

150th Anniversary of the Gettysburg Address

by Kelsey Chrisley

Gettysburg, Pennsylvania is the location of one of the bloodiest battles during the Civil War. The battle occurred July 1-3, 1863 with the number of people killed, wounded, and missing totaling over 46,000. The U.S. Army tallies the Union and Confederate deaths as 51,112 out of 157,289 serving. (Retrieved 10/31/13 from www.army.mil/gettysburg/statistics/statistics.html)

In November 1863 President Abraham Lincoln traveled to Gettysburg, Pennsylvania to provide a "few remarks" at the dedication of the Soldiers' National Cemetery, a final resting place for the Gettysburg battle fallen. These "remarks" became known as the Gettysburg Address and are considered one of the most important speeches in the history of the United States.

According to the Library of Congress, there are five known copies of the Address. The Nicolay and Hay copies are at the Library of Congress. The other known copies are the Everett copy held by the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum, the Bancroft copy at Cornell University Library, and the Bliss copy at the White House. The Library of Congress states the Nicolay copy or version was "likely the reading copy used at Gettysburg." www.loc.gov/search/?q=gettysburg+address. Others say the Bliss copy is the closest to the remarks given that day. A comparison between the different versions or copies is located at the Gettysburg Foundation website, www.gettysburgfoundation.org/41

In the Law Library's collection concerning the Gettysburg Address:

KF368.L52 R59 2010, Floor 4: *Lincoln's Counsel: Lessons from America's Most Persuasive Speaker* by Arthur L. Rizer, III. The author examines President

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Holiday Liquor Laws

by Elizabeth Harmon

For people who live in California, buying wine, beer, or distilled spirits for celebrating the holidays doesn't take much planning: California liquor laws are fairly lenient on the location where a person can buy alcoholic beverages and on the days and times they can purchase what they want. Distilled spirits, wine and beer is obtainable in a variety of locations other than liquor stores – supermarkets, wholesale clubs, convenience stores, and even gas stations. The state also has a limited amount of restrictions on what times liquor can be sold, which mainly concerns on-site venues like restaurants and cocktail bars; there are no holiday restrictions on liquor sales on Thanksgiving or Christmas. The fact that no liquor stores are state-owned in California means the availability of alcohol depends on the holiday hours of the individual stores, store chains or other retail locations not the mandates of the state. However, in a number of other states having a supply of alcoholic beverages for the holidays takes a little more planning.

Quite a few states, in varying degrees, restrict where a person can purchase liquor and/or what days the liquor can be sold. For instance, some states forbid the sale of alcohol on Christmas Day:

Arkansas, Colorado, Georgia, Indiana, Kansas, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Dakota, South Dakota, and West Virginia.

While others restrict sales on both Thanksgiving and Christmas:

Delaware, Massachusetts, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Utah.

Quite a few states restrict what kind of liquor can be sold in grocery stores - from no alcohol at all to only beer and wine. Yet, other states permit all categories of

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Gettysburg Address
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Lincoln's life and holds him up for lessons for attorneys to follow in their practices. He suggests in chapter 7 that the Gettysburg address is "The Greatest Closing Argument Made".

JK1758 .C48 2011, Floor 3, Reference stacks: *The Citizen's Almanac: Fundamental Documents, Symbols, and Anthems of the United States* published by the U.S. Dept. of Homeland Security, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Service. Besides the Gettysburg Address, this small book is packed full of presidential and historical speeches, fundamental documents, and patriotic anthems and symbols of the United States.

E221 .A46, Floor A: *The American Testament: for the Institute for Philosophical Research and the Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies* by Mortimer J. Adler and William Gorman. The Gettysburg Address was selected as one of the three significant historic statements of the American idea: "Lincoln's last ten words as the focal point".

This is the Bliss version of the Gettysburg Address:

Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent, a new nation, conceived in Liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle-field of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But, in a larger sense, we can not dedicate -- we can not consecrate -- we can not hallow -- this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us -- that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion -- that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain -- that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom -- and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

(Retrieved on 10/31/13 from www.abrahamlincolnonline.org/lincoln/speeches/gettysburg.htm)



The only known image of Abraham Lincoln at Gettysburg was uncovered in 1952 at the National Archives. It was taken by photographer Mathew Brady. (Library of Congress)
<http://www.smithsonianmag.com/arts-culture/Object-at-Hand-Gettysburg-Address-200812.html#>


*Holiday Liquor**(Continued from page 1)*

alcohol to be sold inside the stores. Those states include:

Arizona, California, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, South Dakota, Washington, and West Virginia.

The states that seem to top the list of the least restrictive states concerning liquor sales are Nevada, Louisiana, and Missouri. Nevada has almost no limits on the selling, buying, or consuming of alcoholic beverages apart from the legal age restriction. Louisiana has few restrictions on hours of package sales and no limits regarding on-site hours – bars that are open 24 hours are common in some parishes like New Orleans. Even drive-through daiquiri booths are commonplace and legal – as long as the tape on the top of the lid is intact and no straw is used while in the car.

More restrictive than Nevada and Louisiana, Missouri is still more lenient than many other states: liquor is widely available; there are few restrictions on hours or days; no open container law or public intoxication law.

Some states have fewer restrictions in some areas but are tougher in others: Arizona, which has no restriction on holiday sales or where liquor can be sold (including drive-through liquor stores) also has some of the harshest DUI penalties in the country. Each state differs to some degree in their approach to controlling the sale and consumption of liquor and each have laws that are subject to change. 



The Government Printing Office

Information compiled by Kelsey Chrisley



The U.S. Government Printing Office (GPO) is responsible for the official, digital, secure production, dissemination, and preservation of official and authentic U.S. Government information across the three branches of the Federal Government. The GPO provides for free permanent public access to this information through the Federal Digital System at www.gpo.gov/fdsys/. At this site, congressional materials (including the Congressional Record and the Federal Register), presidential publications, and federal agency resources are available. Multiple publications can be searched at once. Legislative and regulatory bills and rules may be tracked throughout their life cycle. Research access may be conducted at the computer stations on the 3rd floor of the Law Library using this website. In addition, the Law Library is a Federal and State of California selective depository and materials may be found on Floor A.

The GPO recently transitioned to new leadership when Davita E. Vance-Cooks was sworn in as the 27th Public Printer of the United States. She is the first African-American woman to be nominated and confirmed for this position. Public Printer Vance-Cooks stated, "I look forward to working with everyone who shares a stake in our historic mission of Keeping America Informed as we continue transitioning our products and services to meet the needs of Congress, Federal agencies, and the public in this digital age." (News Release No. 13-31 from the U.S. Government Printing Office) She named James C. Bradley as the Deputy Public Printer, Andrew M. Sherman as Chief of Staff, and Herbert H. Jackson, Jr. as the Chief Administrative Officer of the U.S. Government Printing Office. (Information compiled from GPO news releases and the Federal Digital System website)

The December/January issue of Ebony magazine that was released on November 4th, includes Public Printer Vance-Cooks in the 2013 Power 100 List. She is honored as an influential African-American and as the first female Public Printer and is listed in the "Firsts" category.

<http://www.ebony.com/photos/entertainment-culture/power-100-2013-the-firsts-405#axzz2kky8l4tr>



LEGAL RESEARCH SOURCES

by John P. Quigley

We usually recommend starting legal research with a secondary source. Secondary sources do not have the authority of law, but offer explanations or other commentary on it. Primary sources do have such authority and include cases, statutes, regulations and court rules. However, each primary source, such as a case, is only one case, which can be affected by others. And case law can be affected by other types of law, both state and federal, and vice versa. Eventually you'll want to study applicable primary sources, and you should cite them rather than secondary sources. But it's usually most efficient to start research with the latter, which can help integrate all the law. They include legal treatises and encyclopedias.

Treatises

Treatises are books on a topic. They can be as authoritative as Witkin's treatises, or as simple as Nolo Press's paperbacks. But they all can guide you to appropriate primary sources, and sometimes they include them. Many treatises have tables of cited cases and statutes. Even if you have a primary source that you want to study, a good treatise may help you analyze it. To find the right treatise, do a search in the catalog using keywords that might appear in the title or description. Better yet, ask for a recommendation at the Reference Desk.

Encyclopedias

If we don't have a treatise on your topic, see Cal Jur III, Floor 3 KFC80.C3 and Westlaw. Being an encyclopedia of all California law, it's a good resource for patrons with multiple issues. It also has case and statute tables, is updated annually, and tends to be less practice-oriented and more readable than most treatises. (It explains the law, but doesn't go into detail on what to do with it.) For federal and general law, we have American Jurisprudence 2d, Floor 4 KF154.A43, and Corpus Juris Secundum, Floor 4 KF154.C6, both with links from Westlaw. We also have encyclopedias for a few other states (Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia-West Virginia) in alphabetical order, on Floor A.

Annotated Codes

Annotated Codes are primary sources almost as useful as treatises. "Codes" usually refer to codifications of current statutory law, and typically also include constitutions and court rules. Annotations include publishers' references to related code sections, regulations, statutory history, secondary materials, and, most importantly, cases that have dealt with that code section. Always check bound volumes of statutory codes for annual supplements, in the back pocket or separate booklet. Changes since the bound volume was published may include new statutes and/or annotations. Annotated codes for states are in alphabetical order on Floor A, and on Westlaw.

Cases Reporters and Digests

Cases may find that statutes are unconstitutional, address matters not covered by statute, or define a statutory term. Case research involves using digests, which divide the law into topics. Under each topic, they list brief summaries of case rulings on that topic, with citations to case reporters. Current U.S. material, case reporters and Federal Digest, and California materials are on Floor 3. Reporters and digests for all other states are on Floor A. Reporters with links to digests, using their key number system, are also on Westlaw.



Looking at the Web

by Mora Prestinary



November is **National American Indian Heritage Month**, see web sites of interest:

Native American Heritage Month, 2013	nativeamericanheritagemonth.gov/
California Indian Legal Services	www.calindian.org/
National Indian Law Library	www.narf.org/nill/index.htm
Handbook of Federal Indian Law	thorpe.ou.edu/cohen.html
Code of Federal Regulations, Title 25 – Indians	www.law.cornell.edu/cfr/text/25
Indian Trust Fund	www.narf.org/nill/resources/trustfunds.htm

Civil War Collection at Gettysburg College

www.gettysburg.edu/library/gettdigital/civil_war/civilwar.htm

Letters, lithographs, maps, paintings, pamphlets, political cartoons, and sheet music. The photographs area contains scenes from the Gettysburg battlefield. Also contains publications from the New England Loyal Publication Society in Boston, which was dedicated to bolstering public support for the Union.

Federal Digital System

www.gpo.gov/fdsys/

Provides free online access to official publications from all three branches of the Federal Government.

Locating the Law : A Handbook for Non-Law Librarians www.aallnet.org/chapter/scall/locating.htm

Public Christmas Displays aclj.org/christmas-holiday/public-christmas-displays

Religious Displays and the Courts www.pewforum.org/files/2007/06/religious-displays.pdf



I am looking for information regarding how to become a Process Server.



All the information you need is online at: www.serve-now.com/resources/become-process-server/california

See California Business & Professions Code Sections 22350, 22351(a), et seq. You can access the California codes at leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes.xhtml

•There are no testing, or educational requirements.



by Lu Nguyen

WHAT'S GOING ON

New!

Log into your Library Account on the web

When logged into your account you can

- See what you currently have checked out, the due date of material, and any fines.
- Place Holds on material.
- Choose to receive Circulation notices by Email or US Mail.
- Set up Preferred Searches. Receive an email alert when the Library adds material that matches your search criteria.
- Save Your Reading History. The system will keep a history of previously checked out material.

To log into your account go to the Library's website, www.ocpll.org and click on "Catalog". When in "Catalog" click on "Patron Account Login" and input your name and library barcode number (on the back of your library card).

For those of you traveling to Washington, D.C. this holiday season, the Nicolay copy of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address will be on display on the second floor of the Jefferson Building, 10 First St. S.E., Washington, D.C. It will be on view as part of "The Civil War in America" exhibition, Nov. 20 through Jan. 4, 2014. For more information see www.loc.gov/today/pr/2013/13-188.html



Reminder:

During the months of December and January the Library limits the check out of MCLE materials to two titles at one time. Alternatively, bring your laptop to the Library and use the material in-house. (CD players are available upon request at the Reference Desk).

Attorneys are required to complete a total of 25 hours of approved MCLE credit every three years. Visit the California Bar Website mcle.calbar.ca.gov/MCLE.aspx for the complete details pertaining to your MCLE credit requirements.

The Library will be Closed:

December 24, 25, 31, 2013
and
January 1, 2014

Orange County Public Law Library

Monday-Thursday	8 am - 6 pm
Friday	8 am - 5 pm
Saturday	9 am - 5 pm

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