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SERVICE THROUGH BOOKS

The number and variety of law books now in use is so great that lawyers can not hope to possess relatively more than a very few. Law school libraries and bar association libraries can not afford the purchase of but a small fraction of those available for the use of the profession. The publication of new law books continues to grow from year to year. Several thousand appear each year, most of which can be made available for the use of the legal profession only through the facilities of the larger law libraries.

Thus has come about the development in the larger libraries of library services and library facilities designed to assist those lawyers whose office libraries are limited to the bare necessities of practice, and whose limited materials for research constitute a serious difficulty to them.

While law school and bar association libraries may not be able to supply all of the desirable research materials, they do provide most of the important ones. Books are to be found there which the lawyer, himself, cannot afford to own. The law library performs its first service in collecting and preserving the basic materials of legal research, common as well as rare, popular as well as scientific, and in making these books available to all who may have need of them.

Through the complexities of our present social and economic life, legal problems have been greatly multiplied. These legal problems are unlike those of the past decade. They are largely the outgrowth of, or have been greatly affected by the changes that have arisen out of the recent forms of legislation. The law library is the logical depository not only for these laws, but for the commentaries, and treatises which pertain to these various statutory matters. To collect, classify, and circulate the constantly increasing classes of materials in these fields of law is also a primary service which engages the attention of the law library and its staff of assistants.

Although it is not possible or desirable that the law library should devote its services to briefing the legal problems which come to the members of the profession, nevertheless the library may be of much service in locating materials, preparing bibliographical data, lists of authorities, and sometimes digests of decisions in point.

Lawyers as a class are extensive readers. They read not only the reports of decisions, statutes, or textbooks essential to the drafting of necessary legal papers or the briefing of such legal questions as may come to their office, but they read for educational advancement, professional preferment, and recreation.

The law library in fulfilling its mission to the profession supplies books on the philosophy of law, ethics, jurisprudence, legal history, and biography, but it likewise contains the latest books on office practice and trial procedure. The former constitute the staple variety of books known as legal miscellany, while the latter include such popular titles as "How to Prove a Prima Facie Case," "How to Try an Automobile Accident Case," "How to Defend a Criminal Case," and similar titles.

No small part of a lawyer's reading is devoted to that of recreation and pleasure. He reads for mental relaxation and relief from the depressing cares and worries with which the problems of his clients have burdened him. He needs books of a lighter vein, such as legal fiction, narratives of trials, and popular biography.

In supplying these books for the pursuit of the cultural values of the law, the improvement of professional skill, or recreational enjoyment, the law library serves the legal profession in much the same way as the public library serves the general reader.

The important services mentioned above are supplemented by the distribution of reading lists of suggested books on various subjects, selected bibliographies, and bulletins of recent accessions.

Usually the important law library has certain special collections which, for various reasons, it is endeavoring to develop. These collections include the types of materials which, obviously, an attorney cannot be expected to have in his office library. In the University of Washington Law Library certain of these special collections covering all states and territories, and already of an exceptionally outstanding character, consist of such material as

Admiralty Law Texts and Reports.

Appeal Brief for Washington State and Federal Courts.

Attorneys-General Opinions and Reports.

Bar Associations Reports.

Decisions of the English and Colonial Courts.

Legal Periodicals, Reviews, and Journals.

Public Utilities Reports and Decisions.

Railroad Commission Reports and Decisions.

State Statute Law, Compilations, and Revisions.

Statutes of Great Britain and the Colonial Possessions.

Workmen's Compensation Reports and Decisions.

In recent months this library has added many important volumes. Some are very rare and extremely valuable because of their scarcity. Others are unusually important as forming the basic materials in certain fields of research. In addition to these are others which materially enrich the professional and cultural literature of the law.

Among such important accessions are the following.

Admiralty

- Cleriac, Les Us et Coutumes de la Mer (1671).
- Malloy, De Jure Maritimo, 2 vols. (1778)
- Marden, Documents Relating to the Law and Custom of the Sea, 2 vols. (1915-16).
- Valin, Nouveau Commentaire sur l' Ordonnance de la Marine 2 vols. (1776).
- Legier, Traite des Prises (1763)
- Notes of Cases in the Ecclesiastical and Maritime Courts, 7 vols. (1843-50)

State Reports—Pennsylvania.

- Justice of the Peace, 7 vols. (1899-1906).
- Lackawana Bar (1878) (Reprint)
- Lackawana Legal Record (1879).
- Law Times, o.s. 6 vols. (1873-1878).
- Law Times, n.s. 7 vols (1879-1885).
- Legal Gazette, 8 vols. (1869-1874).
- Legal Opinion, vols. 2-5 (1870-1873).
- Luzerne Law Journal (1871) (Reprint).
- Luzerne Legal Observer, 4 vols. (1860-1864).
- Magistrate and Constable (1895)
- Northumberland County Legal News.
- Olwine Law Journal (1849-1850) (Reprint).
- Pennsylvania Law Record, 3 vols. (1879-1880)
- Pennsylvania Record, 4 vols. (1898-1902).

State Reports—Louisiana.

- McGlom's Reports, 2 vols. (1881)
- Parish of Orleans Reports, 14 vols. (1903-1917)

State and Federal Reports—National Reporter System

- Complete new second set of the Reporter System to date, 2322 vols.

Legal Periodicals (Publications Recently Started)—

- Corporate Reorganizations.
- Detroit Bar Quarterly
- Federal Bar Association Journal.
- Journal of National Association of Referees in Bankruptcy
- Legal Practice.
- Toronto University Law Journal.
- (Washington) State Bar Review.
- U. S. Law Week.

Trade Journals (Publications Supplementing Legal Periodicals which are being collected by the law library)—

- Banking (formerly A.B.A. Journal).
- Burroughs Clearing House.
- Chase Economic Bulletin.
- National Real Estate Journal.
- New York Savings Bank Association News Bulletin.
- Public Utilities Fortnightly
- Savings Bank Journal.

Title News.

Trust Companies.

Research Loose-Leaf Services

Commerce Clearing House—Bankruptcy Service.

Commerce Clearing House—Federal Tax Service.

Commerce Clearing House—Federal Trade Regulation Service.

Prentice-Hall, Inc.—Federal Trade and Industry Service.

Prentice-Hall, Inc.—Lawyers' Trust Service.

Prentice-Hall, Inc.—Securities' Regulation Service.

Professional Manuals

Anderson, Automobile Accident Service (1934)

Baer & Balicer, Cross Examination and Summation (1933).

Black, How to Conduct a Criminal Case (1929)

Cornelius, Trial Tactics (1932)

Cornelius, Cross-Examination of Witnesses (1929)

Deutsch & Balicer, How to Prove a Prima Facie Case (1928)

Housel & Walser, How to Defend a Criminal Case (1933)

Longenecker, Hints on Trial of a Law Suit (1927)

Longenecker, Proving and Defending a Law Suit (1932)

Schwartz, Trial of Automobile Accident Cases (1928)

Schwartz, Cross-Examination of Plaintiffs in Personal Injury Actions (1933)

Schweitzer, Trial Manual for Negligence Actions (1933)

Smedile, Essential Elements to a Prima Facie Case.

Tracy, Hints on Entering the Practice of Law, (1933)

Federal Legislation

Brady, Banking Act of 1933.

Fickeisen & Richardson, Securities Act of 1933.

Kirsch, National Recovery Act, An Analysis (1933)

Kniffin, Better Banking (1934)

Lapp, First Chapter of the New Deal (1933)

Lasser & Gerardi, Federal Securities and Procedure (1934)

Laughlin, Federal Reserve Act (1933)

Mayers, Handbook of the N. R. A. (1933)

Meyer, The Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (1934)

Michelet, Handbook of the Securities Act (1933)

Newfield, A. B. C. of the Securities Act (1933)

Thorpe & Ellis, Federal Securities Act Manual.

Recreational Reading

Adam, Old Days at the Old Bailey (1933)

Berle & Means, Modern Corporation and Private Property

Chambers, Samuel Seabury, A Challenge (1932)

Chapman, From the Bench (1932)

Cohen, Ethical Systems and Legal Ideals (1933)

Cohen, Law and the Social Order (1933)

Cohen & Chisholm, Take the Witness.

Craigmyle, John Marshall in Diplomacy and Law (1933)

Ehrmann, Untried Case (1933)

Lowenthal, Investor Pays (1933)

MacDougal, *Crime for Profit* (1933).

Mason, Brandeis, *Lawyer and Judge in the Modern State* (1933).

Maxwell, *Soviet State* (1934).

Michael & Adler, *Crime, Law and Social Science* (1933).

Pasley, *Not Guilty (Life of Samuel S. Leibowitz)* (1933)

Roughead, *What Is Your Verdict?* (1932)

Ulman, *The Judge Takes the Stand* (1933)

Waite, *Criminal Law in Action* (1933)

The above mentioned library functions and services are being earnestly carried on from day to day in the University of Washington Law Library, while at the same time the library services are being extended to the lawyers of the state at large. This library, because of its present size (72,000 volumes) and the richness of its collections is becoming more and more a circulating, reference, and research library for the lawyers of the state and limited only by its paramount duty to the school which it serves. The legal profession is invited and encouraged to take advantage of the services offered and to make use of its facilities. To this end a specially equipped attorneys' room is reserved to them for briefing and research.