general, see the Online Audiovisual Catalogers (OLAC) website: http://ublib.buffalo.edu/libraries/units/cts/olac/.

Sarah Yates, Cataloging Librarian at University of Minnesota Law Library, writes our regular column on Technical Service issues.

**Member News**

Compiled by Karen Beck

Mike Chiorazzi and Marguerite Most served as the editors of a recently published two-volume work, *Prestatehood Legal Materials: A Fifty-State Research Guide, Including New York City and the District of Columbia*. Published by Haworth Press, this work includes contributions by many LHRBCIS members. Kudos to everyone involved in producing this enormous—and enormously useful—work!

Stacy Etheredge, Reference Librarian at the University of South Carolina School of Law, Coleman Karesh Law Library, recently published "In the Trenches of Law Librarianship: Assessing a Special Collection from Ground Zero" in the March issue of *AALL Spectrum*. The article addresses the timely topic of how to assess a special collection when you're brand new to it and have been given responsibility for it. Stacy will be attending Morris Cohen's and David Warrington's renowned Rare Book School course, "Collecting the History of Anglo-American Law," in June. Even better, she won a Lucille Elliott Scholarship from SEALL scholarship to attend RBS. Congratulations!

Joel Fishman, Co-Director of the Pennsylvania Constitution Web Site, reports that the site has now loaded the 1776, 1790, and 1872-73 constitutional convention records at www.paconstitution.dup.edu. The 1837-38 convention debates will be posted shortly as well as some secondary sources.

Congratulations are also in order to Jolande Goldberg of the Library of Congress, who has co-authored (with Natalie Gawdiak) a book, *Library of Congress Law Library: an Illustrated Guide*. It is a discussion of the LC Law Library and Rare Book Division's mint rare collections. The Guide will be up on the LC web in May, hopefully with all citations hot-linked.

Mark Lambert, Special Collections Librarian, Fred Parks Law Library, South Texas College of Law, writes that he will complete his service in May as Chair of the Nominations Committee for the Society of Southwest Archivists for 2005-2006. This regional professional organization of archivists consists of almost 600 members from six states in the southwestern part of the United States.

Paul Pruitt and David Durham have created a fascinating new exhibit at the University of Alabama Bounds Law Library. This Justice of the Peace exhibit features selected J.P. manuals from England and the United States from the seventeenth century to the mid-nineteenth century. Viewers can see the exhibit announcement (and soon, images of the exhibit itself) by going to http://www.library.law.ua.edu/.

Moving on and moving around . . .

Laura Cadra writes that she is now a Reference/Faculty Services Librarian at the William M. Rains Law Library at Loyola Law School in Los Angeles.

Pat Turpening retired in May as the Head of Preservation and Archives at the University of Cincinnati Law Library. She had been promoted.
three times, achieving the rank of Senior Librarian during her 28-year tenure. Among her accomplishments, she served as Chair of the Library Faculty Reappointment, Promotion, and Tenure Committee, she served on the Faculty Senate, was on the Library Faculty Council for seven years, and she served two terms as the Library Faculty Secretary. Pat will continue her involvement in AALL and LH&RB, primarily in the field of preservation. In addition, she plans to start a preservation consulting business. She may be contacted at bookloverconsulting@yahoo.com. Congratulations and best wishes, Pat!

And in June of this year, Karen Beck (yours truly) will be changing job duties at Boston College; my new title will be Curator of Rare Books / Collection Development Librarian.

Recent Acquisitions
Compiled by Karen Beck

Joel Fishman writes that the Allegheny County Law Library has received the following gift books:


Jonathan Elliot, The Debates, Resolutions and Other Proceedings in Convention, on the Adoption of the Federal Constitution...Washington: Printed for the Editor, 1827-30. 4 vols.

Mark Lambert reports that the Special Collections Department of the Fred Parks Law Library, South Texas College of Law has received:

Cooper, Thomas, ed. Tracts on Medical Jurisprudence: Including Farr's Elements of Medical Jurisprudence, Dose's Remarks on Medical Jurisprudence, Male's Epitome of Juridical or Forensic Medicine, and Haslam's Treatise on Insanity. Philadelphia: Published by James Webster, Thomas Town, printer, 1819. The first American work on medical jurisprudence and forensic medicine, and the most extensive work available at the time. There are three other holdings in Texas, with none at a law library.

LH&RB Programs at AALL

LH&RB will sponsor two formal programs at the 2006 Annual Meeting in St. Louis.

The first of these is Colonial Virginia Legal History. This program will describe how English legal writers influenced legal thinking in seventeenth-century Virginia, and review originalism in the writings that influenced the Framers of the Constitution, particularly discussing St. George Tucker and the authors of the Second Amendment.

This program will be coordinated and moderated by Joel Fishman, Assistant Director for Lawyer Services at the Duquesne University Center for Legal Information / Allegheny County Law Library. Warren M. Billings, Distinguished Professor at the University of New Orleans, and David T. Konig, Professor of History and Law at Washington University of St. Louis, will be speaking. The program will be offered Sunday, July 9, beginning at 4:15 p.m.

The second program is Forging Connections with Library Friends Groups. This program will describe the steps involved in creating and running a successful library friends program, as well as the benefits and drawbacks of library friends programs.

The program will be coordinated by Karen Beck, Curator of Rare Books / Collection Development Librarians at Boston College Law Library, and moderated by LH&RB. Editor Mark Podvia. Speakers include Carol D. Billings, Director of the Law Library of Louisiana, and Jennie C. Meade, Bibliographer and Rare Books Librarian at the George Washington University Jacob Burns Law Library. This program will be presented on Tuesday, July 11, at 10:15 a.m.

In addition, LH&RB and the AALL Centennial Committee are co-sponsoring Promoting the Past to Assure the Future: The Lure of Legal History. By digging into older materials in law library collections and exploring the history of their institutions, law librarians are finding interesting subject matter for exhibits, publications and educational programs. This program will discuss how to make such projects possible.

Carol Billings will coordinate and moderate this program, and will also be a speaker. Joining her
Legal History and Rare Books SIS Election Ballot

Please complete this ballot and mail it for receipt by Friday, 23 June 2006, to:

Katherine Topulos
LHRB SIS Secretary/Treasurer
Foreign and International Law Librarian, Lecturing Fellow
Duke University School of Law Library
Box 90361
Durham, NC 27708-0361

You may also copy and paste this ballot into an email message and send it by Friday, 23 June 2006, to topulos@law.duke.edu

2006-2007 Chair

_________________________ write-in
Laura E. Ray

2006-2007 Vice-Chair/Chair-Elect

_________________________ write-in
Karen Beck

2006-2008 Secretary/Treasurer

_________________________ write-in
Sarah Yates

Laura E. Ray
Educational Programming Librarian, Cleveland-Marshall College of Law
2005-2006 Chair, Legal History & Rare Books SIS
Past Chair, Micrographics & Audiovisual SIS
Education Coordinator, Micrographics & Audiovisual SIS
Member, Council of SIS Chairs
Member, Academic Law Libraries SIS

Karen Beck
Curator of Rare Books/Collection Development Librarian, Boston College Law Library
2005-2006 Vice-Chair, Legal History & Rare Books SIS
Member, Research Committee
Past Member of Awards Committee, AALL LexisNexis Call for Papers Committee, Index to Foreign Legal Periodicals (Advisory Committee), and Scholarships Committee

Sarah Yates
Cataloging Librarian, University of Minnesota Law Library
Member, Legal History & Rare Books SIS
Member, Technical Services SIS
Member, Index to Foreign Legal Periodicals (Advisory Committee)