

Legal Reference Books Review*

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¶1 Welcome to the second quarterly column of the *Law Library Journal's* legal reference book review. We have had a wonderful time putting together this installment and hope it proves to be a useful and timely collection development tool.

¶2 As in past issues, we have been fortunate enough to work with a wonderful group of reviewers from across the United States who reflect the variety of jobs existing within the field of law librarianship. The method for selecting titles remains the same as in recent articles. We created a list of possible titles for our reviewers who then selected the titles that most interested them. Reviewers were also encouraged to suggest titles that were not on the list. The titles selected by the reviewers resulted in what we believe to be an interesting set of important works. We are pleased to present reviews of ten titles, covering a truly diverse set of topics, ranging from the history of legal education to providing reference services in an electronic age. Now on to the reviews!

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*Constitutional Debates on Freedom of Religion:
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*Developing Reference Collections and Services in
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Alpern, Andrew. *101 Questions about Copyright Law*. Mineola, N.Y.: Dover Publications, 1999. 58p. Paper, \$2.95.

Reviewed by Janet Reinke

¶3 The author states that “[t]his book offers a selective description of some aspects of U.S. copyright law and provides general advice and guidance.” (From the section “A Warning and a Disclaimer.”) The book consists of a one-page introduction which gives a quick overview of the history of copyright law followed by 113 questions about U.S. and international copyright law, most of which are answered in a page or less of text. There are no forms or diagrams. The book covers the main issues about which a person should be informed in order to have a basic grasp of copyright law. Questions raised by technology, such as the Internet, encryption, CD-ROMs, and digital recordings, are included.

¶4 According to its back cover, this title is directed at “writers, composers, musicians, architects—everyone with an interest in copyright matters.” This book would be most useful in libraries open to the public, where patrons are attempting to handle their own copyright-related cases. However, the book can be helpful to other individuals who have not studied copyright law and would like a clear, simple explanation of some copyright concepts. The book is notable for taking a difficult subject and discussing it in an interesting, easily comprehended manner.

¶5 The author, Andrew Alpern, is special counsel to the law firm of Hughes,

Hubbard, & Reed LLP, whose areas of practice include intellectual property law, and he is obviously knowledgeable about this area of law. Alpern discusses the steps a person would take to register and protect a copyright interest, and identifies which forms to use to register different types of works. He also provides the relevant phone number and Web site address for obtaining forms, instructions, and the fee schedule from the Register of Copyrights.

¶16 *101 Questions about Copyright Law* (the book explains on page 58 that there are 113 questions rather than the promised 101 because “a basic rule of Dover Publications is never to promise more than what a book delivers”) does have some potential flaws. For example, it alludes to important copyright cases, but never mentions any case by name.

¶17 Copyright law is an important part of librarianship and many librarians might benefit from reading this book. However, some librarians would probably also find the format of the book less than ideal because there is no table of contents and no index. Even though one question follows another in a more-or-less logical progression, there is no way to turn to a specific topic, such as “fair use,” without paging through the entire book. The book could be improved by listing all of the questions at the beginning and giving the page number where each question is answered.

¶18 Although *101 Questions about Copyright Law* serves as a good introduction and overview of copyright law, especially for the uninitiated, it does not obviate the need for more comprehensive and complete treatments of the subjects covered.

Cassell, Kay Ann. *Developing Reference Collections and Services in an Electronic Age: A How-To-Do-It Manual for Librarians*. New York: Neal-Schuman Publishers, 1999. 138p. Paper, \$55.

Reviewed by Susan King

¶19 Kay Ann Cassell is well suited to write a volume on developing reference collections and services. She edits the journal *Collection Building* and coauthored *Developing Public Library Collections, Policies and Procedures: A How-To-Do-It Manual for Small- and Medium-Sized Public Libraries*.¹ In addition, Ms. Cassell is the Associate Director of Programs and Services for the Branch Libraries of the New York Public Library and teaches collection development and information sources at the Pratt Institute School of Information and Library Science. Throughout *Developing Reference Collections*, Cassell uses real-life examples to illustrate her points. Many of these examples are accompanied by reproductions of materials used by various libraries, such as sample request forms and guides for evaluation of Web pages. Discussion of research published in the professional library journals also appears throughout the text.

1. KAY ANN CASSELL & ELIZABETH FUTAS, *DEVELOPING PUBLIC LIBRARY COLLECTIONS, POLICIES AND PROCEDURES: A HOW-TO-DO-IT MANUAL FOR SMALL- AND MEDIUM-SIZED PUBLIC LIBRARIES* (1991).

¶10 *Developing Reference Collections* consists of four chapters plus an introduction, a bibliography, and a list of reference resources cited. Chapter one (“The Changing Face of Reference Collections”) gives criteria for evaluating different formats of reference materials (print, CD-ROMs, commercial databases, and Internet sources) and for selecting a reference source in one format rather than another. This chapter also includes a discussion of the benefits of specific types of electronic reference tools, including encyclopedias, dictionaries, atlases, biographical sources, and government information. Additionally, basic and advanced electronic tools for the sciences, social sciences, and humanities are described. Finally, other tools for evaluating electronic resources are discussed. These tools include reviews and evaluations of specific materials as well as other guides for librarians seeking to do their own evaluations.

¶11 The second chapter (“Changing Reference Service Patterns and Models”) discusses the changes that both public and academic libraries must make in their reference services. In addition to traditional reference services, librarians must now evaluate and master new formats and teach patrons how to use electronic tools. Librarians also must troubleshoot problems with hardware and software. Ms. Cassell offers guidance in handling these additional duties and discusses them in terms of changes in staffing, reference models, and workspace allocation. A good deal of attention is also given to meeting the needs of patrons who request services from off-site locations, including students involved in distance learning and patrons who use the telephone or e-mail to request reference services.

¶12 The third chapter (“User and Staff Education Needs”) provides guidance in designing and implementing training in the use of electronic reference materials. The author discusses several models: self-help, individual, group instruction, and distance learning. Training for specific skills and an examination of developing appropriate goals, format, level, and content of training materials are included. Ms. Cassell also discusses the need for staff training in the use of new materials and provides several models for such training.

¶13 The final chapter (“Planning for the Future”) discusses the need to create holistic library development plans that carefully consider collection development and reference services in light of the inclusion of electronic materials. As she does elsewhere in this text, the author gives checklists of points to consider when developing specific policies or plans, such as a collection development or access development policy. The use of patron surveys and focus groups to assess user needs is also addressed. Ms. Cassell concludes by urging libraries to use the information gathered about user needs to develop plans for materials selection and deslection, services, personnel, budget, and marketing.

¶14 Although this is a short volume, it presents a great deal of information in a thoughtful and well-designed format. While created for public and academic libraries, this work would be quite useful for any kind of library faced with incorporating electronic media into its collection.

Hernon, Peter, John A. Schuler, and Robert E. Dugan. *U.S. Government Information on the Web: Getting the Information You Need*. Englewood, Colo.: Libraries Unlimited, 1999. 349p. Paper, \$42.

Reviewed by Dina Dreifuerst

¶15 As a general rule, the first thing I do when evaluating a resource is check the creators' credentials, which is exactly what I did with *U.S. Government Information on the Web: Getting the Information You Need*. The authors all boast an impressive array of library experience in general, and significant experience in dealing specifically with government documents.

¶16 While this book would be useful for just about anyone who occasionally needs to delve into the murky realm of government information, many chapters are clearly written more for the layperson than for the average information professional. There are concise explanations of the Freedom of Information Act and privacy laws, charts showing relationships between the various branches of government, and many links to sites that serve the common man. This is a resource for people who may be unfamiliar with acronyms like FOIA, CFR, and GPO.

¶17 That being said, I made a concerted effort to use this book the way a layperson might, in order to get some idea how useful it would be for someone who didn't already have an extensive set of government-related bookmarks at hand. I searched for my congressional representatives, for information about NASA projects for a child's book report, for information that might be useful for an entrepreneur, and for information about a specific medical condition. I used some of the recommended government-specific search engines to locate relevant Web pages, and I also checked the table of contents and indexes to see if they would lead me in the right direction. Happily, both methods yielded satisfactory results.

¶18 I was pleasantly surprised to see that most of the URLs I lifted from the book were still valid a year after the authors last updated them. I also stopped by Libraries Unlimited's Web site to check the currency of their updates. I had to click around awhile to find the right page, so if this book and its accompanying Web site are to serve the layperson, I'd recommend a big, friendly button on the main page. The update links are organized by chapter which is a nice touch. When I checked the site, there had been no updates for almost four months, not yet an unreasonable lag time, but beginning to border on one.

¶19 All in all, *U.S. Government Information on the Web* delivers what it promises, along with a handy little civics lesson for the uninitiated. While I'm sure many individuals will or have bought a copy for themselves, I think it would fit nicely on the shelves of most public and academic libraries, and maybe even a few private special libraries. I picture a dog-eared copy at the reference desk nearest the Internet-enabled public computers, to be pulled out and shown to the patron who asks, "Where would I go to find _____?"

Irving, Shae, ed. *Nolo's Everyday Law Book: Answers to Your Most Frequently Asked Legal Questions*, 2d ed. Berkeley, Calif.: Nolo Press, 1999. 300p. Paper, \$24.95.

Reviewed by Dina Dreifuerst

¶20 When my home state of Texas recovered its senses and stopped trying to ban legal self-help books such as those published by Nolo Press, I breathed a huge sigh of relief. Even though many people who try to fly solo in the legal system really do “have a fool for a client,” any reasonably intelligent person can handle a number of mundane legal circumstances without the assistance of a \$200/hour lawyer, if he or she has the right equipment. Additionally, even people who do turn to a legal professional for help should have some idea of what’s going on and why. Enter Nolo Press, a niche publisher with some really useful titles for the average American, including will-writing kits, information on fighting the IRS, and advice for entrepreneurs.

¶21 In 1999, Nolo published the second edition of a handy little book called *Nolo's Everyday Law Book: Answers to Your Most Frequently Asked Legal Questions*. This is the kind of book that would fit very nicely on the reference shelf in many homes (every home has one, right?), as well as being suitable for most public and academic libraries. It’s a basic reference tool for dealing with what a friend of mine refers to as the paperclips of life, such as bills, cars, death, and taxes. The contents are organized into nineteen broad categories ranging from “copyrights” to “legal research.” In addition to the topics you would expect, such as personal finance and family law, the book also provides helpful advice for tenants and travelers along with primers on Social Security and criminal procedure.

¶22 The format of the book is question-and-answer, written in the clear and concise style for which Nolo is known. For example, in the chapter “Tenants Rights,” you’ll find questions like “What types of housing discrimination are illegal?” followed by a short list and additional information about criteria a landlord may use when selecting tenants. The chapter “Your Money” discusses buying goods and services, consumer bankruptcy, and how to handle federal tax disputes. Sprinkled throughout the book are annotated references to other publications with more information on each topic; many of these are Nolo titles, but not all. For example, in the chapter “Workplace Rights,” readers who want to learn more about workplace safety are referred to John Hartnett’s *OSHA in the Real World*.² Each chapter also includes a list of useful Web sites and sometimes even citations to relevant state or federal statutes, depending upon the topic.

¶23 I would cheerfully recommend the *Everyday Law Book* for just about anyone, legal professional and layperson alike, because few people are comfortable dealing with *every* aspect of the law. For example, even though I’ve worked

2. JOHN HARNETT, *OSHA IN THE REAL WORLD* (1996).

in litigation firms for over ten years, I wouldn't know how to defend myself in traffic court. The chapters on patents, copyrights, and trademarks, alone are worth the cover price! Never before have I seen such a straightforward explanation of intellectual property rights, and how they differ from one another. This book really does answer all of those pesky little legal questions that pop up on a day-to-day basis.

Patrick, John J., and Gerald Long, eds. *Constitutional Debates on Freedom of Religion: A Documentary History*. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1999. 335p. Cloth, \$49.95.

Reviewed by Susan King

¶24 *Constitutional Debates on Freedom of Religion* is part of the "Primary Documents in American History and Contemporary Issues" series published by Greenwood Press. The editors clearly have expertise in this field. Mr. Patrick is the Director of the Social Sciences Development Center and Professor of Education at Indiana University and has edited *Founding the Republic*, another title in the series.³ In addition, he is the author of *How to Teach the Bill of Rights*.⁴ Mr. Long teaches history and government at Brown County High School in Nashville, Indiana, and is the author of *Constitutional Rights of Juveniles and Students: Lessons on Sixteen Supreme Court Cases*.⁵

¶25 The book is divided into five parts: Colonial Roots of Religious Liberty (1606–1776); Religious Liberty in the Founding of the United States (1776–1791); The Constitutional Right to Free Exercise of Religion (1791–1991); The Constitutional Prohibition of an Establishment of Religion (1791–1991); and Constitutional Issues on Freedom of Religion (1991–1998). In addition to a short introduction for the entire volume, each of the five parts has its own introduction that presents the historical background for that section, reviews the documents presented, and discusses the ideas and trends concerning freedom of religion during that time period. The documents presented in each section include cases, statutes, charters, constitutions, and historical materials such as letters and articles. Each document is preceded by a short introduction that explains its significance. The source is given for each of the excerpted documents so that the researcher may locate the full text of the material for further study. Each section ends with a "Further Reading" list. In addition to the five sections comprising the core of the book, the authors have included a "Chronology of Key Events," a glossary, and an appendix, which lists the Supreme Court cases discussed in the volume by category (e.g., religion in the armed forces).

3. FOUNDING THE REPUBLIC: A DOCUMENTARY HISTORY (John J. Patrick ed., 1995).

4. JOHN C. PATRICK, HOW TO TEACH THE BILL OF RIGHTS (1991).

5. GERALD P. LONG, CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF JUVENILES AND STUDENTS: LESSONS ON SIXTEEN SUPREME COURT CASES (1991).

¶126 I would recommend this volume for libraries serving populations that include high school and undergraduate students or independent researchers. It provides a good introduction to the history of religious freedom in the United States. I was initially disinclined to recommend the inclusion of *Constitutional Debates* for an academic law library as this series is intended to “meet the research needs of high school and college students” (foreword). However, this book is an excellent starting point for anyone doing research in this area. The editors provide a great deal of very useful information in an organized manner and include citations to source materials and suggestions for further research. My one caveat would be that because most of the texts presented in the volume have been quite dramatically edited, students should view them as a starting point and look for the full text of the documents elsewhere. Because it provides access to historical documents and nonlegal materials not always available in a law library, I also would recommend this volume to law students starting research in this area.

Sheppard, Steve, ed. *The History of Legal Education in the United States: Commentaries and Primary Sources*. Pasadena, Calif.: Salem Press, 1999. 2v., 1207p. \$185.

Reviewed by Stephanie Midkiff

¶127 *The History of Legal Education in the United States* is an impressive tome, giving an overview of legal education from the mid-eighteenth century to the present day. The two-volume set includes a table of contents, a contributing author page, and an index. The work is divided into ninety-one chapters in nine sections, covering such topics as “Teaching Books and Methods in the Lecture Hall,” “Skills Courses,” and “Accreditation and Association.”

¶128 This set includes several different types of materials, including original and previously published articles, commemorative addresses, diary entries, law school course descriptions, student lecture notes, and advertisements and other entries appearing in law school catalogs. As one might expect, most of the items are heavily footnoted.

¶129 Legal scholars, judges, law school deans, practicing attorneys, and law students are among the various writers represented. The entries range from the eighteenth century (John Adams’ diaries of his law school days) to the current integration of technology into the classrooms. We see the evolution of the formal teaching of law as a profession with the opening of the Litchfield School in 1782, to an increasingly consumer-driven model. Abraham Lincoln’s “Notes for a Law Lecture” (Chapter 30), believed to have been written about 1850, contains a wealth of advice and wisdom for the present-day practitioner, such as:

Discourage litigation. Persuade your neighbors to compromise whenever you can. Point out to them how the nominal winner is often a real loser—in fees, expenses, and waste of time. As a peace-maker the lawyer has a superior opportunity of being a good man. There will still be business enough. (p. 489)

¶130 The *History of Legal Education in the United States* also covers a wide variety of topics, from the age-old “town and gown” struggle of integrating theory and practice into legal education to the entry of women and minorities into the legal profession. Furthermore, the book traces the evolution of the study of law from the early study of treatises brought from England to the conception of law as legal science and finally to the casebook method. I found it interesting that early law students were expected to be Renaissance men (and I do mean that literally). A typical course of law study, recommended by Thomas Jefferson, might include mathematics, astronomy, chemistry, anatomy, botany, zoology, religion, history, politics, Latin, and French.

¶131 As well as editing this set, Steve Sheppard contributed several of the chapters. From these chapters, and from law review articles he has written, he appears qualified to compile such a work. He is a graduate fellow of Columbia University School of Law and a visiting associate professor at the University of Arkansas Law School. He has also been an advanced student at University College in Oxford, England. Sheppard’s book is comparable to earlier works by Levine,⁶ Harno,⁷ and Stevens.⁸ It enjoys a similar provenance with Levine’s in that both works primarily reproduce and weave into their chronology previously published law review articles and historical writings by such legal luminaries as Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, John H. Wigmore, and Christopher Columbus Langdell. Harno and Stevens, on the other hand, incorporated excerpts of historical documents into their works without reproducing the articles or documents themselves. I would recommend this book for any academic law library and for anyone who simply enjoys reading about the historic underpinnings of legal education in this country.

Walton, Kimm Alayne. *America’s Greatest Places to Work with a Law Degree*. Chicago: Harcourt Brace Legal & Professional Publications, 1999. 1146p. Paper, \$24.95.

Reviewed by Suzanne Thorpe

¶132 Kimm Alayne Walton, the author of *America’s Greatest Places to Work with a Law Degree*, is a leading authority on legal employment. In addition to her “Job Goddess” column,⁹ she is the author of the popular work, *Guerrilla Tactics for Getting the Legal Job of Your Dreams*,¹⁰ as well as several study aids for law students. *America’s Greatest Places to Work with a Law Degree* is a guide to some

6. LEGAL EDUCATION (Martin L. Levine ed., 1993).

7. ALBERT J. HARNO, LEGAL EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES (1953).

8. ROBERT STEVENS, LAW SCHOOL: LEGAL EDUCATION IN AMERICA FROM THE 1850’S TO THE 1980’S (1983).

9. Kimm Walton, *The Job Goddess* (visited Mar. 10, 2000) <<http://www.ljx.com/studentlounge/godde/godde15.htm>>; KIMM ALAYNE WALTON, THE BEST OF THE JOB GODDESS (1999).

10. KIMM ALAYNE WALTON, GUERRILLA TACTICS FOR GETTING THE LEGAL JOB OF YOUR DREAMS (1995).

of America's most appealing legal employment opportunities. Aimed both at individuals contemplating law school and current law students, this work offers readers clever and creative tips for deciding what type of employment to pursue. It covers a wide range of possibilities, from traditional law firm, government, and corporate practice to law-related opportunities in nontraditional fields such as sports, entertainment, investment banking, and management consulting. Public interest practice and less well-known career alternatives (e.g., law librarianship) are also discussed. Readers learn about the backgrounds required to enter each field, as well as typical job duties, hours, salaries, and opportunities for career advancement. Fascinating testimonials from individuals in particular positions and current profiles of actual employers help to illustrate the various career choices.

¶133 In addition to information about career paths and particular employers, the author suggests general strategies for determining if a potential position is desirable. Walton describes nineteen advantageous traits that can make employment situations enjoyable. Predictably, attributes such as livable hours and intellectually challenging work are discussed, but some surprising factors (e.g., a happy support staff) are also noted. Tips for spotting these traits in potential employers are provided.

¶134 Walton states unequivocally in her introduction, "No matter what you're like, or what you like, you'll find a great job in this book." It is difficult to argue with this assertion, since the book contains information on more than 200 "great places to work." Although this work resembles other directories of legal employers in that it provides basic data about each employer (e.g., addresses, numbers of attorneys, individuals involved in hiring and recruitment, practice areas and major clients, expected billable hours, summer associate programs, and pro bono opportunities), the author's insightful commentary and entertaining anecdotal information make it much more than a directory. In many respects, this title resembles a travel guide in the way it leads readers through the maze of employment possibilities. It is similar to *The Insider's Guide to Law Firms*,¹¹ but does not limit itself to large law firms.

¶135 By design, the book is very selective in its coverage of employers. The author acknowledges that many excellent employers have undoubtedly been overlooked, but she encourages readers to submit names of additional employers for possible inclusion in later editions. Also, listings are limited to employers with twenty or more law school graduates on the theory that they are most likely to be hiring on a regular basis. The book is based on a survey of approximately ninety law school administrators who are knowledgeable about employment conditions for recent law graduates. The author followed up her survey with additional research, but the positions and employers selected for inclusion in the

11. THE INSIDER'S GUIDE TO LAW FIRMS (Francis Walsh & Sheila V. Malkani eds., 4th ed. 1998).

book are generally those recommended by individuals with fewer than five years of experience.

¶136 Information is grouped somewhat whimsically. A few “ultimate” dream jobs are highlighted in the beginning, followed by a chapter devoted to the United States Department of Justice (dubbed “#1 All-Around Best Legal Employer in America”). Approximately half of the book consists of profiles of 115 highly ranked law firms. Positions in corporations, government, and public interest organizations are portrayed in separate chapters. Interestingly, prosecutor jobs and judicial clerkships are discussed apart from the other government positions. Readers are advised early in the book that high salaries and prestigious employers by themselves do not suffice to make a job “great,” but the author does include a short chapter on high-paying positions. A “Satisfying Jobs by Category” chapter describes employment tracks in several areas but does not profile specific employers. The final chapters discuss handling debt and succeeding in any job, even a nondream job. This somewhat unsystematic arrangement does not make the work a convenient ready reference tool, but excellent indexes do help. It is possible to zoom in on particular information via the alphabetical employer index, the geographic index, which lists employers by city, and the alphabetical index of employers by type. An appendix listing all of the Web sites from each chapter is also very useful, although it would be more helpful if it listed the chapter titles or general topics covered by the URLs. In addition to numerous bibliographical and cyberspace references in each chapter, a bibliography of other helpful books is provided.

¶137 Like many other career-planning guides, this one is written in a hip, “tell it like it really is” style that appeals to a student audience. It is very readable and full of valuable information. *America’s Greatest Places to Work with a Law Degree* is definitely worth its price and would be a particularly useful addition to any law school library. Better put it on reserve, though!

West’s Encyclopedia of American Law. St. Paul, Minn.: West Group, 1998. 12v. \$995.

Timothy L. Hall, ed., *Magill’s Legal Guide*. Pasadena, Calif.; Hackensack, N.J.: Salem Press, 1999. 3v. \$315.

*Reviewed by Fritz Snyder*¹²

¶138 In 1983, West published *The Guide to American Law: Everyone’s Legal Encyclopedia*,¹³ a legal encyclopedia aimed primarily at laypersons, not law persons. *West’s Encyclopedia of American Law* (WEAL) replaces that set. In addition

12. *Editor’s Note*: Fritz Snyder, the author of this review, is one of the many contributors to *Magill’s Legal Guide*. Although we have some concerns about including a comparison review under these circumstances, we decided to include the review because we feel it offers a balanced comparison of two important titles.

13. THE GUIDE TO AMERICAN LAW: EVERYONE’S LEGAL ENCYCLOPEDIA (1983).

to covering the terms and concepts of American law, *WEAL* also covers a wide variety of persons, entities, and events that have shaped the United States legal system. *WEAL* consists of some 4,000 unsigned main entries, definitions, in-focus pieces, sidebars, and biographies. The in-focus pieces accompany related entries and provide additional facts, details, and arguments on particularly interesting, important, or controversial issues raised by those entries. The subjects covered include hotly contested issues, such as abortion, capital punishment, and gay rights, as well as detailed processes, such as the FDA's approval process for new drugs. Sidebars provide brief highlights of some interesting facet of accompanying entries, e.g., the Million Man March in Washington, D.C. *WEAL*'s biographies profile a wide variety of people who have played a part in shaping American law. Each biography includes a time line that shows important moments in the subject's life as well as important historical events of the period. An additional feature in selected volumes, "Milestones in the Law," gives the actual opinions of the Supreme Court as well as excerpts of the briefs. A bibliography is included at the end of each book and in the index volume.

¶39 *Magill's Legal Guide* is a compendium of material about the U.S. legal system that defines basic legal concepts and serves as an educational tool to explain how the law impacts day-to-day life. Its 594 signed essays cover the types of law and legal systems, legal concepts and procedural matters, legal ethics, legal fees, legal careers, and law in the media. Each essay begins with a short statement defining the subject, then gives historical background and case examples, and concludes with cross-references. The longer essays have bibliographies, some of which include Web sites. In addition, sidebars and photographs illustrate many of the articles. *Magill's* focuses more on the practical life of the law than on its theoretical or historical underpinnings: the kinds of legal problems, procedures, and professions that ordinary citizens are most likely to encounter. It contains no biographies or summaries of cases, as does *WEAL*.

¶40 *WEAL* notes that it has sixty-six contributing authors, but their particular articles are not identified nor is their institutional affiliation revealed. In *Magill's*, each essay's author is identified, along with the author's institutional (usually law school) affiliation. There are at least three law librarian authors: Glen-Peter Ahlers, who contributed an article on the Association of American Law Schools, a topic given only passing mention in *WEAL*; Denny Haythorn, who contributed articles on bar exams, bar associations, legal degrees, and law libraries (this last category not mentioned by *WEAL*); and this reviewer, who contributed an article on legal treatises.

¶41 *WEAL* does profile a wide variety of interesting and influential people connected with the law and, in fact, may be the best reference source to use for this type of biographical information. Such information, otherwise, is available only in scattered sources. If anything, this feature goes overboard. For example, it

has an article on Pat Buchanan, the politician. However, it makes sense, I suppose, to err on the side of overinclusiveness.

¶142 Both *WEAL* and *Magill's* have interesting sidebars. *WEAL*, for example, offers "What To Do If You Are in an Auto Accident," "The U.S. Bill of Rights Juxtaposed with the English Bill of Rights," a time chart of the U.S. Supreme Court to aid in identifying its composition at any time in history, a "Table of Evidentiary Objections" with their legal basis, and an explanation of "Hearsay Objections." *Magill's* provides "Number of Prisoners under Sentence of Death in U.S. States (as of 1994)," "Films Accurately Reflecting the Legal Profession," "Country of Origin of Foreign-born Children Adopted in the U.S.," "Milestones in Affirmative Action," "AIDS-related Deaths in the U.S. (1989–1995)," "Annual Bankruptcy Filings by Businesses and Individuals (1981–1997)," and "Number of Children Who Were Subjects of Child Abuse Reports by State (1995)."

¶143 Because it is bigger, *WEAL* also provides broader and deeper subject coverage, at least as measured in pages. For example, *WEAL* covers the topic of abortion in twelve pages, *Magill's* in four; copyright gets six pages in *WEAL*, three in *Magill's*; environmental law has twelve pages in *WEAL*, four in *Magill's*. While Native American rights and pornography receive seven and three pages, respectively, in *WEAL*, both are merely mentioned in *Magill's*. To give another example taken from my own personal experience, I recently had a question about the origin of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. *WEAL* notes that in 1934 Congress passed the Federal Rules Enabling Act which conferred on the Supreme Court the power to make new rules for federal courts. In 1938 new rules were recommended by an advisory committee appointed by the Supreme Court and approved by Congress. The Federal Rules of Civil Procedure are now contained in Title 28 of the U.S. Code. *Magill's* does not contain this information.

¶144 Both sets are geared for laypeople, although they can be useful to lawyers and law students seeking reference information or to get a quick read on a topic. Law school libraries might well want to have both, although if only one such set is thought to be enough, they should go with *WEAL*. For those who want their own personal legal encyclopedia, *Magill's* would be just fine.

Winson, Gail I. *Historic Preservation Law: An Annotated Survey of Sources and Literature*. Littleton, Colo: Fred B. Rothman, 1999. 364p. \$85.

Reviewed by James Gernert

¶145 In 1949 Congress showed a new commitment to preservation by creating the National Trust for Historic Preservation, but the battle to preserve historic structures has, in many ways, continued to be uphill since then. In *Historic Preservation Law: An Annotated Survey of Sources and Literature*, Gail Winson takes a look back at over fifty years in the development of the law of historic preservation and highlights many of the issues that have developed over that time period.

¶146 The work begins with an interesting, if brief, introductory essay, which identifies the major issues and trends in historic preservation law and discusses the history of the preservation movement. Among the issues touched on are the development of the movement, the creation of tax incentives that helped give a practical advantage to preserving older structures, the growth of the “property rights” movement that has threatened some of the efforts to protect historic structures, and conflicts with religious organizations over the application of preservation laws to religious buildings. The essay also provides an overview of major federal legislation on historic preservation and discusses several United States Supreme Court cases related to the subject. The major earlier works on historic preservation are also reviewed.

¶147 The body of the work is divided into two main sections, “Books” and “Articles,” followed by two brief sections that provide citations to federal and state historic preservation laws. An author index and a table of cases are also provided. With the exception of the state statute section, all of the entries are annotated. Within the books and articles sections, works are organized generally by subject, although the former begins with a subsection on “General Readings,” followed by another titled “Legal Treatises with Sections on Historic Preservation Law.” This latter subsection might be especially helpful to many libraries as it lists standard treatises on other legal topics such as land use, zoning, and local government law that also provide a significant discussion of historic preservation law. Many law libraries may well have at least some of these standard treatises, even if they don’t have a large historic preservation collection. The rest of the “Books” section is relatively brief, but covers a diverse range of topics.

¶148 The “Articles” section is considerably longer and covers a wide range of subjects, including aesthetics, environmental protection, property rights, and taxation. There are also a number of headings for articles relating to specific states and localities. The articles cover a wide time period as well, with some dating as far back as the 1920s, although the majority are from the 1970s to the 1990s.

¶149 Winson’s book should be a useful addition to larger libraries, as it is well organized and covers a broad range of topics related to historic preservation.

