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OALL BULLETIN

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

- Granville Cleveland

In brief I would like to wish the most prosperous "New Year" to each and every one of you. Serving as president of the OALL my primary goal for "68" is to recruit new members and revive old ones. With the cooperation of all my committee members, I'm confident the job will get done. The '8" Spring meeting will convene May 10-11th in Toledo, Ohio. On the program are Bill Murphy, AALL President and Kenneth G. Rush, attorney from Springfield, Ohio.

The following committees have been appointed:

Legislative Committee:

Thomas R. Buker, Chairman, Columbus
Ruth Brown, Hamilton
Louise Prinz, Dayton
Art Fiske, Cleveland
Jay C. Brownlee, Youngstown

Constitution Committee:

Helen Carstensen, Chairman, Troy, Ohio
Ed Fairbanks, Warren, Ohio
Charlotte Dunnebacke, Lansing, Mich.
Bethany Ochal, Detroit, Mich.
Thomas R. Buker, Columbus, Ohio
Lawrence McCoy, Findlay, Ohio

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RECORD-KEEPING AND STATISTICS

- Charlotte Dunnebacke *
(Michigan State)

This report is based on one session of the Advanced Institute of Law Library Administration held at the University of Colorado in June 1967. One program held jointly with the basic group seemed to me especially timely and instructive. It was the session on record-keeping and statistics conducted by Dr. Frank Schick who probably knows as much about this subject as almost any other librarian in the country. He is Director of the School of Library and Information Science, University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee and was one of the advisors to the Statistics and Coordinating Project of the ALA which prepared and recently published the handbook entitled "Library Statistics: A Handbook of Concepts, Definitions and Terminology". Although geared primarily to general libraries it does contain

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* Charlotte Dunnebacke is Law Librarian for the State Library of Michigan; she is also a member of the Executive Board of the American Association of Law Libraries.

The OALL BULLETIN is an occasional publication of the Ohio Association of Law Libraries available to members of record. Memberships may be obtained through the OALL Treasurer. Annual membership dues are \$2.00. The purpose of this Association is to stimulate a spirit of mutual helpfulness among law librarians, to promote professional growth, and to further the development and usefulness of law libraries.

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- Helen Garee, Cleveland

Program Chairman:

- Janet Wallin, Toledo

HINTS AND HELPS

- Kathleen Farmann (Notre Dame)

Since I have not been overwhelmed with reference questions from members of the O. A. L. L., this column must be limited to helpful hints.

Perhaps not all of you are familiar with how helpful the American Jurisprudence 2d Desk Book can be to Reference Librarians. It contains a wealth of "Historical and Legal Documents, Facts, Tables, Charts, and Statistics of Special Interest to Attorneys."

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BOOK REVIEW

"THE INTERNATIONAL LAW OF THE GREAT LAKES." by Don Courtney Piper, Assistant Professor of Government and Politics, University of Maryland - Published by Duke University Commonwealth - Studies Center - 158 pages - \$6. 50.

- Robert G. McCreary, Jr. *

Is the diversion of water by the Chicago Sanitary District from the Great Lakes a violation of international law vis-a-vis Canada? Was the building of armed naval vessels on the Great Lakes by the United States during World War II a violation of the Rush-Bagot Agreement of 1817 vis-a-vis Canada?

These and less provocative questions of international and national law governing the Great Lakes are answered in Mr. Piper's clearly written and concise but comprehensive study.

Because the Great Lakes are national rather than international waters, the international legal relations regarding the Lakes are, with one exception, confined to Canada and the United States. The one exception is that by commercial treaties, both Canada and the United States have granted to various States the right to enter their ports. Nonetheless, there are no international agreements granting the right of vessels operated by third States to enter and pass through the waters of the Great Lakes.

Even though the Great Lakes are national waters, Mr. Piper in his discussion of "Jurisdiction" elucidates that for purposes of jurisdiction in the fields of

admiralty law and criminal law the judicial and statutory definitions of "high seas" have been held by national courts of both countries to include the Great Lakes.

But the Great Lakes are not "high seas" for purposes of regulation of the Fishery. Federal Regulations of Canada exclude American commercial fishing fleets from Canadian waters. There is only limited United States federal control of Great Lakes fishing but all riparian states, except for Michigan and Indiana, deny licenses to alien commercial fisherman.

Mr. Piper shows that by specific agreement or by custom there is either strict or substantial uniformity in the laws of the two nations on the subjects of cabotage, salvage and wrecking, radiotelephone, quarantine, load line regulations, Rules of the Road and pilotage.

Mr. McCreary is a partner in the Cleveland firm of Arter, Hadden, Wykoff & Van Duzer. He works extensively in the field of Admiralty law.

The International Boundary Commission and the International Joint Commission created by the Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909 are charged respectively with supervision of boundary lines and settlement of boundary disputes and regulation of use, obstruction or diversion of boundary waters. The history of the Chicago diversion of water, which continues to the present day, is simply but expertly analyzed by Mr. Piper. See Wisconsin v. Illinois, 360 U. S. 712 (1959), still pending.

The work is valuable for the broad scope of its text material, its citations, its appendices setting forth treaty excerpts and for its extensive bibliography.

We predict that Mr. Piper's study will help to prolong the motto of international cooperation between the two countries which he attributes to James T. Shotwell (1945):

"The heritage of freedom is impatient of restraints, but it makes for peace when it recognizes the similar heritage of others."

(Cont'd from Page 2, Col. 2)

HINTS AND HELPS

If you need a copy of Magna Carta, the Atlantic Charter, the Canons of Judicial Ethics of the American Bar Association, or a Skid-Speed Chart, you can find each of them in this volume. It is also a source for Mortality Tables, Annuity Tables, Regnal Years, and for addresses for inquiries concerning Bar

Admission in the various jurisdictions, as well as myriad other items of needed information.

The Supplements of the Book of the States are a handy source of the names and addresses of "State Elective Officials and the Legislatures" and of "State Administrative Officials." I have not yet found a really satisfactory source for such information, relative to state judges, but the World Almanac is a good source for names and addresses of the federal judiciary and their clerks.

If you need an up-to-date List of Subversive Organizations, one is available in the B. N. A. looseleaf volume on Federal Employment Practices.

Perhaps, some of you are not yet familiar with an annual publication of the American Bar Association, for which we have frequent use, Review of Legal Education: Law Schools and Bar Admission Requirements in the United States.

We have found the M-75 Dymo Embossing Kit an invaluable aid in numbering our shelves and in making attractive, durable labels on our shelves. We have also used the machine for making signs and bulletin board displays. The machine and eight tapes, in various colors, are available as a unit from the Dayton Stencil Works, 111-113-115 E. Second St. Dayton, Ohio.

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chapter on special libraries and I highly recommend it to you. **

Those who attended the AALL annual meeting know, and others may have read, that the Association is about to undertake a survey of all law libraries in the United States. Information will be sought which you will be able to furnish only if you are keeping or will begin to keep some meaningful statistics and records. Except for Bob Roalfe's "Libraries of the Legal Profession" published in 1953 as a part of the ABA's Survey of the Legal Profession and a yet to be published survey of government law libraries made about three or four years ago there are few, if any, statistics about law libraries. They are perhaps the only important segment of the library profession that have not received federal aid and as Dr. Schick emphasized unless there are statistics to prove the need, the chances of our being able to secure financial support are slight.

Record-keeping is not new. The first official Statistics Report was published in 1876 and contained a chapter on law libraries. Then, as now, statistics indicated the status of libraries in terms of human and material resources and performance. Although record-keeping is a time-consuming chore, especially when staff is small and the work-load heavy, the failure or neglect to keep statistics is short-sighted when their value is considered. Dr. Schick listed the following purposes for keeping them:

1. They are not an end in themselves but a means toward an end.
2. They provide information on the management aspects of libraries.
3. They are a shorthand type of condensing facts.
4. They are tools of administration.
5. They provide essential guides for budgeting; without them no reasonable budget justification is possible.
6. They are yardsticks of performance.
7. They are springboards for action, evaluation and projection.
8. They are basic research instruments.
9. They are an absolute necessity for federal or state legislative support.

** American Library Association. Statistics Coordinating Project. Library Statistics: a handbook of concepts, definitions; and terminology, prepared by the staff of the Statistics Coordinating Project, Joel Williams, Director. Chicago: American Library Association. 1966. 160 p. \$5.50. LC #66-22724.

He further outlined the use of statistics in both internal and external application.

Internally they permit you to:

1. Keep control over your own library operations.
2. Evaluate your performance in terms of service and with respect to costs.
3. Compare your performance with similar institutions in terms of service, costs, and needs.
4. Project your needs for the future.
5. Justify your existence, your services, your financial needs for resources, staff, space, etc.

Externally they enable you to:

1. Devise your Association's standards of performance.
2. Compare your library by these standards.
3. Lay a foundation for legislative or budgetary support.

The number and kinds of records and statistics will vary greatly with the size and type of library but they will fall into three general-purpose categories: administration, readers' services and technical services. However, statistics kept primarily for one purpose will more than likely be used for the others as well. They are both quantitative and qualitative. Sometimes it is hard to separate the two and often it is helpful if they are recorded together. There are statistics which we must keep for all time; there are others that we can keep temporarily and for special purposes. I realize that most of you are aware of the many kinds of data and information that are recorded in libraries (law and otherwise); I will outline the broad areas involved and give some examples of the specifics.

I. Books and Materials.

A. Books.

- Volumes at beginning and at end of month.
- Volumes added and withdrawn.
- Titles added.
- "Replacement" volumes. (Important in a law library where these are unique and can raise havoc with your budget).
- Number acquired by purchase, gift, exchange or deposit.

B. Periodicals.

- Current subscriptions.
- Number added each year.
- Total holdings.
- Number acquired by purchase, gift or exchange.

C. Non-book Materials.

- Microforms. Number and Kinds.
- Vertical file materials.
- Films and recordings. (These are being produced in negligence fields).

II. Reference Service.

A. Number of transactions.

- In person, mail, telephone (local or long distance).
- Kinds of questions.
- Type of patron. (Attorney, layman, government, student, professor, legislator).

III. Circulation.

A. Direct.

- Number of books, or number of transactions or both (according to your needs).
- Type of borrower
- Over-the-counter, by mail.

B. Inter-library loans.

C. Photocopies in lieu of loan.

Circulation figures give an inadequate picture of the use of the collection because they do not show the use of the materials in the library. It is at this point that we need to decide if we are to keep statistics as to number of users, and perhaps go a step further and keep a record of the materials or books used in the library. If you have open stacks and your library is large this is difficult but if you think it is important to have this information then by all means keep it, if only for a week or a month or by other periods.

IV. Personnel

- A. Number of positions. Full-time, part-time. Vacancies.
- B. Professional, clerical.
- C. Salaries.

V. Cataloging.

There are so many kinds of statistics that can be kept in this department that I won't list them. If you are a division of a central library, what records and statistics you keep will depend upon their needs as well as yours. You should keep records that will enable you to assess the costs of cataloging and processing.

VI. Binding.

- Number of items bound. Periodicals; new binding; re-binds.
- Date sent and date returned. (This will indicate length of time books are out of use and whether you should insist on faster service or change binders).

VII. Physical Facilities.

Size of quarters.

- Area in square feet.
- Lineal feet (volume capacity).

Seating capacity.

- Inventory of furniture and equipment with dates acquired and cost.

VIII. Financial Data.

Income by source. Public funds - state, local, federal, county.
Private funds - endowment, Bar Association, special funds.

IX. Expenditures.

- Library materials. Continuations; books; periodicals; loose-leaf services; microforms; etc.
- Binding.
- Salaries.
- Equipment; Printing; Stationary and supplies; Postage and freight.

Reliable statistics can aid us in so many ways, particularly in convincing our governing bodies of the need for additional funds for books, staff, services and new projects. Figures don't lie. However, they have to be accurate and we have to decide how much error we can tolerate in the final results before we embark on record-keeping in a specific area. We also have to decide on how much we can afford to spend to get the data and whether the use will justify the cost. If you design simple, uncomplicated forms, keep them handy and then insist that everyone form the habit of recording the information; it does not take a great deal of collective time. A monthly statistical report is useful. It also makes the annual report much easier to prepare.

We should all make a conscientious effort to record reliable data now and be ready and willing to participate in the national survey when it is undertaken so that its success will be ensured with resulting benefit to all law libraries. Perhaps it will enable the Association to draft the Standards we have so long felt are necessary as well as to secure the financial help at the federal level that so many libraries need.

EVALUATION OF SHEPARD'S ACTS AND CASES BY
POPULAR NAMES: FEDERAL AND STATE.
VOL. 1, 1968. 984 pp.

The surprise arrival of this new volume was pleasant to law librarians. It replaces the two small paper-bound volumes entitled, Federal and State Cases by Popular Names and Federal Acts by Popular Names or Short Titles. Moreover, it brings into one place the state acts by popular name which heretofore have been scattered throughout each state citator. The Preface indicates that cumulative supplements will be issued to the new reference source. What quicker and easier way to locate, for example, all states with a "Right to Work Act"? It should not be overlooked that popular names by which provisions of the U. S. Constitution and individual state constitutions have been referred to are also included (e. g., Prohibition Amendment).

BOOK REVIEW

THE SILENT SYNDICATE, by Hank Messick
Macmillan, 1967. \$6.95
- George L. Buttafoco
(Chase College of Law)

It would appear that the title to this book is a misnomer--because the Syndicate or Syndicates, were not, and are not now, so silent. On the contrary, from what Mr. Messick has revealed in this most fascinating expose', criminal syndicalism is far from being "silently dead." It still exists and flourishes.

This account of organized crime is well documented and thoroughly researched. If there is any doubt in anyone's mind that crime is not well organized, then the reading of this book will, I am sure, dispell any such doubts.

"In the tangled history of Molaska Corporation can be found the men and the associations upon which the structure of organized crime in mid-century America is based. It came into being as the National Syndicate was evolving, and its success had much to do with proving the value and practicality of cooperation by regional and cultural factions in a national association." This is a direct quote from the author concerning just a part of how syndicated crime got such a foothold in this country. What was the Molaska Corporation, and what did it manufacture? Well, simply that molasses in dehydrated form was to be used as a substitute for sugar in the distilling of illegal "booze." It was cheaper, and more efficient. This is but one of the many ingenious devices used by the Syndicates in their operations--mainly that of violating the law.

While the author deals primarily with the Syndicate as it operated out of the Greater Cleveland Area, during the late 1920's and early 1930's, he does, nevertheless, show how every segment of this criminal element is interwoven with all parts of the country--from Los Angeles, Las Vegas, Florida, Chicago and the Eastern element. Each part of the country was and is still dominated by various individuals that have control of their respective territories. Of great interest to those in and around Southwestern Ohio and Northern Kentucky, was the connection between the Cleveland Syndicate and the operators of well known and popular 'casinos' that were in existence as late as 1959.

All the well known 'luminaries' of gangsterdom from Al Capone, Meyer Lansky, "Lucky" Luciano, "Moe" Dalitz, Frank Costello, Frank Milano, "Chuck" Polizzi, Morris Kleinman, and many many other lesser known 'stars,' are involved in this study, and how

each has played an important role in organized crime.

Of particular significance is the fact that one of the main reasons for the success of criminal syndicalism, is that public officials at the local, state and Federal level were easily bribed, and were themselves involved in many aspects of the workings of the underworld. The unfortunate part of this is that in reading this book one might conclude that this very same thing may be happening today.

The blantant and open warfare that has characterized major crime in this country is told with great impact--and what little, if anything, has ever been done to prosecute those who may have been involved in the killings of underworld figures.

In conclusion, let me say that this well documented story and account of criminal syndicalism in America, is shocking, interesting, and is a writ ten T. V. version of 'The Untouchables.' I recommend this book to all Law Enforcement officials, Prosecutors, Legislators, attorneys, and in my opinion it should be available in all Ohio Law Libraries.

EVALUATION OF OHIO ALMANAC
1968. FIRST EDITION.

Ohio Almanac, 1657 Broadway. Lorain, Ohio 44052. Copyright 1967. 606 pp. \$1.95.

Already in its first edition a valuable aid to Ohio law libraries, this work holds greater promise if certain flaws can be eliminated. The volume is divided into 9 major divisions: Great people of Ohio, History of Ohio, Life in Ohio, Outdoors in the Buckeye State,

Sports in Ohio, Government in Ohio, Business in Ohio and Ohio's 88 counties.

The Ohio Almanac follows the same general format of other endeavors such as the much-used World Almanac. Information contained is difficult to locate elsewhere and generally would involve consulting numerous sources, most of which are almost impossible to obtain from state agencies.

Two caveats: the index on which a volume of this nature relies so heavily is not as complete as one desires. Also, the directory of municipal officials is not up-to-date, but can it ever be?

An interesting aspect is the 'Ohiolite Features': special articles on persons, events, and other items of interest. Included this year are the sky-diving disaster, Jack Nicklaus, Stokes' election as mayor of Cleveland, etc.

No Ohio library should be without this reasonably-priced volume.

WAYNE STATE UNIVERSITY
LAW LIBRARY
- Mat Dee

Again at the fall meeting we had an opportunity to examine new law library facilities planned expressly for that purpose. Bethany Ochal's modern quarters in Detroit are eye-catching--both exterior and interior. The law school is divided between two handsome buildings connected by a covered passage. The library unit also contains the administrative offices and meeting rooms on the top floor, some classroom facilities, moot-courtroom, law journal quarters, and various student facilities. The other building houses large classrooms.

The library quarters are functionally-designed and very attractive. Adequate shelf space has been provided for a number of years' growth. Working areas for the staff are equally pleasing which is a contrast to so many libraries. Well-lighted study areas are located on the periphery of the library stack area with comfortable chairs and a generous number of tables. Those visiting southeastern Michigan should take the opportunity to visit these beautiful new facilities.

FALL MEETING

Those who did not attend the fall meeting in Detroit missed a variety of things: cold weather, lots of rain, a beautiful new library at Wayne State, a fascinating children's book fair across the road, Bob Roalfe's

interesting talk on Wigmore, the warm hospitality extended by Bethany Ochal and her staff, and two programs of great interest to all law librarians.

Noteworthy among all the discussions (space prohibits full coverage; you'll have to attend the meetings) was Friday afternoon's airing of views regarding centralized acquisitions. The immediate thrust for this discussion was from a letter circulated by Fred B. Rothman to some law libraries. In it he proposed a blanket-order plan to be operated by his company based on items included in Current Publications in Legal and Related Fields. Many questions - showing both opposition to and support for his proposal were evident. It will be interesting to watch the development of this venture.

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HINTS AND HELPS

If you are in the market for a reasonably priced and sturdy workhorse of a typewriter, do not overlook the Olympia. We now have four of them, two equipped with symbols frequently used by cataloguers. All four were purchased for the price of one electric typewriter. Service on the machines has been excellent.

CURRENT BIBLIOGRAPHY

This section is selective and reflects items which the Editor thinks may be of interest to Law Librarians in the varying types of libraries in our geographic area. Other suggestions for inclusion are welcomed. Please include full bibliographic information in the event we do not have the volume in OSU's collection. Michigan titles are provided by Maurine Brunner and Bethany Ochal.

GENERAL INTEREST

A survey of legislative services in the fifty states. by Calvin W. Clark. Kansas City: Citizens Conference on State Legislatures. 1967. 225 pp. (Preceded by an introductory summary of the types of legislative services, this volume describes the organization and staffing of legislative services in each of the 50 states)

OHIO MATERIAL

Ohio Valley Electric Corporation: a case study in developing and financing private power for a public purpose. by Merwin H. Waterman. Michigan Business Studies XVII:3. Ann Arbor: Graduate School of Business Administration, University of Michigan. 1966. 95 pp.

LIBRARY MATTERS

A Guide to British Parliamentary Papers. by Frank Rodgers and Rose B. Phelps. Univ. of Illinois Grad. School of Library Science, Occasional Paper #32. April 1967. 35 pp. gratis. (A lucid explanation for those of us forced into this maze on frequent occasions).

Cleaning and preserving bindings and related materials. by Carolyn Horton. Chicago: Library Technology Program of American Library Association 1967. 76 pp. LC# 67-28413. (A clear, well-illustrated discussion in non-technical terms. Appendices includes sources for supplies and a bibliography.)

Irregular serials and annuals: an international directory. 1st ed. Edited by Emery Koltay. New York: Bowker. 1967. 668 pp. LC 67-25026. \$25. (A fine directory covering about 14,500 publications in a field which heretofore has constituted a bibliographically confused area between books and periodicals because of special characteristics and frequency. It is a good companion volume to Ulrich's International Periodicals Directory.)

PERIODICALS

Indiana Legal Forum, vol. I, No. 1. - (Fall 1967-) Indiana Univ. School of Law (Indianapolis) \$2. 50 per year.

REFERENCE SHELF

Who's Who in American Politics. 1st ed. 1967-68. Edited by Paul A. Theis and Edmund L. Henshaw. New York: Bowker. 1967. 747 pp. plus addenda. LC# 67-25024. \$25. (Biographical data on 12, 500 political leaders from the President to those active at local levels. Information was gathered by direct questionnaire. Good volume for the reference shelf.)

Dictionary of political science and law. by Rudolph Heimanson. Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.: Oceana. 1967. 188 pp. LC# 67-14401. \$4. (A brief tome of rather long definitions in narrative form. Cross references are provided and citations to cases or articles are frequently given.)

MICHIGAN MATERIALS

Recommendations of the Michigan Commission on Crime, Delinquency and Criminal Administration, 1968. Lansing, The Commission, 1968. 40p. Gratis. (Result of a study made by a citizens committee. Analyzes public disorder and police-community relations. Defines "riotous conduct". Recommends legislation to strengthen the effectiveness of police officers and proposes crime prevention measures such as youth service bureaus on the local level.)

Constitutional Limitations on Evidence in Criminal Cases by Beauford J. George. 1967 supplement. Ann Arbor, Institute of Continuing Legal Education, 1967. \$4.75 . (Supplement to the workbook published in 1966 for the Criminal Law and Procedure Workshop of the Institute.)

Michigan Civil Procedure before Trial by Horace W. Gilmore. 1968 Supplement. Ann Arbor, Institute of Continuing Legal Education, 1968. \$6.50. (Second supplement to Practice Handbook published in 1964.)

The Story of Grand Rapids by Z. Z. Lydens. Grand Rapids, Kregel Publications, 1966. (Chapter 26 entitled Lawyers, Courts and Judges - the Rules of Law contains short biographies of members of the bench and bar who practiced in that city from earliest times.)