



DE NOVO

The Newsletter of
The Law Library of Louisiana

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Law Library of Louisiana Hours

Monday—Thursday
9am-9pm

Friday and Saturday
9am-5pm

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THE MOVE TO ROYAL STREET PREPARING THE COLLECTION

by Janice Shull

“When are you moving?” We have heard that question too many times over the years. Few people have proceeded to the next question, “How do you move a library?” For the staff of the Law Library of Louisiana that has been the hot topic of 2003.

Inventory

When the librarians began in earnest to plan the move to Royal Street, we realized that a comprehensive inventory of the library collection would be an invaluable step to take prior to moving. From May through December 2003, every book in the classified collection was handled in order to determine its usefulness for the collection, examine its physical condition, and review the accuracy of its cataloging information. Books in storage in the basement which were determined to be worthy of retention were integrated into the main classified section and many of those were cataloged for the first time in our collection. We identified areas of the collection which needed additional or more current material, and we eliminated much duplication, particularly in areas of publisher

consolidation. Missing material was replaced or withdrawn from the catalog. The greatest benefit of taking inventory is the knowledge that we gained about the collection, its strengths and weaknesses, its heretofore hidden treasures, and the valuable resources that we offer to Louisiana citizens.

Collection Care

We paid great attention to the physical condition of the books. All volumes were dusted, bar-coded for circulation, and labeled as needed. Hundreds of items were identified as needing repair or rebinding. Some volumes, too fragile to survive rebinding, were encased in specially constructed boxes for preservation. Where ever possible in our current stacks, we shifted books away from the top shelf to reduce exposure to light. Metal clip-on book ends were eliminated and plastic book ends were placed consistently at the ends of shelves for maximum support. Oversize books have been laid horizontally across the shelves. Acidic envelopes and folders, sometimes used to contain loose sheets or supplements, have been replaced with acid-free products or the items have

been bound for permanency. Acidic paper strips with call numbers in some of our older books were replaced with spine labels.

Stack Organization

As we studied the floor plans and stack arrangement for Royal Street, we had to decide how and when to integrate our current three levels of stacks into one floor of stacks. Our nineteen separate locations in the current library will be reduced to six or seven in the new facility. We decided that we should complete this large-scale reorganization as much as possible before the movers arrived, a task that required moving thousands of books, re-labeling them for their new location, and editing our online catalog records. The year ended with a massive shift of the top floor of the stacks in order to separate the items which will be retained in the state law and foreign law collections from withdrawn items. Four student workers accomplished the job at the end of December. After we pared down the collection we offered the withdrawn material to other libraries. **8**

Want to Continue Receiving *DeNovo* by Mail?

All subsequent issues of *De Novo* will be mailed free of charge to all members of the Louisiana judiciary, to public and academic libraries throughout the state, and to members of the Friends of the Law Library of Louisiana. Because our library has no appropriated funds

this fiscal year for printing or mailing the newsletter, we must limit our mailing list to those three categories. If you wish to continue receiving a printed copy and do not fall within one of those groups, please join “The Friends” by completing the membership form in this issue and sending it

to us with your check. If you are unsure of your membership status, call us at (504) 568-5705, and we will be happy to check our list. Each new issue of *De Novo* will also be posted on our website at http://www.lasc.org/law_lib&legal_res/ **8**



CLEARANCE

☞ SALE ☞

LIBRARY TO
OFFER
DUPLICATE
BOOKS FOR
SALE PRIOR
TO MOVING



On Thursday, April 8, immediately before closing for the Easter holiday weekend, the library will post on its website, www.lasc.org/law_lib&legal_res/ a list of surplus volumes—primarily duplicate sets and some monographs—to be offered for sale in preparation for relocating the collection to the new quarters on Royal Street.

Beginning on Monday morning, April 12, we will accept inquiries via e-mail cbillings@lasc.org at or phone at (504) 568-5705 from anyone interested in purchasing specific titles. Materials covering Louisiana, federal, and foreign law and the law of other states will be available for inspection by appointment. Proceeds from the sale will be used to purchase new materials for the library.



Preserving Louisiana's Legal Heritage

Supreme Court Historical Society Welcomes Members

by Carol Billings

When the restored courthouse on Royal Street opens for business in May, members of the Supreme Court of Louisiana Historical Society will collectively enjoy a sense of relief and pride. Their goal – set exactly a dozen years ago when they incorporated – to rally support for the preservation and renovation of the magnificent beaux arts building completed in 1910 will be realized. Now the society looks forward to undertaking other projects envisioned since the time of its founding – to illuminate Louisiana's rich legal history and make it accessible both to citizens of our state and to visitors to the French Quar-

by art experts, stored temporarily at the Louisiana State Museum, and then with funds contributed by society members, gradually restored to their original beauty in preparation for hanging at the Royal Street building. A number of the paintings still need to have their frames refurbished, and thus the society needs additional funds for that undertaking.

Another major preservation effort was the refurbishing of original lighting fixtures and other hardware and furnishings from the original Royal Street building. To protect the valuable fixtures during the construction project and while the building was being used by

The society also looks forward to presenting educational programs for students, the legal community, and the general public on aspects of Louisiana law, the bar, and the judiciary. Oral history presentations featuring reminiscences by veteran lawyers and judges and lectures and panels by scholars of the law and legal history are also anticipated.

On December 18 the society helped to sponsor a gala celebration of the completion of construction at Royal Street especially honoring and thanking former Governor Mike Foster for his strong

Preliminary plans are underway for the creation of a Louisiana legal history museum on the first floor of the restored building in space reserved for that purpose immediately inside the Royal Street entrance.

ter. New members and former members alike are encouraged to join now to become active in what promises to be an exciting time for the society.

Preservation of Louisiana's legal heritage has always been the society's primary concern. A major accomplishment has been the restoration of over sixty oil portraits of Louisiana Supreme Court justices and distinguished lawyers who lived during the nineteenth and first half of the twentieth century. Spearheaded by James J. Coleman, Sr., President of the Society, the costly project involved taking the portraits from storage in the basement of the Loyola Avenue courthouse, having them evaluated

movie companies, they were removed and stored at Loyola Avenue. Visitors to the building will be impressed by the beauty and interesting design of the newly-installed pieces.

Preliminary plans are underway for the creation of a Louisiana legal history museum on the first floor of the restored building in space reserved for that purpose immediately inside the Royal Street entrance. James Sefcik, a member of the society board who will retire this spring as Director of the Louisiana State Museum, is heading up a committee of fellow historians on the board to determine how to present the story of our state's unique legal heritage through exhibits.

support of the restoration project.

The future success of the society will be dependent upon both the financial support and active participation of its membership. Not only judges, lawyers, and historians, but all members of the community who value and wish to preserve our state's history are strongly encouraged to join. Checks for annual dues of \$50 (\$10 for students) payable to "The Supreme Court of Louisiana Historical Society" should be mailed to the Treasurer Colvin Norwood at Post Office Box 30242, New Orleans, LA 70190-0242. δ

Miriam Childs Recipient of the Lucile Elliott Scholarship

The Lucile Elliott Scholarship program is sponsored by the Southeastern Association of Law Librarians (SEAALL). Annually administered, the grants provide aid to law librarians in pursuit of any endeavor that will improve their library career. These scholarships are given based on need, and preference is given to newer

members of the profession. This year, Miriam Childs, Serials/Preservation Librarian at the Law Library of Louisiana, is one of the recipients of the Lucile Elliott award. She will use her award money to attend the SEAALL conference in March, which is meeting in Richmond, VA. It will be Miriam's first SEAALL con-

ference, and she is looking forward to attending a regional meeting. As part of the requirements for accepting the award, Miriam will write an article about her experiences at SEAALL. Her article will then be submitted for possible publication in the *Southeastern Librarian*. **δ**

GETTING TO KNOW US

Is your court, firm or class interested in participating in a Law Library of Louisiana Orientation? For more information call: Carol Billings @ (504) 568-5706

National Consumer Law Center Guides

By Cathy Lemann

Law libraries try to balance their collections between primary source materials and secondary sources which can help make the primary sources intelligible and useful. Because many users of our library are representing themselves, we also purchase books that might help them understand an area of the law. These books would also be useful for attorneys who need to learn about an area of the law.

For consumer law issues, the National Consumer Law Center has published guides on a variety of subjects. The NCLC, is a nonprofit corporation that assists consumers, advocates, and public policy makers. NCLC publishes a 16 volume series that focus on particular issues. Each volume has an accompanying CD-ROM with pleadings and other material. While national in scope, each topic reviews all applicable state statutes so there is state by state coverage of the issues.

These volumes are practical guides, not scholarly treatises. As such, they have a wealth of useful tips. For example, in *Automobile Fraud*, there is a chapter on investigatory techniques. There is information on

what records automobile dealers are required to keep, how to check on odometer discrepancies, tips on examining a vehicle's physical condition and the wear of the tires. There are sample complaints, interrogatories, deposition questions, and memoranda of law. There are also references to web sites that have useful information.

Titles include: *Consumer Bankruptcy Law and Practice; Fair Debt Collection; Repossessions and Foreclosures; Student Loan Law; Access to Utility Services; Truth in Lending; Fair Credit Reporting; Consumer Banking and Payments Law; The Cost of Credit: Regulation and Legal Challenges; Credit Discrimination; Consumer Arbitration Agreements; Consumer Class Actions: A practical litigation guide; Unfair and Deceptive Acts and Practices; Automobile Fraud; and Consumer Warranty Law*. All volumes are available at the Law Library of Louisiana and a number of the CDs are available on the public access computer terminals.

Nolo Press also publishes many guides for self-represented litigants. Many of the Nolo titles do not provide Louisiana appropriate information such as will kits or living trusts and we do not purchase them. However,

there are some that may be useful because they deal with federal topics or law in general:

Sexual harassment on the job : what it is & how to stop it; The complete IEP guide : how to advocate for your special ed child; Represent yourself in court : how to prepare and try a winning case; Mad at your lawyer?; How to win your personal injury claim; How to file for chapter 7 bankruptcy; Chapter 13 bankruptcy: repay your debts; Patent, copyright & trademark; Music law : how to run your band's business; Patent searching made easy : how to do patent searches on the internet and in the library; Patent it yourself; Legal research : how to find & understand the law; Trademark : legal care for your business & product name; and Your rights in the workplace.

These books are packed with useful tips on how to negotiate the sometimes daunting legal landscape. Don't look to these volumes for in-depth legal research. But for those times when you need a practical guide, these books are well worth checking out. **δ**



Cathy Lemann

Do you have any De Novo questions? Or suggestions? Story ideas, comments? Something you would like to see included? Please feel free to email them to: Jason Kruppa at jkruppa@lasc.org



Miriam Childs

Hail To The Chief!

Presidential Papers in the Law Library

by Miriam Childs

Once located in the basement, the volumes comprising the *Public Papers of the Presidents of the United States* (J 82) have now been integrated into the regular stacks. Since the papers are in a more accessible area, we are taking the opportunity to highlight this historical and useful resource.

The collection of the *Public Papers* begins with the presidency of Herbert Hoover and continues through the present. The only president not included in this collection is Franklin D. Roosevelt, whose papers were published privately before GPO began the series in 1957. Some collections of Roosevelt's papers may be accessed online at www.fdr.library.maraist.edu. In addition, Roosevelt's executive orders and proclamations can be found in the Federal Register volumes from 1936-1945, which the library retains on microfiche.

The *Public Papers* are a semiannual, edited cumulation of the *Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents*. The *Weekly Compilation* is issued each Monday and contains all presidential material released by the White House from the previous week. This material includes, but is not limited to: proclamations, executive orders, speeches, bill signing or veto statements, press conferences, approved acts, and appointments or nomina-

tions. The *Weekly Compilation* is searchable online at www.gpoaccess.gov/wcomp/index.html, with content starting from 1992. The library also has *Weekly Compilation* material from 1965 to the present on microfiche.

Since 1992, the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) has archived the *Public Papers* at <http://www.access.gpo.gov/nara/pubpaps/srchpaps.html>. Materials issued by the President fall into three categories: donated historical materials, presidential records, and presidential historical materials. Until the Reagan administration (excluding the Nixon presidency), presidential materials were considered the President's personal property. The materials were donated to NARA as historical materials.

The *Presidential Libraries Act of 1955* governs the terms on which the materials are donated to NARA. The papers of presidents from Hoover to Carter (excepting Nixon) are maintained by presidential libraries, whose donors decide which materials to make available to NARA. These libraries contain presidential materials that are not currently available for research. The *Presidential Records Act of 1978* changed the legal status of presidential materials so that the official records of the President and his staff are owned by the

United States. The United States Archivist takes the records once the President leaves office. The records are then maintained in a Federal depository.

The records of the Reagan administration were the first affected by this law. Nixon's presidential materials are governed by the *Presidential Recordings and Materials Preservation Act of 1974*. The staff at the National Archives at College Park, MD are responsible for preserving and maintaining access to Nixon's presidential historical materials. NARA has plans to add more historical presidential papers to GPO online, but in the meantime, the presidential libraries have done an excellent job in offering online access to available collections.

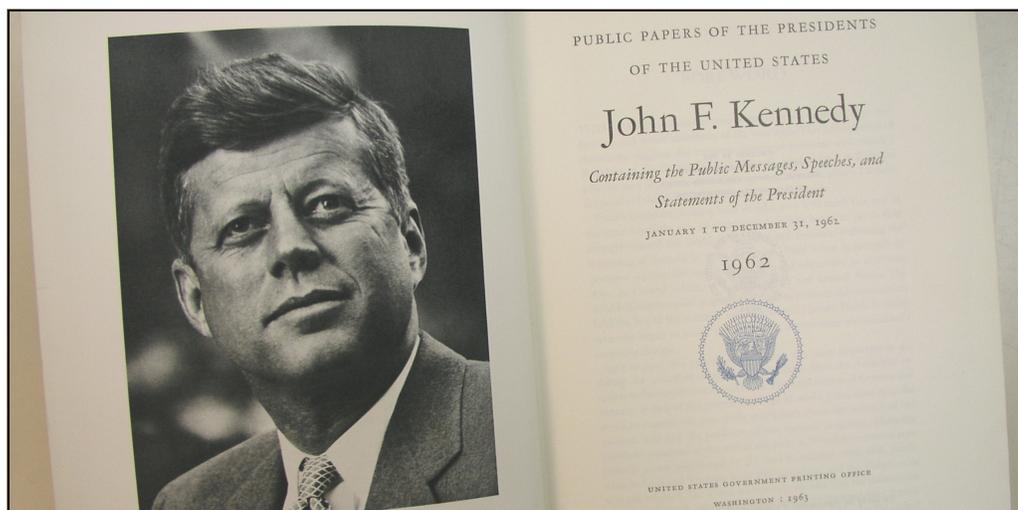
The *Public Papers* contain a wealth of United States history. Each volume is organized chronologically, which simplifies browsing for a specific event or era of a presidency. Even if there is no immediate research need, looking through the Presidential Papers can be very informative. Without analysis or hindsight, it is interesting to read history just as it happened.

(Thanks to the NARA website at www.archives.gov/index.html for facts about the *Public Papers*.) ⚡

www.lasc.org

History as it happened

President John F. Kennedy's *Public Papers*, 1962: Early rumblings about Vietnam, discussions of nuclear arms, and the Cuban Missile Crisis.



This Old Book

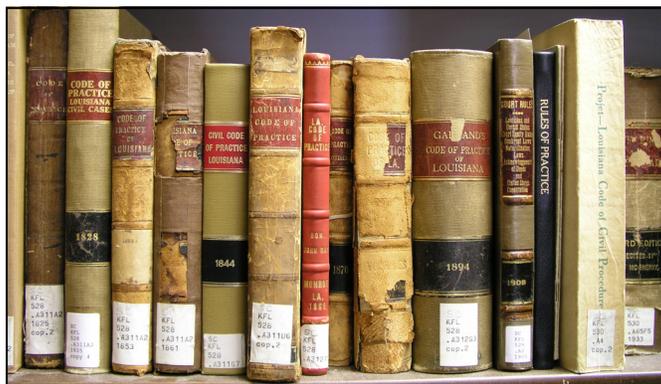
The care and repair of some of the library's more fragile items

By Jason Kruppa, Miriam Childs and Greg Duhe

As the Law Library of Louisiana enters its 150th year, preservation of our materials becomes a more and more important issue, especially since some of our holdings extend back well beyond the date when we were established and are already in their third century of existence. Because of the age of these volumes, many different problems of restoration and repair may arise, each with its own prescribed solutions. Those among our readers who are book lovers may also find this information useful in caring for personal collections.

The effects of acid in book paper and binding are perhaps the most common concern when discussing books published from the mid-nineteenth century up into the present day. High acid content is the chemical by-product of increasingly cheap paper production, which shortens a book's life span considerably unless steps are taken to halt the process of deterioration. De-acidification chemicals are the most radical (as well as involved and expensive) cure for this problem, but for those of us without the resources for such measures, much simpler steps can be taken. First, keep books off wood shelves, which off-gas their own chemicals and accelerate deterioration. Nearly all our shelving is currently metal, as it will be at our new location in Royal St. (For more detail on acid paper, de-acidification and Cornell library's procedures, see <http://www.philobiblon.com/cornellmagart.htm>)

Older, more brittle paper should be handled with cotton gloves to prevent further damage, and when removing pencil marks a "Magic Rub" eraser, easily found at most office



supply stores, is recommended because it is less abrasive to the paper than regular pencil erasers. If the paper is too brittle, of course, it is better to leave the marks where they are. Since moisture and heat are particularly damaging to books, it is best to keep books in a dry environment of moderate temperature out of direct sunlight.

Quite often, decades of use cause unavoidable damage to a book's binding, the most straightforward cure for which is rebinding in buckram. If the book's pages are not brittle, the rebinding process is simple and inexpensive. However, when the book's pages *are* brittle, the process is more involved and rather costly. For some vital primary source material, such as Louisiana's historical acts, the expense is justified due to the importance to our collection. For other books less central to our collection, a more economical option is the "phase box," which is constructed of stiff cardboard cut into foldable flaps or sections. Essentially, the sides of the box are folded around the book and held closed with Velcro or string ties. The bindery prints the title and author information on the spine of the box, the same as with buckram binding. Opening and closing the phase box is about as easy as opening up the book itself, and the size of the box approximates the size of the

book inside. Last year, the library sent several dozen items to the bindery to receive phase boxes, allowing us to stretch our preservation dollars a little further.

Damage that isn't so extensive as to require rebinding, such as loose or detached pages, can be repaired much more easily with Document Repair Tape. This is the best solution for such instances because the tape is easy to apply and handle, non-yellowing, neutral Ph, fully reversible, and transparent, which is vital because torn pages must be repaired in such a way that the words can be read through the repair. If possible, apply the repair tape to the back of the page where there are no words. Cut the repair tape into a thin strip and apply over the tear. This same product can also be used to tip-in pages that have detached from the spine. Apply half of the tape on the edge of the page and allow the other half to remain unattached. Apply the unattached side into the crease and gently press both halves to seal the repair. The tape is relatively inexpensive and can be purchased from University Products at www.universityproducts.com under the Archival Suppliers section.

Further information on book restoration and preservation see www.solinet.net and www.library.uiuc.edu/preserve/material.html



Memorial Books

If you are interested in memorializing a family member, friend, or colleague by purchasing a book for the library's collection please contact Carol Billings at 504-568-5706





Georgia Chadwick



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CHANGING SPACES AT GPO

by Georgia Chadwick

My collection of old Government Printing Office postcards might one day become worth more than the few dollars each I pay for them. I recently read an article in the *Washington Post* reporting that the Government Printing Office no longer needs the 1.5 million square feet in the four buildings they own in Washington, D. C. at North Capitol and H Streets near Capitol Hill and Union Station. GPO is seeking a developer who will build GPO a modern new headquarters of about 700,000 square feet and will convert their old space into possible office and retail space. GPO's current neighborhood, which was home to many warehouses, is considered ripe for development.

My postcards are all of the building built for GPO which was completed in 1903 and since the article mentioned that GPO owns four buildings I decided to find out more about them. I found a wonderful government document illustrated with black and white photographs entitled *100 GPO Years 1861-1961: A History of United States Public Printing*. The book chronicles yearly highlights as reported by the successive Public Printers in their annual reports to Congress and is supplemented by the writings of historians, newspaper accounts, and congressional hearings and reports.

The Government Printing Office was established by the Printing Act of 1860 and this legislation authorized the Superintendent of Public Printing "to have executed the printing and binding authorized by the Senate and House of Representatives, the executive and judicial departments, and the Court of Claims, and, to enable him to carry out the provisions of this act, he is hereby authorized to contract for the erection or purchase of the

necessary buildings, machinery, and materials for that purpose." An existing 46,397 square foot printing office building, which was built in 1856, and printing equipment owned by printer Cornelius Wendell was purchased by the newly created GPO for \$135,000 and was opened for business on March 4, 1861. The legislation creating the position of Superintendent of Public Printing (now called the Public Printer) was passed in 1852. These two pieces of legislation were the culmination of Congressional effort to bring an end to the unsatisfactory and inconsistent work done by contract printers.

It wasn't long before the Superintendent of Public Printing called on Congress for money to expand the building and to purchase additional equipment to handle increased demand for printing and binding. In 1865 a four-story addition to the building was erected and a second four-story addition was built in 1871. As the federal government continued to grow so did the demand for printing and many additions to the original building were built. The concern for the safety of GPO employees if a fire should occur in the wooden interiors of the buildings required the erection of outside fire escapes. In 1879 a four-story fireproof building was erected and in 1894 another story to this building was added. Additions to the original building continued and a stable was built in 1881 as well as a second four-story fireproof building. In 1885 a brick storehouse was built. Electric power was first used in 1882 and by 1896 the entire office was lighted by electricity.

In 1893 there was also concern not only of fire but also of the buildings collapsing under the weight of the printing machin-

ery and from stored printed matter. GPO rented five buildings to store printed matter and the Public Printer continued to call on Congress for the funds to build another addition or a new building. Congress passed the Printing Act of 1895 which called for the centralization of printing and the establishment of the office of the Superintendent of Documents to handle the distribution of documents to public libraries. The new Superintendent of Documents was directed to "receive and care for all surplus documents in the possession of Government offices; assort and catalog them; supervise their distribution and sale; catalog and index monthly and annually all documents published; in fine to render accessible to librarian and the public generally the vast store of government publications." The Public Printer had no room to house the new division at the GPO so space was leased in a building nearby. The Superintendent of Documents started on the mammoth task of taking over thousands of publications accumulated by the departments, the Congress and the GPO.

In 1896 a seven-story annex was completed and existing facilities were improved although the Public Printer still appealed for a new building and in 1898 Congress passed a bill for the construction of a fireproof building at a total cost not exceeding two million dollars. Construction on this freestanding, eight story red brick building started in 1899 and was completed in 1903. The new building occupied land next to the old complex of GPO buildings. As various divisions moved into the new building the Documents division was moved from its rented space into the old GOP building. The move required the Superintendent of Documents to plan and execute the removal of nearly one million books and pamphlets, which was an enormous task.



A 1930s postcard of the Government Printing Office building completed in 1903.

The photographs in *100 GPO Years* show that the 1903 building, called Building 1 by GPO, had a bowling alley and an auditorium called Harding Hall. George Barnum, Electronic Collection Manager, Library Programs Service at GPO shared with me a few interesting facts about this building.

The vast majority of space was originally intended for the heavy industrial processes of printing and required a special flooring to absorb shock and vibration and to bear the weight of the machines. The floors are made of four inch tall wood blocks with the grain set upward for maximum strength and set in a sticky, flexible tar-like glue. Mr. Barnum also points out that although the office was first lit by gaslight, and then by electricity, many of the production areas had abundant natural light.

The old complex of buildings continued to be a fire hazard and in 1928 an eight story extension of Building 1 was completed. In 1932 industrial air conditioning came to GPO and was first installed in the Plate Vault Office in a basement location which

was inaccessible to outside air and light. GPO still did not have enough space for its equipment and large number of employees and in 1935 Congress authorized an appropriation of just under \$6,000,000 for the construction of two new buildings. The first was an eight-story structure more utilitarian in appearance but similar to the 1903 building and was completed in 1940. The old GPO structure which had started operation as GPO in 1861 was demolished to provide space for the new building. Included in this appropriation were funds to build a three-story paper warehouse facing the new building and next to Union Station. The warehouse, completed in 1937, was designed to receive paper shipments from railroad sidings with connecting tunnels to expedite paper deliveries to the work divisions.

These were the last buildings built by GPO and these four buildings are the ones the current Public Printer hopes to turn into revenue for his agency. The GPO has gone from housing about 8,500 employees to a

current workforce of fewer than 2,300. Most of the printing work GPO does is not done at GPO but is outsourced to printers across the country. Government documents are fast moving to being only published on the Web and not in paper format at all.

At one time GPO had bookstores in various cities to sell publications and all of these stores except the main bookstore in Washington, D. C. have been closed. Making government information available to the public for free through its online source *GPO Access* and at federal depository libraries across the country have caused sales of documents to plummet.

Public Printer Bruce James is enthusiastic, however, about the challenge of remaking GPO for the 21st century. While I would be sad to see GPO leave the red brick buildings, it may eventually be worthwhile for GPO to move to new facilities that reflect the way the agency disseminates information. **δ**



The Newsletter of
The Law Library of
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Commemorating Brown v. Board of Education

Thurgood Marshall: American Revolutionary by Juan Williams – a mini review

by Carol Billings

I'll never forget that September day in my Western Maryland hometown in 1955. It was the beginning of my freshman year in high school, and my classmates and I were all milling around on the front steps waiting for the bell to ring. What made the day even more memorable was that the kids from Carver High across town were coming to go to school with us for the first time. Although I didn't fully grasp what an important part of history that day was, I do remember being excited and thinking that it was neat. I felt that it was important for us oldtimers who had gone to junior high together to make the apprehensive new kids feel welcome. So I asked Wilma Barnes, a new girl in my class, if she would like to share my locker. It was a good day.

To celebrate the monumental event that made that September day possible The American Bar Association has chosen as this year's theme for Law Day on May 1, "To Win Equality by Law: Brown v. Board at 50."

The anniversary of the Supreme Courts' unanimous decision handed down on May 17, 1954, in the *Brown* case and four others from South Carolina, Virginia, Delaware, and D.C. calls upon all of us to learn more about the lawyers who made it happen. For more information about carrying out the Law Day theme, go to www.lawday.org.

Reading National Public Radio commentator Juan Williams's biography *Thurgood Marshall, American Revolutionary* (New York: Three Rivers Press, 1998) was for me both a revelation and source of great enjoyment. Employing an overwhelming array of research material—archives, newspapers, and most notably, personal interviews—Williams brings Marshall to life as a brilliant, driven, irreverent, and very funny character. He gives us intimate glimpses of Marshall as a child in working class Baltimore, as a rambunctious fraternity boy, as a disciple of his great Howard Law School dean Charles H. Houston, as the crusading head of the NAACP Legal Defense Fund, and as President Lyndon Johnson's appointee to the

Supreme Court.

Anyone who expects the biography to be a dry narrative will be surprised to find that it reads like a thriller. The team that Marshall assembled to defeat racial segregation worked tirelessly—often in hectic all-night sessions filled with bourbon and cigarette smoke. "It was an amazing feat to bring in black lawyers from the South and white lawyers and historians from the law schools," Williams quotes a Columbia law professor who participated. "It almost became a national enterprise." The book gives the reader an appreciation of the contributions of Marshall's partners in the cause, of the real physical dangers that he and they endured, and of the political and legal skills that they employed. For readers too young to have experienced the early days of the on-going struggle for civil rights and for those of us who can benefit from knowing more about the times we lived through, Williams's book is a great introduction.

TO WIN EQUALITY BY LAW
Brown v. Board at 50
LAW DAY may 1, 2004

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L20013/Index.asp](http://207.67.203.47/L20013/Index.asp)