

OHIO ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES

O. A. L. L. NEWSLETTER

Vol. I, No.2

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We wish to thank all who so thoughtfully wrote nice things to us about the first issue of the Newsletter. Lack of time prevented us from answering each letter individually so we must resort to this means of showing our appreciation for your letters. Many libraries outside the state asked to be kept on the mailing list, some offering to pay to insure its receipt. The O.A.L.L. has not yet established a definite policy in regard to the publication of the Newsletter. At our last meeting it was decided that the first issues would be sent gratis to all law libraries in Ohio, whether members of the Association or not, and to other law libraries in the country that might show an interest in receiving it. At a future meeting a permanent policy will be adopted and it will then be announced in the Newsletter.

Thanks to the generosity of the University of Toledo, through Brenton Stevenson, University Editor, and William Orphey, manager of the Print Shop, the Association has been able to publish this at nominal cost. If the cost of publication increases it will affect our plan of distribution.

OHIO COURT REPORTS

Breathes there the man (or woman) with intellect so keen that he (or she) has never become confused by Ohio's multiple court reports? If such there be go mark him (or her) well for he (or she) is most certainly a genius! Through the years the competition of rival publishers has resulted in a needless multiplicity of reports, the cause of endless confusion. Mergers that were effected at various times served only to confuse the matter to a greater degree.

Until Ervin H. Pollack, Law Librarian at Ohio State University, published his excellent article in the Ohio State Law Journal there was no scholarly or adequate treatment of the subject. From this survey we compiled an outline for the use of law students. A number of people have asked for a copy of the outline. To satisfy those requests, and in the hope that others may find it helpful, we decided to publish it in parts. For further details concerning any of the reports consult: "Ohio's Reported Decisions: An Integrated Survey", by Ervin H. Pollack & Russell Leach, 11 Ohio State Law Journal 413-435. (Autumn 1950)

Reports of the Supreme Court of Ohio

Period Covered

1807-1823 Ohio Unreported Judicial Decisions (Pollack) - 1 v.
Contains 16 Supreme Court cases, only half of which are opinions.

- 1817 Tappan's Reports - 1 v. (Cited: Tappan or Tapp.)
Contains only 1 Supreme Court case, in Appendix A. Original publication in 1831. Reprinted by Ingham Clarke & Co. in 1875, and a revised ed. by Laning Co. in 1899.
- 1821-1852 Ohio Reports - 20 v. - (Cited: Ohio or O.)
The official reports of the Supreme Court for this period. An annotated reprint by Laning Co. was called Ohio Reports, Century Edition Annotated. Another published by W.H. Anderson Co. was called Ohio Reports, Extra Annotated. The reports in the three sets are the same.
- 1821 Hammond's Condensed Reports - 1 v. - (Cited: Ham. or Hammond)
A reprint of Vols. 1 & 2 of Ohio Reports, with briefs of counsel omitted.
- 1821-1831 Wilcox's Condensed Reports - 5 v. - (Cited: Wilcox or Wilc.Cond.Rep.)
A reprint of vols.1-7 of Ohio Reports with arguments of counsel omitted.
- 1831-1834 Wright's Reports - 1 v. - (Cited: Wright or W.)
Opinions in which Judge John C. Wright participated. Mostly cases on circuit. Published in 1835 by Isaac V. Whiting and a 2d ed. annotated by R. Clarke & Co. in 1884.
- 1840-1853 Western Law Journal - 10 v. - (Cited: West.Law J. or West.L.J.)
Contains Supreme Court cases as well as those from other Ohio courts. Reprinted in Vol. 1 of Ohio Decisions Reprint.
- 1852 to date Ohio State Reports - v.1 to date (Cited: Ohio St., O.St., or O.S.)
The official reports of the Ohio Supreme Court from 1852 to date. The Laning Co. reprinted vols.1-60 (1852-1899) with annotations which they called Ohio State Reports, Century Edition Annotated and W.H. Anderson Co. published vols.1-84 (1852-1911) as Ohio State Reports, Extra Annotated. The reports are the same in the three sets.
- 1853-1885 American Law Register - v.1-9; v.1-25, New Series. (Cited: Am.L.Reg. or Am.Law Reg.) Reported cases from various Ohio courts. Ohio cases not reported elsewhere are reprinted in Vol.3 of Ohio Decisions Reprint.
- 1876-1921 Weekly Law Bulletin - 66 v. - (Cited: Week.Law Bul., W.L.B., Week.L.B., Cin.Law Bul., Ohio Law Bull. or O.Law Bull.) Reported cases from various Ohio courts. Extremely confusing because it changed names so many times.
1876-1879 called Cincinnati Weekly Law Bulletin
1879-1883 called Weekly Cincinnati Law Bulletin
1883-1885 called Weekly Law Bulletin
1885 combined with Ohio Law Journal and became The Weekly Law Bulletin and Ohio Law Journal
1902 purchased by the publisher of Ohio Legal News and became The Ohio Law Bulletin
1921 merger effected with Ohio Law Reporter resulting in the name Ohio Law Bulletin & Reporter
- 1885-1936 Northeastern Reporter - 200 v. - (Cited: N.E.)
Covers all reports of the Supreme Court during these years.

- 1889-1899 Ohio Supreme Court Decisions - 1 v. - (Cited: O.S.C.D., O.S.U. or Ohio or also called Ohio Unrep. Cas.)
Ohio Unreported Cases
Contains no opinions but has the records, briefs and holdings of the court in cases not officially reported.
- 1894-1895 Ohio Legal News - v.1-2 only (Cited: O.Legal News, Ohio Leg.N. or O.L.N.)
Cases from various Ohio courts were reported in the first two volumes. Also called The Toledo Legal News.
- 1894-1920 Ohio Decisions - 31 v. - (Cited: O.D., Ohio Dec., Ohio Dec.N.P., Ohio S.& C.P.Dec., Ohio Sup. & C.P.Dec.) Although primarily intended to cover the lower courts this set does contain some Supreme Court and Supreme Court Commission cases that are not officially reported.
- 1903-1904 Ohio Law Reporter - Vols. 1 & 2 (Cited: O.L.R., O.L.Rep., O.Law Rep.)
Unreported Supreme Court cases are included in the first two volumes. Vol.40 was succeeded by Ohio Opinions. See note below under Ohio Opinions.
- 1928 to date Ohio Bar, formerly Ohio State Bar Association Report - v.1 to date.
(Cited: O.Bar or Ohio Bar). A weekly publication of the Ohio State Bar Association that contains advance sheets for Ohio State Reports.
- 1934 to date Ohio Opinions- v.1 to date - (Cited: O.O. or Ohio Op.) A current series reporting opinions of the Supreme Court and lower courts. It is keyed to Page's Ohio Digest. Succeeded Ohio Law Reporter and Ohio Nisi Prius Reports, New Series. Advance sheets are called Ohio Law Reporter, pagination and volume numbers being the same as the bound volumes of Ohio Opinions. NOTE: They are NOT a continuation of earlier bound volumes of the original Ohio Law Reporter.
- 1936 to date Northeastern Reporter, 2d - v.1 to date - (Cited: N.E.2d)
Includes all published Supreme Court cases.
- Gongwer State Reports - (Cited: G.S.R.)
A current mimeograph service that gives information concerning cases filed in the Supreme Court of Ohio before they are printed elsewhere.

This concludes the reports of the Supreme Court. In our next issue we will continue with an outline of the lower court reports.

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The Law Librarians' Society of Washington, D.C., has recently published the 1953 Supplement to the Union List of Legislative Histories. The original list, which appeared in 1950, listed compilations of legislative histories in the libraries in and around Washington, beginning with the 59th Congress and going through the 80th Congress, 1st session. The Supplement goes through Public Law 594, 82nd Congress.

Both the Supplement and the original list are available at \$1.00 each, postage paid, from Bertha M. Rothe, George Washington University Law School, Washington 6, D.C.

BOOK REPAIR

In the previous issue of the Newsletter we discussed the preservation and cleaning of books. Most books will survive only a limited amount of usage and many minor repairs are necessary if binding or replacement costs are to be kept at a minimum.

Considerable book repair can be avoided if the books are shelved properly. Whenever they are packed too closely together on the shelf there is undue strain on the back of the book as it is pulled from the shelf. When shelf space is at a premium there is always the temptation to squeeze an extra book on the shelf but whenever this is done it will prove costly in wear and tear. The volumes should be shelved loosely enough to permit removal of a book without friction against those adjoining.

Even when books have been shelved properly there will, in time, be wear and tear on the top of the book's spine. As the book is used repeatedly other weaknesses develop. In many instances a minor repair will considerably prolong the life of a book. As many law books go out of print and are difficult to obtain in later years it is advisable to take excellent care of them. It is our intention to describe here some of the simple processes that any librarian can perform without special training. If one has pride in one's library every effort should be made to improve its appearance and usability. Torn and ragged books indicate neglect. No one likes to use books that are in poor condition. Take care of the minor repairs as they are needed and you will prevent, or at least retard, the greater damage that is certain to follow the first weakening.

Most book repairs can be accomplished with only a few standby supplies - provided that the book is not neglected too long. There are many types and varieties of supplies offered by the library supply houses but, for the librarian who wishes to repair on a simple scale without much expenditure, only a few will suffice. These should include:

Plastic cement or adhesive	Brushes	Cloth mending tape
Mystik tape	Scissors	A sharp knife
Mending tissue	Paste	Plastic mending tape

Much can be done with just those simple supplies. Mystik tape comes in various colors, widths and lengths. Brushes can be purchased at the five and ten cent stores and should include several sizes. Experience soon shows what sizes work best for a particular job. One brush should be long-handled.

In addition to those supplies have plenty of paste cloths and paste papers on hand. Any clean cloths will suffice for the former and discarded advance sheets of the Reporter system will serve for the latter. Use the ones that are stapled through the center. When the staples are removed the loose double pages are a convenient size. You can also use newspapers cut into quarter pages. Always work on a clean sheet, discarding each paper after it has been used once.

The first casualty in a book is usually a torn page. Every tear, however small it may be, should be mended as soon as it is discovered. NEVER USE SCOTCH TAPE TO MEND A BOOK!!! It frequently does irreparable damage for it dries out, shrinks, becomes brittle, and turns yellow so that it loses its transparency. It may even stick to the adjoining page. There are several methods of mending tears.

First Method: This is the easiest of them all. A new plastic mending tape is self-adhering, with an adhesive coating that is protected by a glassine paper backing. When the backing is removed the tape is immediately ready for application to the tear

without the application of any water or adhesive. This tape can be purchased in strips or rolls. It is transparent, forms perfect adhesion if the page is clean and dry, and will not yellow or dry out with age. The Demco product is called Demco-Seal. A similar tape is called "Permafilm".

Second Method: Tears may also be mended with the liquid plastic. Place a piece of waxed paper under the torn page. Then apply a thin coat of the plastic cement to the edge of the tear, using either a fine brush, a toothpick, or something similar. Place another piece of wax paper on top of the tear and close the book. Allow to dry thoroughly and then peel off the wax paper. It is advisable to experiment a few times before attempting this method on a good book. It is easy to do a nice job after you have tried it a few times. This method works more satisfactorily when the tear has a feathered edge.

Third Method: First place a piece of wax paper under the torn page. Then apply a thin coating of paste to both edges of the tear, fitting them together so that the printing matches. Over the tear place a small piece of mending tissue, slightly larger than the tear. Rub over it carefully with a clean cloth so that the paste is evenly distributed. Place wax paper over the pasted tear and close the book, placing it under a weight. When it has thoroughly dried pull off the superfluous edges of the mending tissue. The tissue has long, strong fibres and enough will remain to strengthen the tear.

Any of the above methods are preferred to mending with a gummed product as the latter will eventually change color or dry out with age.

(To be Continued)

BOOK ANNOUNCEMENT

Ervin H. Pollack announces that a preliminary edition of his book on Legal Research has recently been published in mimeographed form. This is a substantial revision of his earlier book, emphasizing research methodology, but retaining and elaborating the features of Ohio publications. The preliminary edition was reproduced by H.L. Hedrick, 2241 Indianola Avenue, Columbus, Ohio, and is being sold for \$3.25. It may be purchased directly from Mr. Hedrick. The book will eventually be published in final form by Foundation Press. Ohio law librarians owe a great debt to Mr. Pollack for the splendid research he has done with Ohio legal materials ever since he has been at Ohio State University. His latest contribution will be a welcome one.

DID YOU KNOW???

This section is intended to be a cooperative venture with all members contributing bits of information. Day by day we come across things we never knew before, or we discover new features in well-established publications. Chances are that other librarians have missed them too. Pass along those discoveries so that we may all benefit. In our first issue we suggested that contributions be sent to the editor but to date only President Tom Buker has responded. Some of the following items were contributed by him. Where are yours?

Did you know that Ohio legal periodicals are indexed, both by author and subject, in Vol.13, Part 2, of Page's Ohio Digest? If you don't subscribe to the Index to

Legal Periodicals this will at least give you an index to all the Ohio publications. Don't forget to consult the pocket part for the latest items.

Did you know that "Bates", when cited under "Forms" in Page's Ohio Revised Code refers to the new publication, Gardner's Bates Ohio Civil Practice, described in a later section of the Newsletter?

Did you know that since 1949 the set "Ohio Opinions" has contained an annual digest of the Opinions of the Attorney-General of Ohio?

Did you know that there is a perpetual calendar in the last volume of Arizona Code Annotated 1939 that will give you the full calendar for any year past or present? (We could have saved ourselves a lot of time if we had discovered this earlier!)

Did you know that there is an excellent digest of Ohio cases dealing with the unauthorized practice of law in 27 Ohio Bar, No.46, November 9, 1954? (Make a note of it as your local bar committee on unauthorized practice may want that information some day.)

Did you know that Page's Ohio General Code contains a number of very useful tables, such as : Vested and Contingent Dower, Combined Expectation of Life, Mortality, Compound Interest, Compound Discount, Cross References from Revised Statutes to the General Code, Ohio Laws and Years of Their Enactment, and a table showing periods covered by various Ohio court reports.

NOTE: The MacDonald Checklist of Session Laws gives the year and session of each volume of Ohio Laws up to a certain date but does not give the volume number. This table supplies the volume number.

This volume of Page also has a section containing Temporary Laws not contained in the General Code.

Did you know that the January 10th issue of Ohio Bar (Vol.28, No.2) contains the Supplemental Report of the Corporation Law Committee of the Ohio State Bar Association, which gives the new proposed Ohio General Corporation Law, a re-write of chapter 1701 of the Revised Code? Following each section are comments explaining the proposed changes.

Did you know that the greater part of Vol.3 of 1954 U.S. Code Congressional and Administrative News is devoted to legislative history of the new Internal Revenue Code? There are sections containing the House and Senate Reports, Detailed Discussions of Technical Provisions of the Bill, Minority Report and Conference Report. There is an index at the beginning of each section.

Did you know that in the new Gardner's Bates' Ohio Civil Practice the blank spaces in the forms are numbered as an aid to an attorney when dictating to his secretary material that is to be incorporated in the form?

HINTS AND SUGGESTIONS

Have you ever tried lettering with white ink? If the ink is too thick or too thin, or if the pen point is not the proper one it can be difficult to do a neat job. There is now on the market a pen and ink that makes such lettering extremely easy. Manufactured and marketed by Time-Saving Specialties, 2816 Dupont Avenue South, Minneapolis 8, Minnesota, the gadget is called "Spine Marker Pen" and the ink is "Vaporite Library White". The pen has an Easterbrook point and an aluminum barrel

topped by a rubber cap similar to that on an eye dropper. A small base is furnished in which the pen rests while not in use. The pen is filled by inserting the point in the ink and squeezing the rubber cap. When one is through with the pen it is flushed out in the bottle of flushing solvent.

Unlike other white inks this one is waterproof and will not smear after it has dried, and it dries very quickly. The ink flows smoothly and evenly. It is resistant to abrasion, moisture and greases and it adheres to almost any surface, even smooth plastic and films. The complete Library White Spine Marker Set, consisting of a pen, the base, and 2 oz. bottles of the ink and solvent, retails for \$5.25.

White ink shows up very clearly on a colored background. It can be used for lettering on Mystik tape and it can also be used for lettering on pamphlet binders or for re-tracing worn lettering on books.

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To remove bad scratches on light modern furniture try using triple O steel wool, rubbing very lightly.

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One can avoid marking books and yet achieve the same result by using large markers, indicating by arrows on the markers, the paragraphs and lines of the page that are wanted.

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Mailing cartons, such as are used for the West publications, A.L.R. and the like, can be very useful. Here are some of the ways in which they can be utilized:

- 1 - If a book is too battered to mend and not valuable enough to rebind (or perhaps too worn to rebind), yet is one you think you should keep even though it is falling apart, it can be placed in one of these boxes. Cut away one side of the box. Cover the other side with Mystik tape and letter on it as though it were a book. The box containing the book can then be placed in its proper place on the shelf and will not look disreputable. As these cartons come in various sizes it is usually possible to find one that will be neither too large nor too small.
- 2 - They can be used as markers on the shelves to indicate that a book is at the bindery or temporarily missing or moved to some other location. For such purpose the entire carton is used, cutting being unnecessary. Again, cover one side with Mystik tape and letter it with white ink conveying the desired information, or type the information on a paper label and paste it on.
- 3 - They can also be used as temporary pamphlet boxes. For this purpose we cut away one side but place the Mystik tape on the end so that the box can be placed on the shelf with the open side up and the pamphlets can be seen without taking them out of the box. We use these boxes for subjects that contain too few pamphlets for the regular pamphlet boxes, or to hold material temporarily until we are ready to bind it. If the material is to be kept out of sight so that appearance doesn't matter the Mystic tape can be omitted.
- 4 - They can also be used for purposes of assorting various pamphlets, papers or other materials. Placed in a long row with the open sides up they provide convenient filing boxes for such an operation.

WANT LIST

We suggested in the last issue that the Newsletter might be of value to the law libraries of Ohio by providing them with an opportunity to list their special needs. Frequently a single volume disappears and it is difficult to replace it - or a volume becomes so worn it needs replacement - or a few volumes are missing from a set that one wishes to complete as inexpensively as possible.

The Columbus Law Library Association needs the following:

English Reports, Full Reprint - vol.76 (Kings Bench Book 5)
Weekly Law Bulletin - vols. 48,65,66
Ohio Decisions Reprint - vol.8
Ohio Law Reporter - vol.1
Ohio Circuit Court Reports, New Series - vols.23 and 26
Ohio Appellate Reports - vols. 36 and 37
Ohio Nisi Prius Reports - vol.2
Ohio Nisi Prius Reports, New Series - vols.14,30,32

The College of Law Library, University of Toledo needs the following:

Opinions of the Ohio Attorney General for years, 1905,1906, & 1907
Ohio Law Reporter - vols.13-14,19,21
Ohio State Bar Ass'n Proceedings for 1881-1891 (v.2-12); 1893-1895 (v.14-16);
1905-1908 (v.26-29); 1918-1924 (v.39-45)
Ohio Appellate Reports - vols.33-36
Ohio Nisi Prius Reports - v.8

If you have any of the above for sale or exchange or know where they can be obtained write directly to the libraries concerned.

OHIO'S LAW REVIEWS

Last time we discussed three well-established law reviews of proven merit. In addition to these Ohio has an infant publication that gives promise of becoming a worthwhile addition to our local publications.

CLEVELAND-MARSHALL LAW REVIEW

This is a publication of a part-time law school. Cleveland-Marshall has the largest enrollment of any law school in Ohio, the last published figures giving it a total enrollment of over 700 students. It has no full-time faculty but its instructors number many of the outstanding lawyers and judges of Cleveland. The Review covers articles of general interest as well as Ohio law, and the articles, notes, etc. are for the most part written by students. Two issues have been published each year since its inception in 1952, although they plan to issue three numbers per school year. Subscription price is \$3 per year. Address: Cleveland-Marshall Law Review, 1240 Ontario St., Cleveland 13, Ohio.

BOOK REVIEW

Librarians are frequently consulted for advice concerning the purchase of law books. A number of inquiries have been made concerning the respective merits of the competing Ohio Revised Code publications. The following may serve as such a guide.

BALDWIN'S OHIO REVISED CODE

Single volume - \$100.00 Multi-volume "Removalex" edition - \$200.00
Yearly service for either is \$18.00 per year.

Removalex binder permits each title to be filed as a separate pamphlet within the volume, several titles to a volume. The yearly supplement is also in pamphlet form, one for each volume, and is inserted in the front. Publisher claims that replacement volumes will be eliminated as substantial changes in a title will necessitate only the replacement of the single pamphlet which contains that title. Individual titles can be removed from the binder and carried to court, eliminating the need of taking the entire volume. (Note: This may also be a disadvantage as several law firms have reported that titles have been lost or mislaid when removed from the binder.)

The single volume edition is supplemented by a single paper-bound supplement as was the custom with the old Throckmorton code.

Old case notes or annotations concerning analagous sections prior to 1910 have been placed in a separate volume, thus eliminating the need for wading through obsolete annotations, although preserving them in handy form if there is need for them. "Source Notes" following the various sections show the derivation of the section but do not give the legislative history. This is one of the great weaknesses of the Baldwin code. Following the Source Note is "Revisor's Comment", a paragraph which seeks to show the intent of the Bureau and Commission of Code Revision.

When the case notes are numerous enough to warrant it, there is an outline at the beginning, classifying the annotations into sections under subheadings. Although this is helpful it is not as efficient as the indexing method followed in the Page's code.

Included in the last volume are the following tables: Computation of Vested Dower, Computation of Contingent Dower, Combined Table of Expectation of Life, Computation of Present Value of Annuity.

The index has been completely revised with a new "word-index" approach.

PAGE'S OHIO REVISED CODE

This is published in only one form, a nineteen-volume edition costing \$297.00. Originally intended to have 18 volumes, it has now been increased by the extra volume at no extra cost. The books are bound volumes that will be kept current with pocket parts.

It is completely annotated and although outdated material has been omitted every decision still of value has been included. The annotations are well indexed and classified in a logical manner. The index and notes are numbered so the annotation desired can be located immediately. For this reason the search for annotations is more quickly achieved in the Page code than in Baldwin's.

Complete historical notes follow each section, showing not only the source of the present law (as in the Baldwin edition) but also all earlier forms. In addition there are comments by the associate editors which call attention to changes in substance.

Another feature that is not included in the Baldwin code is that of comparative legislation, with specific reference to similar statutes of other states. This is especially helpful when there are no Ohio annotations covering the point.

Another important and extremely helpful addition is that of the cross-references to related subjects and analagous sections.

Research is shortened by the inclusion of references to Page's Digest, Ohio Jurisprudence, American Jurisprudence, A.L.R. annotations, law review articles and leading practice books.

Although the last volumes have not yet been published one of them will contain