Take Me Out to the Ball Game–The Quiz
by Nonie Watt

The summer of ‘98 will long be remembered in the hearts of baseball fans everywhere. As the season of McGuire and Sosa draws to a close and we turn our heads towards the playoffs, we thought you might like to try a baseball quiz (of sorts). Combine your knowledge of baseball with, of all things, The Law. Match the following baseball terms with their definitions—as found in Black’s Law Dictionary (6th ed. 1990)!

1. Base Line
2. Bench
3. Bull Pen
4. Error
5. Home
6. Innings
7. Lineup
8. Manager
9. Relief
10. Roster
11. Run
12. Strike
13. Throw Out
14. Umpire

a. land recovered from the sea by draining and banking
b. one who is in charge of a corporation and control of its business
c. police identification procedure
d. reference used in government surveying to establish township lines
e. dismiss a cause of action
f. one’s own dwelling place
g. purposeful stoppage of work by employees
h. the seat occupied by judges
i. list of persons able to perform certain duties
j. mistaken judgment as to the existence of matters of fact
k. third party selected to arbitrate labor disputes
l. public or private assistance granted to indigent persons
m. a place of close confinement at a penitentiary
n. a widespread and sudden withdrawal of deposits from a bank

Answers found on page 4
In American Presidential politics, some elections stand out as critical to the nation. Indeed, the outcome of a few have probably carried with them the very survival of the nation as we know it. The first presidential election was probably one. Some could argue that 1932 was another. In 1940, with Germany ruling continental Europe and Britain standing alone against Hitler, it was probably absolutely necessary for Franklin Roosevelt to be reelected. However, in the view of the author of this book, the most critical election in American presidential politics was 1864 and the reelection of Abraham Lincoln. If George McClellan had defeated Lincoln in 1864, the United States as we now know it would probably not exist, due to McClellan’s support of ending the war at all costs without defeating the Confederacy on the battlefield. This book is a discussion of that election.

In late 1863, it seemed certain to Lincoln that he would not be reelected. Although the tide of the war had begun to shift to the Union in 1863 (particularly with victories at Gettysburg and Vicksburg), the termination of the war and the defeat of the Confederacy were not clearly in view. In the mid-term elections of 1862, Republicans had taken a hammering, and suffered major defeats across the north. For example, in Indiana the Democrats took control of the General Assembly and refused to pass a budget for Republican Governor Oliver Morton. Thus in 1863 Lincoln viewed his chances at reelection as very slim.

The author then discusses the campaign from the Gettysburg Address in November of 1863 through the summer political conventions, the fall campaign, and election day. Through it all was the backdrop of the war. What comes through is how incredibly intelligent Lincoln was as a politician, and how inept George McClellan was as a politician. Aiding Lincoln of course, was the successes the Union Army had on the field, in particular Sherman’s capture of Atlanta in September of 1864. By the end of October, the expectations were strongly in favor of Lincoln, and on election day Lincoln decisively defeated McClellan. McClellan carried only three states--Kentucky, New Jersey, and Delaware. The Union Army vote was overwhelmingly for Lincoln, which probably devastated McClellan more than anything else.

The author, John Waugh, describes himself as a “historical reporter” which explains why the book reads the way it does. He was a staff correspondent for the Christian Science Monitor for many years, hence his style is that of newspaper reporter. He states in the introduction that “this book is not a historical treatise, a monograph, or an analysis; it is a story not without analysis but written as a reporter...might have covered it as it was happening 130 years ago.” [p. ix] It moves in the fashion of a newspaper article, and is a fascinating book. I highly recommend it.

Michael Maben
Cataloging Librarian

Computer Lab Printers Recovering!

I wanted to take the opportunity to thank everyone for their patience in dealing with the recent printing problems. Both lab printers were serviced earlier this week, and we will receive another maintenance visit in the next few days, as soon as replacement parts are available. In the meantime, users should already have noticed marked improvement in reliability and print quality.

I thought this might be a good time to remind everyone of some general rules when using these printers. Please do not use special paper or envelopes and do not make unnecessary duplicate copies. And, although it might seem obvious, do not be rough when handling the printers. Keeping the printers in good condition benefits everyone. You can help by making appropriate use of your printing privileges. If you have any questions about these printers or anything else in the computer labs, do not hesitate to stop by and see me in the Media Center.

Dave Lankford
Media Center Coordinator

Preview of Coming Attractions
Foreign law collections usually focus on providing access to the basic sources of a given nation’s law, namely constitutions, statutes, and case law. Often overlooked are treaties, which also constitute an important source of law for most countries. As a result, researchers are forced to rely on large, multi-jurisdictional collections, such as the Consolidated Treaty Series or the United Nations Treaty Series, to locate the text of the treaties they need. Although multi-jurisdictional collections supply the needs of many researchers, they do have their limitations; either they are not comprehensive for the period covered, or they cover a period of short (and usually recent) duration. Moreover, many collections, such as C.T.S., are not official.

In order to improve access to treaties, the Library has recently added several national treaty series to its collection. These include the United Kingdom Treaty Series, 1892-1992, Verträge der Bundesrepublik Deutschland: Series A, 1949-, and Recueil des Traités de la France, 1880-1917. The latter two titles are in paper, the former in microfilm. In addition, the Library has added the title, British and Foreign State Papers, 1812-1978, which includes treaties and related diplomatic documents, such as acts, communiqués, protocols, and exchanges of correspondence. Both British and foreign materials are included in this series, which comprises one of the richest and most important collections of treaty and treaty-related material ever compiled.

Finally, the Library is also in the process of acquiring two multi-jurisdictional treaty series, which together constitute the major source of treaty law for the second half of the nineteenth century. They are the Nouveau Recueil Général de Traités, Conventions, et Autres Transactions Remarquables..., first and second series, covering the years 1843-1908 in 55 volumes. This set will also be in hard copy.

The sources listed above should significantly improve the Library’s ability to provide access to treaties, particularly for the century preceding the foundation of the United Nations.

Ralph Gaebler
Foreign & International Librarian

AMERICAN MEMORY: A Century of Lawmaking

A new collection has been added to the American Memory Project, a growing online resource compiled by the Library of Congress that aims to digitize millions of the Library’s unique American history collections and make them available to the public over the Internet.

A Century of Lawmaking for a New Nation: U.S. Congressional Documents and Debates 1774-1873 provides digital facsimile images and searchable texts for the Continental Congress, the Constitutional Convention and the First and Second Federal Congresses, moving from one to another via links. Titles currently available are House and Senate Journals (1789-1793), Senate Executive Journal (1789-1805), Annals of Congress (1789-1793), Journals of the Continental Congress, Elliot’s Debates, Farrant’s Records, and Maclay’s Journal. Approximately 23,900 pages are available for searching. This collection is a work in progress and will be supplemented in coming months. Ultimately, this Memory Project will include the Congressional Globe which ceased publication with the Forty-second Congress in 1873.

This project was officially released on September 17, Constitution Day. For more information or to explore this site, go to: <http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/amlaw/lawhome.html>

Marianne Mason
Documents Librarian
WORKING THE HALLS

Happy October Birthday to:

Prof. Earl Singleton on the 5th
Prof. Bill Oliver on the 6th
Prof. Bob Heidt on the 10th
Prof. Ken Dau-Schmidt on the 12th
Wendy Brim, Asst. to the Lib. Director on the 12th
Prof. Kevin Brown on the 13th
Prof. Bruce Markell on the 24th
Prof. Bill Hicks on the 26th
Prof. Bill Popkin on the 28th

Please join us in wishing our October birthday bunch a wonderful day!

Hope you all have a great day!!!

Welcome! New faculty and staff:

Sr. Faculty Secretary Marie Edwards
Sr. Faculty Secretary Hermine Cohen
Budget Director Mark Hilycord

HAPPYWEEN!!!

HALLO

The Suggestion Box

(Each month in this space Associate Director Linda Fariss replies to suggestions received by the Library)

Suggestion: It would be nice if there were more updated books dealing with Court Administration. The book “Handbook of Court Administration” by Hays and Graham would be especially appreciated. It just seems that most of the books on the subject are relatively old, with the most recent books being roughly 10 or more years old. This topic is of particular interest to a few students like myself who are working on joint JD/MPA degrees and who see court administration as an interesting and relevant field.

Response: The Acquisitions Librarian is ordering this book and it should be available in the Library soon. I checked the online catalog under the subject “court administration” and it is true that many of the books are 5 - 10 years old. However, there are many government documents that are more recent than that. As new books are published in this field, we will certainly consider them for purchase. Thank you for your suggestion

Answers: 1-d; 2-h; 3-m; 4-j; 5-f; 6-a; 7-c; 8-b; 9-l; 10-i; 11-n; 12-g; 13-e; 14-k