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The History of the Pace Law Library

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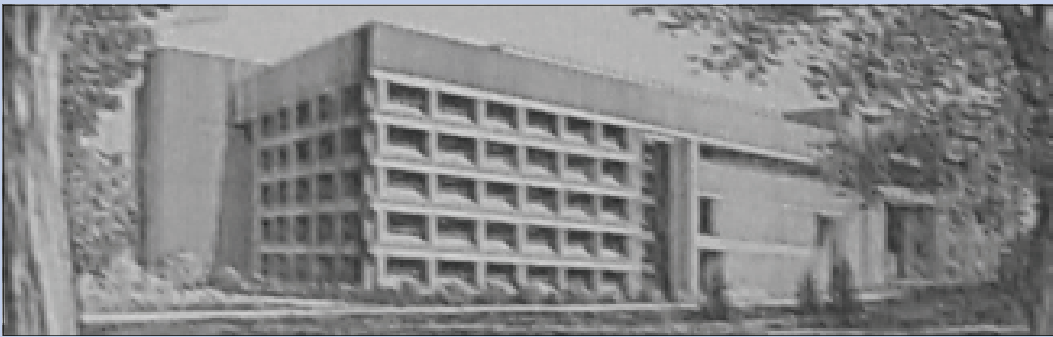
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THE HISTORY OF THE PACE LAW LIBRARY



... a gateway to information

**Margaret R. Moreland
Lawyer/Librarian for Research Services
Pace Law Library**

**Pace Law School
White Plains, New York
© 2007**



Mission Statement

The Pace University School of Law Library is a gateway to information. As an essential component of legal education, the Library collects and organizes information to support the curriculum and programs of the Pace University School of Law, makes effective use of all available resources to promote student and faculty scholarship, and teaches Pace University School of Law students, faculty, and staff how to retrieve, evaluate, and manage information in an efficient, professional, and ethical manner.

The Law Library of Pace University School of Law actually came into being in the late 1970s in a rented warehouse in Valhalla, New York. It was noted that “[s]helving, some of it not too steady,” held the resources for the new library, most of which were necessarily being acquired by donation from members of the local legal community or by purchase on the secondhand book market. It was the task of the newly-hired professional librarians and support staff to assemble and



Legion Drive, Valhalla

process all of those materials. Apparently, their many stories about “mice, floods, and snow storms ... [gave] a rich and entertaining background to the formation of Pace’s substantial book collection by its dedicated and enthusiastic staff.” It should also be remembered that there was no loading dock at the Valhalla warehouse and that the staff “had no book trucks or hand carts and ... all books and mail had to be hand carried from place to place.” (Martha Keister and Nicholas Triffin, “The Life and Times of the Pace Law Library: A Ten Year Retrospective and a Peek into the Future,” *Timely Notice, Decennial Issue 1976–1986*, 17 (1986)).

Dr. Charles A. Ehren, Jr., who was originally named Dean of the Law School on July 10, 1975, appointed Charlotte L. Levy (M.L.S. Columbia, J.D. Salmon P. Chase College of Law) to be the first Director of the Pace Law Library. Her book, *The Human Body and the Law: Legal & Ethical Considerations in Human Experimentation* (KF 3827 .M38 L48), had recently been published by Oceana Publications. Also among the first Pace Law Library librarians was Gregory E. Koster (M.L.S. and M.I.A. Columbia University) who, as the Cataloger, was originally the only Technical Services librarian. While he was working full time in the library, Greg attended Pace Law School, served as the Casenote Editor of *Pace Law Review*, and received his J.D. in 1981.

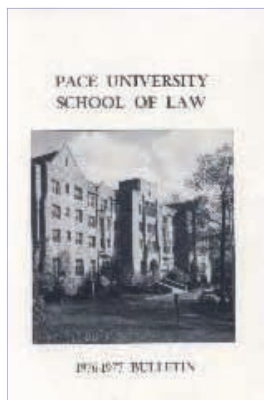
Charlotte Levy and Gregory Koster were the authors of "Starting a Law School Library," published at 70 *Law Library Journal* 290 (1977), a comprehensive article detailing the technical services aspects of establishing an academic law library. Their practical advice included a list of the publications most likely to be donated to a new law library, effective tactics for working with legal publishers and book dealers, and recommendations for processing statutory codes, case reporters, loose-leaves, and the other basic law library materials.

Another librarian critical to the creation of Pace Law Library during its first years was Linda Holmes (M.S.L.S. Columbia), who served as the Head of Reader Services from 1976 to 1981. Other professionals hired in 1976 were Patricia Lynch (M.L.S. University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, M.A. N.Y.U.), as the Circulation Librarian, and Marie Racioppo (M.L.S. University of Arizona), as the Acquisitions Librarian. The support staff included Celeste Elion (later McGuire) who was with the Law Library from the very beginning until 1985. Celeste returned to Pace part time on several occasions during staffing shortages, and she returned full time in 1998 as a Technical Services Assistant.



Linda Holmes (right) and Marie Racioppo (left) on a recent visit

The collection of legal materials grew and took shape and, just before Pace Law School opened its doors to its first class of 250 day and evening students in September of 1976, the Law Library moved to its temporary home in Preston Hall. While reflecting back on those early days on the occasion of Pace Law School's 25th anniversary, Professor Ralph Stein, one of the school's first faculty members, recalled that the Tudor Room had "served as the crammed library, most of our books being stored somewhere in Westchester." (Ralph Michael Stein, "Looking Back," 25 *Hearsay* 5 (March 2002)). In fact, the Tudor Room housed the entire federal collection, as well as a number of study tables for the law students. The Circulation Desk was placed in the main lobby of Preston Hall and the Reference Desk and staff



offices were located under the main staircase. The activities of the Technical Services Department (cataloging and processing) took place on the second floor in space that had to be shared with some members of the Law School faculty! The rest of the collection – including law reviews, legal treatises, and state materials – was housed on the second floor of Preston as well, although another storage area had to be constructed in the Preston basement to hold the overflow. ("The Life and Times of the Pace Law Library").



Studying in the Tudor Room



**Dr. Edward J. Mortola, New York State Governor
Hugh Carey, Mrs. Bessie Gerber Glass, Dean
Robert Fleming and Dr. Charles Dyson at the
Pace Law School Groundbreaking**

In October of that year, the ground was finally broken for the Joseph and Bessie Gerber Glass Law Center. Schofield and Colgan, the architectural firm that also designed Pace University's Mortola Library, received the AIA Westchester/Mid-Hudson Chapter Excellence in Design Award for their creative Law Center plan. The construction of the new building was funded by generous contributions from Bessie Gerber Glass and her family. More than 400 Law School supporters were present at the ground-breaking ceremony in the autumn of 1976 during which Bessie Gerber Glass and her corporate-attorney husband, the late Joseph Glass, were honored for their very significant financial support. New York State's Governor, Hugh L. Carey, who had been elected by a landslide in 1974, was also in attendance on this occasion and was granted an honorary degree by Pace Law School.



The architectural design for the new building provided for the Moot Courtroom to be located on the ground floor, the Law School Dean's office as well as faculty and administrative offices on the second floor, and the student lounge and one classroom on the third floor.



Perhaps the most dramatic feature of the Joseph and Bessie Gerber Glass Law Center was the Law Library. The collection would be housed on five stack levels, with a capacity of more than 200,000 volumes. The atria would bring natural light to every level. During the construction, Law School Dean Robert Fleming stated: "The most important part of the law center is the library." He explained that "the size of the library indicates the high aims being set for the school." (William Capshaw, "Architect Schultze Says Construction Completion Deadline Is Still Uncertain," 2 *Hearsay* 11 (October 1978)).





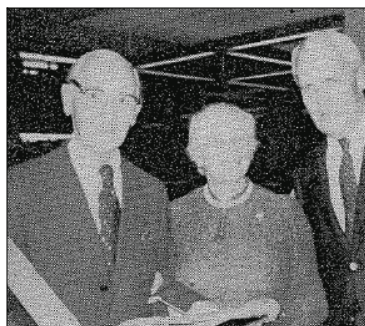
When the Joseph and Bessie Gerber Glass Law Center was completed at the end of 1978, the Law Library finally moved into its permanent home. Although it took almost two and a half years to complete, at a cost of approximately four million dollars, the reaction to the completed project was “extremely favorable.” Pace law students, especially, found the library facilities to be an “infinite improvement” over the cramped study area they had been using while the new library was being built. (H. Mueller, “Law School Center Completed ... At Last,” 2 *Hearsay* 5 (May 1979)). The new 26,000 square foot Law Library included reading rooms, staff work areas, and 32,000 linear feet of shelving, with space for the necessary expansion of both the collection and the staff. (“The Life and Times of the Pace Law Library”).



At the Law Center dedication on January 27, 1979, Pace University President Edward J. Mortola noted just how much gratitude was due to Bessie Gerber Glass. He said: “Our dream was for a law school; Bessie’s was for a memorial to Joseph.” During the dedication ceremonies, Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, “whose intellect requires obedience to a conscience that insists on being vigorously heard,” was granted an Honorary Doctor of Laws Degree. (H. Mueller, “School Dedication A Momentous Occasion,” 2 *Hearsay* 5 (May 1979)).

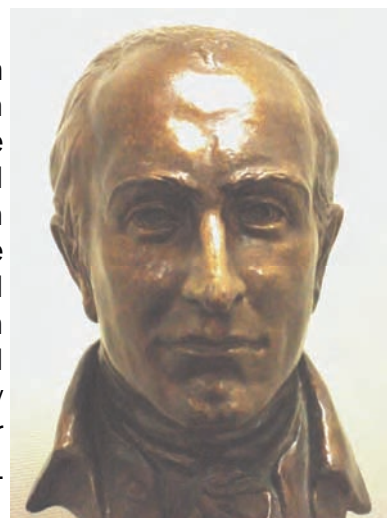


The very next year, the Law School unveiled a bronze plaque commemorating Mrs. Bessie Gerber Glass's \$35,000 initial funding of the Law Library Endowment Fund at Pace University School of Law. ("Library Presented 100,000th Volume," 3 *Hearsay* 1 (December 1979)). The plaque read: "IN TRIBUTE TO THE FIRST GRADUATES OF THE SCHOOL, THE CLASS OF 1979, AND TO FUTURE ALUMNI IN ORDER TO PROVIDE THE BASE FOR FUTURE GIFTS AND CONTINUING SUPPORT FOR DEVELOPMENT OF THE LAW LIBRARY COLLECTION."



During 1979, the Pace Law Library was also presented with the 100,000th volume of its collection. Part of a six-volume set, it was a gift from Joseph L. Paradise, a local attorney, and his wife (shown in the photo to the left with Dean Robert Fleming). The following year, a collection of biographies was presented to the Law Library by the family and friends of Joan D. Laufer, a 1979 Pace University School of Law graduate and the vice president of the School of Law Alumni Association's First Board of Governors.

The same year, Nathan M. Shippee, the founder and Chairman of the Prudential Group, Inc., presented Pace Law School with a bronze sculpture of the head of Supreme Court Chief Justice John Jay. This bronze casting, the first and original of a limited edition of three castings, was the work of Elizabeth Gordon Chandler, an award-winning sculptress and the founder of the Lyme Academy of Fine Arts. For this sculpture, she received the Bicentennial Medal from the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Pen and Brush American Heritage Award, and the Anna Hyatt Huntington Gold Medal. The head of John Jay is still often rubbed for luck by Pace law students during their final exams! ("Dedication of Chandler Bronze of John Jay," 1 *For the Record* 1 (1980)).





Gregory Koster*

The original Law Library collection was ably organized and cataloged by the first Technical Services Librarian, Gregory Koster (now the Associate Dean for Administration and Finance and Professor of Law at CUNY Law School), and its “basic organization has remained substantially the same since 1979.” Federal cases and statutes and New York State materials are the most heavily used items and, therefore, “are kept as easily accessible as possible.” (“The Life and Times of the Pace Law Library”).

Pace Law Library was designated a United States Government Depository Library in 1978. At one time, approximately thirty percent of the available documents were selected in order to meet the requirements of the Law School and the Pace University undergraduate and graduate faculty and students located on this campus (materials selected for the latter groups were housed at the Hayes Library). After the Hayes Library was closed, the Law Library reduced its selection rate to about fourteen percent. The reduction recognized the fact that, although federal depository publications are “free” to depository libraries, they still require the expenditure of limited library resources to process and house them and, therefore, should be selected with the same care that is exercised in deciding which commercial publications to purchase.



Today, the Law Library selects approximately sixteen percent of all the available U.S. government documents. The recent increase resulted from the creation of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security and the substantial number of documents that are now made available online.

After the resignation of Charlotte Levy, Joseph T. Vambery was named the Acting Director of Pace Law Library. He was a retired International Law Librarian from Columbia University

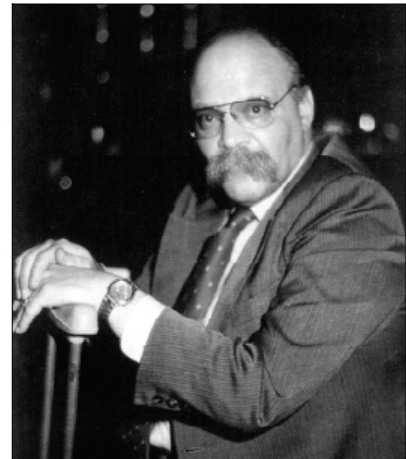


Lucy Maret

Law School and the author of several works pertaining to international law research. Dr. Vambery’s contribution to Pace Law Library was invaluable. He was the one who “shepherded the library through its early accreditation inspections and personally supervised the building of the excellent basic international collection which exists today.” (“The Life and Times of the Pace Law Library”). During Dr. Vambery’s tenure, Lucy T. Maret (M.L.S. Long Island University), who had been working part time since the school opened, became the Reference and Government Documents Librarian. (*Pace University School of Law Bulletin, 1979-1980*).

* Photo of Gregory Koster from the CUNY Law School website

Bardie C. Wolfe Jr. (J.D., M.S.L.S. University of Kentucky) was appointed Professor of Law and Director of the Pace Law School Library in 1980. As asserted by one of his admiring colleagues, Roy M. Mersky, Harry M. Reasoner Regents Chair in Law and Director of Research at the University of Texas at Austin School of Law, it was “no exaggeration to say that he organized and built the law library for Pace Law School.” During the process, Bardie Wolfe made use of emerging technologies in both innovative and practical ways - even though this was long before computer use would become commonplace. (Roy M. Mersky, “Memorial: Bardie C. Wolfe Jr. (1942–2000): An Innovator and a Friend,” 93 *Law Library Journal* 363 (2001)). Before coming to Pace Law School, Professor Wolfe had written a panel paper entitled “OBAR-LEXIS, A Law Library’s Experience,” examining the use of a computerized retrieval system called Lexis that was developed in the early 1960’s. Pace Law Library ordered its first Lexis system in 1980. (“Law School Welcomes Law Librarian,” 2 *For the Record* 2 (October 1980)).



The first experiments in "computer-assisted legal research" (CALR) to achieve any degree of success had been conducted by John Harty at the Health Law Center of the University of Pittsburgh School of Law. The full text of Pennsylvania’s public health laws were coded onto punch-cards and input onto computer tapes, allowing the statutes to be searched and retrieved by "Key Words in Combination" (KWIC). This system was demonstrated at the American Bar Association’s 1960 Annual Meeting. In 1967, the Ohio State Bar Association created a not-for-profit corporation, Ohio Bar Automated Research (OBAR), to develop an improved system without the technical limitation of Harty’s system. It contracted with Data Corporation, later acquired by Mead Corporation, and a subsidiary would develop and eventually acquire all rights to the new system. The software, retaining the best features of the early system and with its dedicated hardware, was introduced in April 1973 under the name Lexis. Its first database included full-text federal statutes and cases, federal tax materials, and selected state statutes and cases. West Publishing Company began experimenting with its own CALR system, based on the well-regarded West headnotes, the same year that Lexis was introduced, but it did not introduce a product that could compete with Lexis until the end of 1976. Westlaw was initially plagued by significant problems and was considered inferior to Lexis for a number of years. However, Westlaw was re-designed in 1980 and, since then, the company has “pursued an aggressive program of database enhancement” (Bernard J. Hibbitts, “Last Writes? Re-assessing the Law Review in the Age of Cyberspace,” 71 *New York University Law Review* 615 (1996), available at http://www.law.pitt.edu/hibbitts/lw_p3.htm).

From December 1980 to September 1981, there were approximately 1,131 hours of use on the single Lexis terminal (in the photo on the left). (“Library Offers Training on Lexis,” 5



Hearsay 11 (September 1981)). By the spring of 1982, the Law Library had leased five dedicated Lexis computer terminals, and had also subscribed to a six-month trial of the new computerized legal research system called Westlaw. Professor Bardie Wolfe explained that “the computer breakthrough in legal research has freed the researcher from the constraints of searching within a formal index for concepts or legal doctrines.” At the same time, he cautioned, “Lexis is just access to legal information in a different form” and, therefore, it cannot “replace the functions to evaluate, to understand, to interpret, and to integrate materials with the situation at hand.” (“Computerized Legal Research,” 3 *For the Record* 9 (April 1982)).

As part of the Law School’s first-year curriculum, the Law Library staff had begun providing computer training to Pace law students. At that time it was widely accepted that “students need to have a good in-depth knowledge of manual approaches” before receiving training on a computerized legal research system such as Lexis. The Law Library also offered refresher computer training to the upper-class law students during the fall semester. (“Library Offers Training on Lexis”).



A number of staff changes took place during Professor Wolfe’s tenure as director of Pace Law Library. Katherine Meng Kenworthy (M.L.S. University of Western Ontario) was hired as the Acquisitions Librarian and Roberta Warburton (M.S.L.I.S. University of Missouri (Columbia)), who had been working part time as the Law Library’s Weekend Supervisor, became the Head of Technical Services in 1981. Gregory Koster moved from the Technical Services Department to become the Head of Public Services, and Ruth Ann Rosner (M.L.S. Columbia), a Ph.D. candidate at N.Y.U., joined the Law Library as Reference Librarian and Circulation/Evening Supervisor. In 1982, Katherine Kenworthy became the Head of Technical Services and Alice Pidgeon (M.S.L.S. Simmons) was hired as the new Acquisitions Librarian. Also, in December 1982, Joel Hornstein (M.L.S. Columbia, J.D. Brooklyn Law School) was hired as the Assistant Law Librarian. However, he would remain in that position for only six months, leaving for a position in government service.



**Katherine
Kenworthy**

On the other hand, some things never change. In response to concerns about “out of order” photocopiers, the Law Library purchased new Sharp plain-paper machines in the hope that they would be “highly reliable and efficient copiers.” It was noted that they would be “installed before the mad rush to copy final exams.” The Law Library also responded to student word processing needs by ordering two Apple II computers and one IBM PC. Spring 1983 was also when the Law Library began to consider whether it should join the new non-profit Center for Computer-Assisted Legal Instruction (CALI) whose mission was to advance the quality and use of computerized instructional exercises in law. (Robin L. Berlin, “New Developments in Law Library,” 6 *Hearsay* 3 (April 1983)).



Another limitation was the 5" (diagonal) screen. It could only display 52 characters per line and, to compensate, users had to scroll the screen display back and forth with the cursor keys to show lines of text up to 128 characters wide. (See <http://oldcomputers.net/osborne.html>)

Advances in personal computer use was a hot topic in 1983. A *Hearsay* editor reported on how the first really portable computer had come to the aid of a Pace Law student with an injured hand. She was able to bring her own Osborne portable personal computer to all of her classes and make use of its word processing features to take notes – correcting and printing her notes out at the end of each day. This revolutionary portable personal computer only weighed 24 1/2 pounds! (*Id.*)

Because there was no budget for a Law Library staff computer in 1982 (a cost projection created about the same time stated that the cost of a 64K IBM personal computer as \$2633 and the cost of a letter-quality dot-matrix printer as \$1700), Bardie Wolfe brought his own IBM personal computer to the Law Library and made it available to the staff. In fact, he “strongly suggested, if not required” that every professional and support staff member learn to use computers by “dream[ing] up an application appropriate to job function” and implementing the application. EasyWriter, a word processing package, and Visicalc, a spreadsheet application, were purchased for staff use. ([Nicholas Triffin and Alice Pidgeon], “Lotus 1-2-3 at Pace University Law Library,” undated).

Members of the Public Services staff created form letters, a microform holdings list, a research guide, a student handbook, a list of Pace Law School exams, Lexis and Westlaw training manuals, and a circulation staff schedule. In addition to their own form letters, members of the Technical Services staff created a newsletter list, procedure manuals, statistical reports, budget reports, routing slips, and a daily ledger. Later, most of the word processing was transferred to WordPerfect and the spreadsheet applications were transferred to Lotus 1-2-3. (*Id.*) Use of new technology was a significant factor in enabling the cataloging staff, with support from all of the Technical Services Department, to establish a new “benchmark” of 2,155 titles in 1982-83. “Other academic law libraries may have cataloged more titles because of a larger staff; no other law library had the productive output per cataloging staff.” (*Pace Law Library 1982/83 Report*). In June 1983, Alice Pidgeon demonstrated to Dr. Joseph Pastore, the Pace University Vice-President for Academic Affairs, how computers were being used for cataloging and acquisitions tasks in the Law Library. He later commented to the Academic Deans Council: “Perhaps the most developed [use of micro-computers] is in the Law Library and I encourage you to visit with Bardie Wolfe to see what he and his staff have done.” (Memorandum from J.M. Pastore, Jr., June 21, 1983).

Financial constraints have often had an impact on the Law Library over the years. In a 1981 *Hearsy* article, “Computerization of the Library: Gutenberg v. R2D2,” the news editor, Stephen McSweeney, described Library Director Bardie Wolfe’s efforts in “curtailing the costs of keeping the collection current.” (5 *Hearsay* 6 (November 1981)). The cost of subscriptions to various print services had jumped from \$464,689 in 1977 to \$677,357 in 1980, and had increased another 14.2% by 1981. Moreover, there was “no reason to believe that the rate of cost increase will abate, and ... every reason to believe that the rising costs will cut deeper and deeper into the library budget.” Professor Wolfe therefore proposed to the Faculty Library Council that some of the Law Library’s subscriptions be cancelled if the same materials were available from Lexis. The proposal was controversial at the time for a number of reasons:

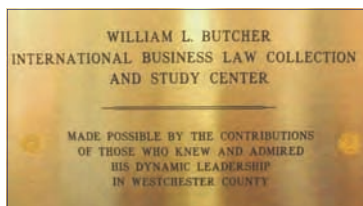
- Lexis was unavailable during peak weekday usage hours, 2pm–5pm;
- There was an “unknown level of student proficiency in using Lexis; and
- “[S]ome users are afraid of the machines.”



The Law Library’s exit gate, before there was a glass partition between the Circulation area and the rest of the main floor.

As financial resources increased during the 1980s, the Pace Law Library collection grew to over 170,000 volumes by 1984 and then to over 220,000 volumes by 1989. There was a continuous expansion of the core collection at both current and retrospective levels. Continuations, as well as backfiles, were purchased and multiple copies of heavily used materials were also acquired. Retrospective materials that were available in microformat, such as the *United States Supreme Court Records and Briefs*, the *Attorney General Opinions*, the *Congressional Record* and its predecessors, the *Code of Federal Regulations*, the *Federal Register*, and portions of the *Congressional Information Service Serial Set*, were added to support the curriculum and facilitate scholarly research. Additionally, it had become necessary for the collection to expand in order to support several new electives and concentrations being offered by the Law School.

The Law Library also continued to benefit from generous gifts. In 1981, friends and associates of the late William L. Butcher presented the Law School with \$100,000 to establish the “William L. Butcher International Business Law Collection and Study Center.” Mr. Butcher was President and Chairman of the County Trust Company in Westchester County, President of the Bank of New York after the merger of the two banks, and a former Pace Trustee, as well as a leader in civic and community affairs. The fund raised in his name was dedicated to purchasing “approximately 10,000 books, microforms, periodicals and other materials” on commercial law and international trade. (“Study Center for International Finance and Business Law Established at



Pace to Commemorate William L. Butcher,” 3 *For the Record* 1 (November 1981)). The fund would be spent during an initial three-year period and “[t]he University agreed to continue supporting the collection after the Butcher Funds were depleted.” (“The Life and Times of the Pace Law Library”).

In another application of technology to streamline procedures, Pace Law Library became an active member of the OCLC Interlibrary Loan (ILL) Consortium in 1982. The Technical Services Department was already using several products from OCLC, a non-profit computer library service and research organization, for acquisitions and cataloging functions. When it began using the ILL package, Pace was one of only a few law libraries utilizing the OCLC network for ILL and the statistics reflected this fact. Requests from the Pace Law community increased 45%, perhaps because of the quicker turn-around time, and requests from other libraries increased an incredible 90%! (Pace Law Library 1982/83 Report). Processing ILL requests became still more efficient in 1987 when the Law Library installed its first telefacsimile machine. (Pace Law Library Annual Report 1986-1987).

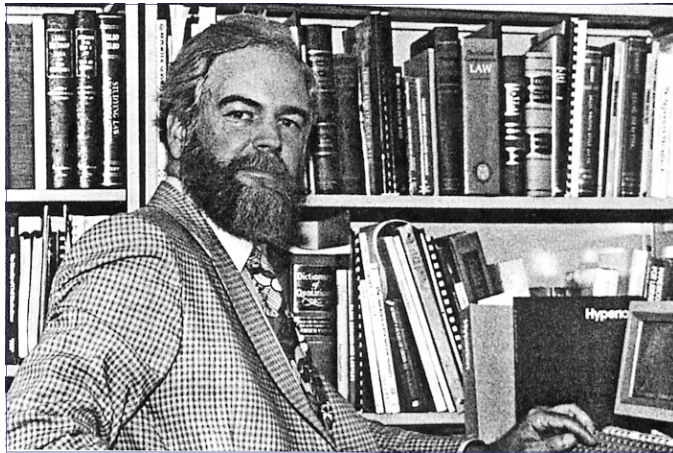
The use of Lexis and Westlaw, of course, increased rapidly over the years. In 1983, Pace Law School logged “the highest usage of any law school in the country of Lexis and Westlaw computerized legal research – over 4700 hours of total usage!” (Nancy Lester, “Pace Leads Law School [sic] in Computerized Research,” 7 *Hearsay* 11 (September 1983)). The Law Library had also begun receiving online legal instruction programs from CALI, the Center for Computer-Assisted Legal Instruction and Professor Bardie Wolfe reported that “[t]he Pace faculty has ... taken an increasing interest in computerized legal research.” In fact, then Associate Dean John Humbach had already developed a CALI program on Property Law, Professor Ralph Stein had developed a Products Liability Law problem for Lexis, and the Law Library staff had written a “looped” *Bluebook* exercise that could be used on personal computers. (*Id.*)

By 1984, Pace Law Library had leased five full-contract dedicated Lexis terminals with attached printers that could be used during all the hours available for academic libraries, as well as three additional Lexis terminals without printers that could be used during designated off-peak hours. Lexis use had increased 35% over the previous year and use of Westlaw, the more recently developed system, had also increased to about 30 hours a month. The Law Library had leased a new dedicated Westlaw terminal named WALT (West’s Automatic Law Terminal) and was considering the purchase of a printer to use with WALT. Continuing enhancements to both of the computerized legal databases were welcomed and, in 1984, it was noted that Westlaw had “very recently made it possible to search cases by individual states (rather than by regional reporter).” (“Lauding the Library,” 7 *Hearsay* 2 (February 1984)).



Bardie C. Wolfe, Jr. resigned from his position at the Pace Law School Library in 1984 in order to become the founding Law Library Director and a Professor of Law at the new St. Thomas University School of Law in Miami, Florida. (Years later we would have our revenge when the Law Library was able to entice Reference Librarian Jack McNeill away from St. Thomas!) Professor Wolfe would long be remembered at Pace Law School, not only for his scholarly mind, his incorporation of so many technological advances to legal research, and his strong leadership - but also for his unique collection of eagles!

Professor Nicholas Triffin (LL.B. Yale, M.L.S. Rutgers) was chosen to become the Director of



the Pace Law Library in 1984 and he served in that capacity until January 1998. Marie Stefanini Newman, his successor, described his tenure: "Pace was a very young law school when Nick arrived, and there was much that still needed to be done to develop the Law Library's collection, services, and staff. Nick worked with energy and passion to build up the fine collection that is his legacy to the Pace community. He made sure that, even though we were a new law library, we had all the

resources required to support the curriculum as well as the research interests of the faculty." (Marie Stefanini Newman, "Memorial: Nicholas Triffin (1942-2000)," 92 *Law Library Journal* 387 (2000)).

One of the first changes Professor Triffin made was to place a reference desk in the main reading room of the Law Library "to encourage individuals to seek assistance and to help our students realize that there are library specialists who can assist them." (Appendix 5,



Pace University School of Law Annual Report 1985-86). Professor Nicholas A. Robinson was able to obtain a "spectacular antique mahogany" judge's bench (shown in the photo to the left) for this purpose. The judge's bench had previously been used in the ceremonial courtroom of the former, and soon-to-be-demolished, Westchester County Courthouse located on Main Street in White Plains. (*Law Library Annual Report 1988-*

1989). However, the Law Library was still waiting for "a real reference desk" in 1989. (*Pace University School of Law Self Study Report 1989*). That wait would not end for another ten years!

Robert Tucker, Class of 1996, gave the Law Library the necessary funds to purchase its first reference desk actually designed to serve that function (pictured to the right) in 1999. (Marie Stefanini Newman, "Notes from the Glass Stacks," 20 *Hearsay* 12 (November 1999).



After Pace Law School decided to establish its environmental law program, of one of the first in the United States, “Nick took the lead in choosing the legal, scientific, and technical materials that would support this specialty.” (“Memorial: Nicholas Triffin (1942-2000)”).



Professor Robinson

Professor Nicholas Robinson’s *Bibliography of the Environmental Law Collection in the Pace University School of Law Library* was published in 1984. Once again, after the approval of Pace Law School’s graduate environmental law programs, the LL.M. program in 1986 and the S.J.D. program in 1995, the Law Library renewed its efforts to increase and enrich the environmental law collection and to develop a professional staff with expertise in environmental research and legal instruction. Also, because the Law Library has always been at the forefront of the technological advances that produced so many changes in the delivery of legal information, many environmental law materials have also been made available in electronic formats. Today, the Pace Law School environmental law program consistently ranks as one of the best and the Law Library “has one of the richest environmental law collections in the country.” (*Id.*)

Although it seems strange to think of this today, the Law Library once had an indoor smoking area. However, it was closed during the summer of 1985 “with a relative minimum of protest from the smokers and thanks from the non-smokers.” (*Pace Law Library Annual Report 1985-1986*).



Another change in 1985 was the relocation of the Government Documents collection to the first stack level, into the space formerly occupied by the Municipal Law Resource Center. (*Law Library Appendix, Pace University School of Law Annual Report, February 1987*). Apparently, the microform collection was just too heavy to be located on any other level of the Law Library.

The first stack level of the Law Library - BEFORE microforms, compact shelving, and Lektrievers!

Teaching was a passion for Professor Triffin. When he first came to Pace Law School, he discovered a Legal Writing course that had been “orphaned for years.” Taught by adjunct professors on two-year contracts, he discovered that the classes lacked the level of professionalism he believed they should have. He lobbied for the hiring of tenure-track professors to take over what he considered one of the most important law school programs and counted this as “one of [his] major successes.” (Christopher Rizzo, “Nick Triffin Reflects: Tenure at Pace Law and Envisioning His Future Role,” 20 *Hearsay* 8 (February 1998). He was not alone in this judgment. Years later, Professor Ralph Stein would write that Nick had “resuscitated and invigorated a moribund first year legal research and writing program.” (Ralph Michael Stein, “Professor Nicholas Triffin: Courage, Resolution, Honor,” 23 *Hearsay* 5 (May 2000)).

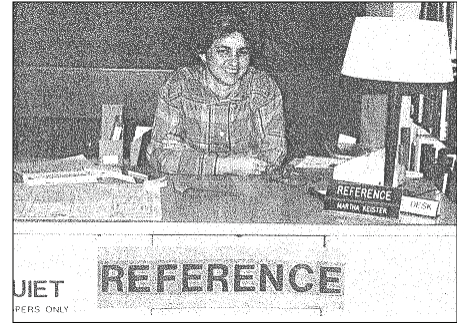
The Reference Librarians also became much more involved in teaching during Professor Triffin's tenure. They used the experience they had gained in the first three years of teaching Lexis to "redesign and refine" the computer-assisted legal research program. The number of training sessions for each student increased from four to five, and numerous hands-on problems were created for each one of those sessions. (*Pace Law Library Annual Report 1983-1984*). Responding to a new demand, the Reference Librarians also began to conduct focused research seminars for the *Pace Law Review* staff, the *International Law Review* staff, and the second year Legislative Process classes. (*Pace Law Library Annual Report 1984-1985*).

In 1986, for the first time, the annual CALR training for first-year law students included instruction on both Lexis and Westlaw research systems. The training was conducted by several of the Reference Librarians and student CALR instructors. Two new IBM PCs were purchased, beginning the transition away from the use of leased, dedicated Lexis and Westlaw terminals. (Law Library Appendix, *Pace University School of Law Annual Report*, February 1987).

Then, in 1989, Professor Triffin announced a "pioneering new way to teach Lexis and Westlaw." Previously, each system had been taught individually - after the law students had been instructed in the use of print resources. Now the Law Library would be "teaching both systems, side by side, throughout the year and at the same time as [the law students were] learning about books." This change would enhance the students' ability to evaluate the comparative strengths and weaknesses of print and computer resources. It was noted that "Nick was a visionary and understood the role that computers would eventually play in legal research." ("Memorial: Nicholas Triffin (1942-2000)"). In addition to compiling *Drafting History of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure* with his wife, Madeleine Wilken, he wrote several bibliographies and book chapters on legal research. "He worked toward the goal of integrating manual and online research by investing in technology at the Pace Law Library, and in the early 1980s wrote a series of articles on computer-assisted legal research to help spread his vision of the future." (*Id.*)

The Law Library began subscribing to a new "videodisc-based computerized version of the *Legal Resource Index*" called "Legaltrac" in September 1987. The Library Director noted that its most important feature was its ability to print out the bibliographic citations retrieved through simple subject word searches. (Law Library, *Pace University School of Law Annual Report*, February 1988).

In 1989, the dedicated and innovative full-time staff of Pace Law Library included seven professionals (although only the Library Director had dual degrees in law and library science) and six paraprofessionals. Martha W. Keister (M.A. University of Wisconsin at Madison, M.L.S. Long Island University) was the Head of Public Services.



Martha Keister



Jane Marshall

After five years as the Head of Technical Services, Jane Marshall (M.L.S. University of Pittsburgh) left Pace Law Library in 1989. Alice Pidgeon, the Acquisitions Librarian, became the Technical Services Coordinator. Alice's expertise in the field was recognized by Bardie Wolfe, the former Pace Law Library Director, when he invited her to visit the St.



Alice Pidgeon

Thomas Law School Library to consult on computer techniques that she had developed. (*Pace University School of Law Self Study Report 1989*).



Anne Sauter

In 1985, Anne Sauter (M.L.S. Columbia), who had been working at the Law Library as a part-time Reference Librarian, became the full-time Government Documents/Microforms Librarian. Sawsan Nosseir (M.L.S. Columbia) also joined the professional staff as the Reference Librarian with responsibility for Circulation and Interlibrary Loans. The Law Library's support staff at that time included Jeanne Bonadies, Vicky Gannon, and Sunny Hlewicki.

Sawsan Nosseir



Jeanne Bonadies

Some major changes were occurring behind a large blue tarpaulin in the Law Library during the summer of 1991. In response to the recommendations of the American Bar Association, three study rooms were constructed. Also, to reduce noise in the library, an enclosed Lexis/Westlaw teaching room along with a “non-teaching” computer room, a photocopy room, and a videotape/audiotape viewing room were built as well. In noting that “the timing of the construction will seem perverse to most of you,” Professor Triffin assured the student body that “we did not plan it this way.” (Nick Triffin, “From the Stacks: Welcome to the Library,” 15 *Hearsay* 8 (September 1991). What else is new!! Professor Triffin also recognized that the lighting was still a problem in the Law Library and, in fact, that there had been complaints “since [the Law Library] was built.” He assured students that the attempts to remedy the situation that began in the early 1980’s were continuing. (*Id.*) Unfortunately, that problem was not really solved satisfactorily until the most recent renovation.



Professor Triffin and the Law Library staff in 1991.

Those still lurking in the stacks are Vicky Gannon, Sunny Hlewicki, Margaret Moreland, Alice Pidgeon, Emily Procopis, Sawsan Nosseir, and David Williams.

Can you find them in the photo?

Under the leadership of Steven H. Goldberg, Dean of Pace Law School from 1989 to 1993, computerization of Law Library services began. Innopac, a commercial automated library catalog, was purchased in 1991. Professor Triffin explained that it was chosen because it was “the most user friendly system” and “was developed in and for law libraries and has numerous features that make it easier to use for law materials.” (*Id.*) Before it could



become operational, however, every book in the Law Library had to have its own unique barcode. During that summer the Law Library had to close for a week while the staff pulled down every book, located or created the proper barcode, placed it inside the front cover, and replaced each one on the shelves. It was a huge job but, by August 1991, it was 99% done. Three public Innopac terminals were then installed on the main floor of the Law Library, one on the first stack level, and one on the fifth. Of course, an inevitable result of using Innopac was the dismantling of the old oak card catalogs that were originally located in the niche across from

the Circulation Desk. After almost a year of further customization, Innopac’s circulation program was also operational – providing expanded searching capabilities, more efficient service, and better record keeping, while still generating less paperwork. (Barbara Henderberg, “Automation in the Law Library,” 16 *Hearsay* 4 (September 1992).

For several years, the Law Library had been calling on the expertise of Pace law students to assist with new computer applications. However, in 1991, the new position of Computer/Systems Coordinator was created and Xia Lin (M.L.S. Emory, Ph.D. University of Maryland) was hired to manage the Center for Computerized Legal Research and assist with CALR teaching.



The increased use of computers and computerized data created some new issues for the Law Library. Putting the changes into perspective, Professor Triffin noted that, when he came to Pace in 1984, the only printers were attached to two “deluxe” Lexis consoles. They were limited to use related to legal research instruction and, in any event, printed at the rate of only four screens per minute! By 1993, we had 22 Lexis and Westlaw terminals and six computer workstations in the computer teaching room, as well as others outside of the immediate computer area. The dedicated Lexis and Westlaw terminals still could not be used for word processing or to access other databases; therefore, recognizing “that our students have computer needs that go beyond just Lexis and Westlaw,” word processing and other software programs were installed on the Law Library’s own computers. Historically, these did not have attached printers, but we were able to connect discarded dot-matrix printers to a few. This would prove to be unsatisfactory because of constant break-downs and because students often caused more problems by trying to re-connect the working printers to different computers. (Nick Triffin, “Notes from the Glass Stacks,” 16 *Hearsay* 4 (February 1993).

The Law Library finally made a decision to buy its first laser printer, hoping that it would replace all of the old printers and believing that it would be the cost equivalent of four dot-matrix printers. This calculation was a mistake, however, because it failed to take into account “how useful a laser printer would be to students doing non-research related tasks.” The dot-matrix printers used \$10 ribbon cartridges and had cost the library less than \$500 a year to run. The new laser printer, on the other hand, was soon costing the library approximately \$50 each week! Professor Triffin noted that the more than 500% increase was “shooting right through our budgetary ceiling, which was rather low in the first place.” (*Id.*)

Because of its heavy use, the Law Library’s laser printer had to be replaced by the end of 1994 and, in the face of vocal and not unexpected student objections, the Law Library had to consider imposing a charge for printing. (“Editorial,” 18 *Hearsay* 3 (November 1994)). In order to maintain the newly purchased laser printer and replace it when necessary, a charge of \$.10 per page was instituted – but with the first 50 pages free for each student. Dot-matrix printing remained totally free. Associate Director Marie Newman explained: “Requiring students to pay for the laser printer is akin to charging students for using the copy machine.” (Dan Remer, “Internet Update,” 18 *Hearsay* 9 (February 1995)).



The shortage of space in the Law Library – and especially shelf space – had become a critical issue by 1993. Of the 32,000 linear feet of shelf space, less than 19% remained unfilled – believed to be a maximum of five years’ growth. A memo to the Pace University Long-Term Planning group clearly stated: “Our library is literally running out of shelf space....” (Joanna Bowen, “Space: Will We Get It?,” 17 *Hearsay* 1 (September 1993)). This problem was raised by the Law School in its Self-Study for the American Bar Association in 1994 and was confirmed in the ABA’s Inspection Report. The summary portion of the report stated:

The lack of space in the library for staff, seating, technological advancements, and the collection is very serious. The library is now in a crisis state, bursting at the seams At the library’s present rate of growth, the collection will be totally out of space within two years. (Peter A. Winograd *et al.*, *ABA Inspection Report on Pace University School of Law: April 1994* 100).

The shortage of space would continue to plague the Law Library for the next ten years. A temporary solution was found in 1996, when all of the Pace University undergraduates left the North Broadway campus and the Law Library was allowed to take over a significant amount of space in Hayes, the former undergraduate library. Additional relief came in 1999, when the Law Library was able to obtain a set of donated compact shelving and have it installed on the first level of the Law Library. Materials classified A through H were then moved into these shelves, although all of the Law Library's pre-1980 periodicals and its rare book collection had to remain in the old Hayes Library. (Nick Triffin, "Notes from the Glass Stacks," 22 *Hearsay* 2 (February 1998)).



The Law Library's full-time staff had grown to sixteen by 1994 – one more librarian and two additional support-staff positions had been added. Martha Keister had resigned in 1991 and relocated to Colorado, and Jean O'Grady (J.D. Fordham, M.L.S. St. John's University) was hired as the Associate Director. Jane Marshall had moved to Hamilton College, and her position as Head of Technical Services was filled by Alice Pidgeon. Alice Shen (M.L.S. Western Michigan University) was our new Cataloger. Sawsan Nosseir had reduced her schedule to part time while Margaret M. Murray (later Moreland) (J.D. St. John's, M.S.L.S. Long Island University), who had completed an internship at the Law Library, joined the full-time Reference staff and took over the responsibility for Interlibrary Loans. After Jean O'Grady left in 1993 to become the director of information services at Wilmer, Cutler & Pickering in Washington, D.C., Marie Stefanini Newman (M.S. Columbia, J.D. Rutgers Newark) joined the Law Library as Deputy Director and Adjunct Professor of Law. Victoria Szymczak (J.D. and LL.M. Duke, M.S.L.I.S. Pratt) was hired in 1994 to fill the new position of Faculty Services Librarian and spent two years at Pace before moving to Brooklyn Law School. During this time period, in addition to the Law Library's Director and Deputy Director, three full-time and three-part time Reference Librarians held dual degrees in law and library science.



Jean O'Grady



Victoria Szymczak

The Law Library had a "competent and dedicated staff" but, at the same time, it was noted that it had been "stretched to the limit" by the increasing service needs attributed to rapidly changing technology and the demand for specialized collections in environmental, international, and health law. Almost a quarter of staff time was devoted to the area of environmental law, with another nearly 25% devoted to health, international, and tax law. (*Pace University School of Law Self Study Report 1994*).

Although the Law Library's physical space remained tight, in 1994 the Pace Law School community was provided with access to the Internet through Pace University's mainframe and a local network. At that time, it was considered amazing that the rapidly growing phenomenon already had "over twenty million users." Associate Director Marie Newman, in an interview with *Hearsay*, reflected on the possible benefits to the Law Library. "I envision ... a library with no walls ... [and with] quicker and more convenient access to resources." (Dan Remer, "The Internet at Pace," 18 *Hearsay* 11 (September 1994). By the spring of 1995, the Law Library was unveiling its own home page with links to legal information and other items of interest to the Pace Law School community and practicing attorneys. The available Internet browsers at the time were Mosaic and Netscape — there was no mention of Microsoft's Internet Explorer! (Nick Triffin, "Notes from the Glass Stacks," 18 *Hearsay* 15 (April 1995)). Later that year, recognizing that the use of laptop computers by the law students was increasing, all of the library's carrels were wired for access to the Pace Law School network. Also, the Law Library's server was upgraded in order to provide e-mail for all Pace law students. (Nick Triffin, "Notes from the Glass Stacks," 19 *Hearsay* 3 (August 1995)).

Courts were just beginning to make their opinions freely available through the Internet in the mid-1990s and it was viewed as "a tribute to the quality of the Pace staff" when the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit "saw fit to give Pace the nod" and chose the Law Library to upload its opinions onto the library server and make them freely available through the library's home page. Reference Librarian David Williams (J.D. Suffolk, M.S.L.I.S. Simmons), seen in the photo on the right, was the senior webmaster on the project. (Nick Triffin, "Notes from the Glass Stacks," 19 *Hearsay* 7 (January 1996).



Access to the Internet also gave Pace Law School faculty and students the tools to create their own scholarly databases. Reference Librarian David Williams anticipated the direction that would later be taken by the Pace Institute of International Commercial Law and other Pace Law School groups when he stated: "For Pace to be successful as an information source we should create a database that is narrow (not too many topics) and deep [and t]hat way, Pace will become known to Internet users as a key source in certain areas...." (Dan Remer, "The Internet at Pace," 18 *Hearsay* 11 (September 1994).



**Law Library Director Nick Triffin
and Dean Richard Ottinger
announcing the \$225,000 grant**

A \$225,000 grant from the National Center for Automated Information Research allowed the Institute of International Commercial Law to begin creating an electronic database of materials relating to the United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods. (Tim Cox, "Big \$\$\$ Grant: Pace on the Information SuperHighway," 18 *Hearsay* 1 (October 1994)). Law Library Director Nick Triffin, whose "expertise in librarianship and ... knowledge of international law" were well known, was named the Director of the Institute. Professor Triffin "was responsible for both its elegant, user-friendly design and for its high editorial standards." ("Memorial: Nicholas Triffin (1942-2000)"). When the CISG database was unveiled in New York and Vienna in the spring of 1996, Dean Ottinger explained: "The database is designed to give interested persons from all countries computer-organized access to material they need to foster world trade and profit from this major breakthrough in international relations." He also stated his belief that the CISG database "very well could revolutionize the way attorneys prepare for and present cases involving international trade." Professor Triffin expanded on this theme:

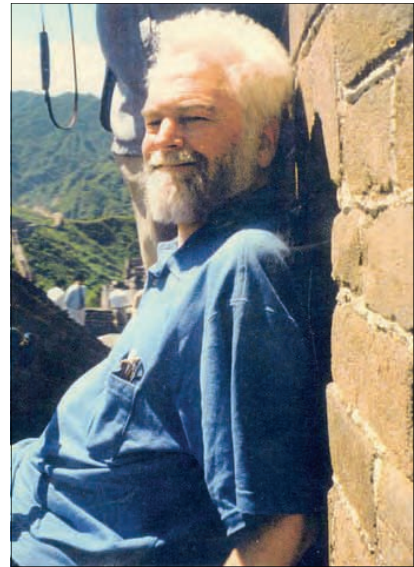
Legal research involving cases of different countries used to require assessing different databases produced by different vendors or even going physically to libraries or courts throughout the world. Now the Pace database, which makes available so many resources from so many countries on a single Internet site, revolutionizes the process. And this database, accessible through hypertext search, is offered at no charge to everyone who has access to the Internet. (Penny Singer, "Pace Offering Lawyers an Internet Database," *The New York Times* (April 21, 1996)).

With hands-on attention from the Law Library's Deputy Director, Marie Newman, as the database manager and Reference Librarian David Williams as the webmaster, the database would become a highly regarded legal resource. *The ASIL Guide to Electronic Resources for International Law* described the database as "a particularly valuable resource" that was "a masterful example of Internet-based scholarship and ... a credit to its creators." The International Association of Law Libraries (IALL) presented its 2002 Best Non-Commercial Website award to the CISG database.



A significant change in the Law Library's public access policy had to be made in 1995 in order to prevent our limited space and resources from being overwhelmed. The main purpose of the new restrictions was "to ensure that the facilities of the law library and the services of [its] staff are primarily reserved to [the] students, who have paid for them." Anyone not a member of the Pace Law School community "should be willing to pay as well." (Nick Triffin, "Notes from the Glass Stacks," 18 *Hearsay* 7 (May 1995)). Of course, as required, the public's access to government documents acquired through the Federal Depository Program remained unlimited.

In 1997, Professor Triffin was invited to China's Beijing University to lecture on international commercial law, legal research, and the Internet at the University Library, which is the largest academic library in China. His lectures were attended by government officials, as well as professors and students. Jindi Zhang (M.L.S. Pratt, M.S.I.S. Pace), the Law Library's Head of Cataloging, is a graduate of Beijing University and a former librarian at the University Library. He traveled with Professor Triffin and served as interpreter at several of the lectures. Jindi also presented lectures of his own on cataloging issues. ("Faculty and Staff News," 20 *Hearsay* 10 (August 1997)).



Nick Triffin's knowledge of legal publishing and bibliography was legendary. He was the editor of *Law Books in Print* for many years. He was also an extraordinarily talented writer. His prose was crisp, elegant, and seemed to flow effortlessly. However, it is obvious that his knowledge of legal materials was not limited to those published by traditional methods. As previously noted, he was "visionary" in his understanding of the growing importance of computer-assisted legal research and he spoke out against attempts to restrict the availability of online legal materials. In 1994, Professor Triffin's column in *Hearsay* discussed the role played by the West Publishing Company in blocking changes to the rules of legal citation. He explained that when electronic publishers tried to provide the West cites required by *The Bluebook*, "West ... sued them and enjoined them from doing so." Lexis settled with West for an undisclosed sum so that it would be allowed to provide star pagination and it thereafter had to pay royalties for the privilege of using West cites in its database. Nick argued that "the effect has been to create a West monopoly on published case reports." (Nick Triffin, "Notes from the Glass Stacks," 18 *Hearsay* 11 (October 1994)).

Professor Triffin organized and moderated a program on Internet publishing, "Twenty-First Century Scholarship: Legal Knowledge Systems on the Internet," that was presented at the Annual Meeting of the Association of American Law Schools in January 1998. Deputy Director Marie Newman, Professor Albert Kritzer, the Executive Secretary of the Institute of International Commercial Law, and Professor Robert Goldstein were among the speakers. The irony was not overlooked when Nick had to deliver the opening remarks without his carefully prepared PowerPoint slides "due to technical problems." Nevertheless, "he was successful in discouraging attendees from being intimidated or frightened by new technology." Under the heading of "Design and Implementation Issues," Marie Newman spoke about the evaluation criteria that should be used when creating a web site. An expanded version of her presentation is available at <http://cisgw3.law.pace.edu/cisg/biblio/newman.html>. Al Kritzer was one of the leaders of a discussion on "what a small group of people can accomplish," and Robert Goldstein used his experiences with Pace Law School's Virtual Environmental Law Library as the background for his practical advice on cost effective methods for promoting a new web site. (Cindy K. Archer-Burton, "Twenty First Century Scholarship: Legal Knowledge Systems on the Internet," 22 *WestPac News* 7 (1998)).

Professor Triffin stepped down as the Director of Pace Law Library early in 1998 in order to become a full-time professor of international law. Although it was understood that he was speaking "humorously" when he "characterized his position as 'one crisis after another,'" running the Law Library had indeed been an "enormously administrative" responsibility and Nick was ready for more scholarly pursuits. (Christopher Rizzo, "Nick Triffin Reflects: Tenure at Pace Law and Envisioning His Future Role," 20 *Hearsay* 8 (February 1998). On April 15, 1998, Professor Triffin's "many years of outstanding service as Director of the Law Library" were recognized at a Law School luncheon given in his honor. He was presented with an engraved silver tray by Dean Richard Ottinger, and Professors John Humbach, Al Kritzer, and Marie Newman shared their memories of working with Nick over the years. ("Nicholas Triffin Honored by Law School," 1 *Library Letter* 1 (Winter 1998)). During his sabbatical in the fall of 1998, Professor Triffin went back to his alma mater, Yale Law School, to augment his knowledge of international law. He then returned to Pace Law School to teach International Law and Advanced Legal Research.



Marie Stefanini Newman, who came to Pace Law School in 1993 from the Biddle Law Library at the University of Pennsylvania School of Law, is the current Director of the Pace Law Library, as well as an Associate Professor of Law. Professor Newman served as the Associate Director and then the Deputy Director under Nick Triffin from 1993 until he stepped down in 1998, when she was named the Acting Director. She continued to teach Advanced Legal Research, the upper-level elective course that she had been teaching at Pace Law School since 1995, and she also maintained her role as the database manager of the Law School's CISG and International Commercial Law database. An article co-authored by Professor Newman, "Ladies in Red: Learning from America's First Female Bankrupts," was published as the lead article in the *American Journal of Legal History* in 1996.



Professor Marie Newman was appointed Director of the Law Library and Associate Professor of Law in 1999, and she was granted tenure by the Pace Law School faculty and trustees in 2004. Under her direction, Pace Law Library has increased its role as a creator, as well as a consumer, of online data.

Professor Newman's article, "Evaluation Criteria and Quality Control for Legal Knowledge Systems on the Internet: A Case Study," was published at 91 *Law Library Journal* 9 (1999). It concerned the necessity for quality control procedures and the attributes of quality for legal databases published on the Internet, a subject on which she had spoken at the 1998 annual meeting of the Association of American Law Schools. "Evaluation Criteria and Quality Control for Legal Knowledge Systems on the Internet: A Case Study" was presented with the *Law Library Journal* Article of the Year Award in July 2000. In addition, she and Pace Law Library's new Associate Director, Jack McNeill (J.D. New York Law School, M.L.S. University of South Florida), presented their program entitled "Networking to the Future: The CISG as a Paradigm of Scholarly Web Publishing," at the 2003 Annual Meeting of the Association of American Law Libraries in Seattle, Washington.



**Marie Newman and Jack McNeill presenting
"Networking to the Future" in 2003**

Heide-Marie Bliss (M.L.S. and J.D. Rutgers), a former law firm librarian, was hired as the new Faculty Services Librarian in 1996. When Marie Newman was asked to serve as Acting Director of the Law Library in 1998, Heide became the new Head of Public Services. She resigned in 2000 to take a position as Library Manager with O'Melveny & Myers in New York City. Reference and Government Documents Librarian Anne Sauter, a mainstay of the Law Library for more than 15 years, retired in 1997. Her position was filled by Margaret J. (Greta)

Heide-Marie Bliss

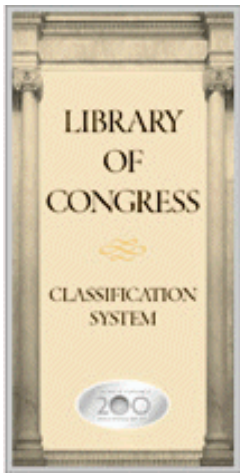


Greta Boeringer

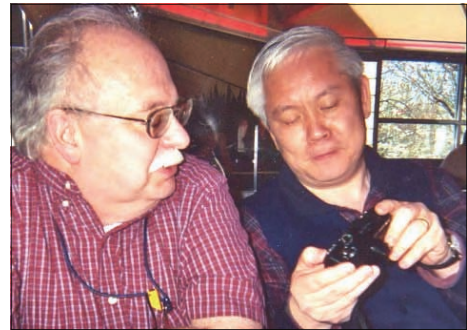
Boeringer (J.D. Tulane, M.L.S. University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill). Greta had previously been a Federal Depository Library Inspector for four years and had inspected 300 depository libraries, including 50 law libraries. She was able to draw on her expertise to streamline a number of documents procedures. Her article, "The Obligations of the Federal Depository in the New Millennium," was published in the October 1999 issue of *LISP Newsletter*. Greta also wrote "Community Legal Resources Network to Address Underserved Communities," 3 *AALL Spectrum* (May 1999), based upon her experience as a part-time Law Librarian for the CUNY Law School Community Legal Resources Network funded by George Soros' Open Society Institute. Remarkably, Greta was able to accomplish (or juggle!) everything without neglecting her true passion — acting! Some of her colleagues were lucky enough to see her perform off-off-off-Broadway in Chekhov's *The Three Sisters*.

Although Professor Triffin had stepped down from his position as Law Library Director, he continued to contribute to the profession. He drew upon an understanding gained from his own struggle with physical disability to write "The ADA and Law Libraries" and "Beyond the ADA: Human Consideration." He wrote: "The most important accommodation we can make for persons with disabilities has nothing to do with physical alterations of the library facilities, but with our own attitudes toward disabilities and those who live with them." 3 *AALL Spectrum* 19, 21 (December 1998).

The Law Library was still wrestling with a number of important issues as the 20th century ended. The shortage of study space was addressed by relocating some of the offices on the second floor of the Gerber Glass Building in August 1998, allowing for the addition of more group study rooms. (Marie Stefanini Newman, "Notes from the Glass Stacks," 21 *Hearsay* 2 (August 1998)). Our printing budget problems were also eased somewhat when Lexis matched Westlaw by providing the Law Library with a free, dedicated laser printer. (Marie Stefanini Newman, "Notes from the Glass Stacks," 21 *Hearsay* 2 (August 1998)).



Beginning in 1998, Jindi Zhang, the Head of Cataloging, undertook the enormous task of reclassifying a significant part of the Law Library's collection after the Library of Congress changed the classification of international law materials from JX to JZ and KZ. Also implemented were a number of additional, more specific changes in the classification scheme that were made at the same time. (Marie Stefanini Newman, "Notes from the Glass Stacks," 21 *Hearsay 2* (December 1998)).

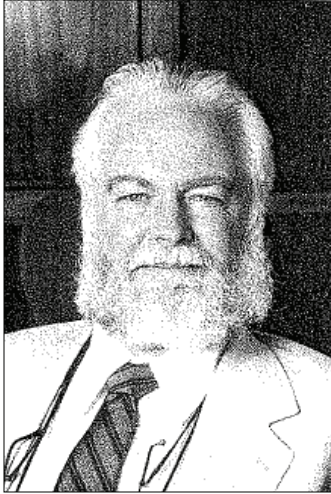


David Williams and Jindi Zhang
"Maybe the film goes in here...."

Continuing to improve its online presence, the Law Library's re-designed website went public in January 1999 and the Reference Librarians also created a number of user guides to help Pace law students take advantage of available electronic resources. Electronic interlibrary loan request forms were also set up at about the same time. (Marie Stefanini Newman, "Notes from the Glass Stacks," 22 *Hearsay 2* (February 1999)). A year later, the Associate Director, Jack McNeill, created **@ Pace: Online Reference Sources**, an online version of typical print reference sources, with links to dictionaries, atlases, encyclopedias, directories, thesauri, style guides, and more. Arranged by subject, it covers general knowledge, law, medicine, government, international organizations, energy/environment, and business.

There were a number of important changes in computer-assisted legal research systems in the late 1990s. Lexis and Westlaw introduced Internet access to their full collections of legal and news databases in 1997-98, eliminating the need to use proprietary software or dial in to a particular phone number. From that time on, a standard Web browser and Internet access were the only requirements (in addition to an individual password). A version of *Shepard's Citations* that was only as current as the print editions had previously been available on both Lexis and Westlaw but, in 1998, it was announced that an enhanced online version of *Shepard's Citations* would be available exclusively on Lexis. It would have items added to the citator within two days of being loaded on Lexis. In response, Westlaw developed its own online KeyCite service. Lexis also improved its service in 1999 to allow users to view their search results in KWIC ("key word in context") or full format, and introduced a Focus feature that would allow users to search for specific terms within the results. (Marie Stefanini Newman, "Notes from the Glass Stacks," 22 *Hearsay 12* (May 1999)). Of course, Westlaw soon made comparable improvements.

Sadly, Professor Triffin died on April 8, 2000, after a long and valiant battle against “an implacably progressive disease,” amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (Lou Gehrig’s disease). (“Professor Nicholas Triffin: Courage, Resolution, Honor”). He was teaching until just a few



days before his death because, as Marie Newman observed, “[i]t never occurred to him to give up.” (“Memorial: Nicholas Triffin (1942-2000)”). His intelligence and passion endeared him to so many – students, staff, and colleagues. Academic law library directors around the country “remembered with gratitude that Nick had served as their mentor when they first entered law librarianship, and had continued to help guide and mold their careers.” (*Id.*) Pace Law School Professor Ralph Stein contrasted the man known by recent acquaintances only as a wheelchair-bound intellectual with “the dynamic, fast-moving, vigorous librarian who joined our faculty with many innovative ideas.” He recognized that “Nick understood what computers could do and would do for the legal profession far earlier than most and he translated his knowledge into effective library

adaptation of emerging technology.” However, along with many of his colleagues, Professor Stein also knew that – in his heart – “Nick was a teacher.” This never changed. “[I]n his illness he taught us about the nobility of confronting suffering with resolution, of maintaining if not optimism then cheerfulness.” (“Professor Nicholas Triffin: Courage, Resolution, Honor”).

Professor Newman has carried on Nick Triffin’s role as teacher and has also written in the area of legal education. Her article, “Not the Evil TWEN: How Online Course Management Software Supports Non-Linear Learning in Law Schools,” was published at 5 *Journal of High Technology Law* 182 (2005). An interview with Professor Newman appeared in the spring 2006 issue of *Faculty News* from Thomson-West (Michael Shaughnessy and Jay Shuck, “Law School Gets Wired,” reprinted at 9 *Law Librarians in the New Millennium* 1 (September-October 2006)), in which she shared her observations and insights on the learning processes of today’s law students, and on course management software such as TWEN. She stated: “The reality is that the war is over and the computer has won.” In her view, “we’re kidding ourselves if we think this generation of students is going to access the materials exclusively in hard copy [because] students in their late teens or early twenties are not working in a print environment.” She viewed her role as one who would teach them “what will work online, and what won’t.” Professor Newman also blogs for *Out of the Jungle*, sharing her “thoughts on the present and future of legal information, legal research, and legal education.”

The first issue of *D-Brief: The Pace Law Library Newsletter* was designed by Associate Director Jack McNeill and published in October 2000. The "D" stands for digital because the newsletter is entirely online. The primary purpose of *D-Brief* is to keep students, faculty, and staff informed about the Pace Law Library and its activities. At the same time, it provides a diversion from the pressures of law school by including links to sites that might make legal studies and leisure time more enjoyable.



During the fall 2001 semester the Circulation Department created a new “Final Exam Finding Aid” and began a project to make all released final exams available to Pace law students through the Law Library's website. The first group to be placed online consisted of exams released since the Fall of 2000. The aim was eventually to scan and include all of the final exams previously available in hard copy. (Vicky Gannon, “Exam Preparation,” *D-Brief* (November 2001)). In another initiative, the Law Library began making faculty publications available through an online scholarly depository in 2005. Thanks to the work of several of the Law Librarians – David Williams, who made the initiative possible, and Cynthia Pittson and Jack McNeill, who added their insights and support – the full text of individual articles could be hyper-linked from the faculty biographies on the Law School website. The service initially included only newer scholarship but, as time went on, there was increasing access to older articles as well. Most recently, David assisted the Pace Land Use Law Center in creating the Gaining Ground Information Database, a library of both practical and scholarly explorations of innovative land use laws, regulations, and practices.

In 2002, a triumph for the Law School, the decision to locate the new 30,000-square-foot New York State Judicial Institute building on our campus, unfortunately exacerbated the Law Library's space problems at the same time. The old undergraduate library in Hayes, which had been used to house the collection overflow for several years, needed to be demolished in order to make room for the new facility. The proposed solution was for the Law Library to contract with Iron Mountain, an off-site storage facility in Rockland County. However, this was an expensive alternative which resulted in the inability to retrieve materials immediately.

In the summer of 2004, the Law Library was able to move two large groups of materials back onto the North Broadway campus, into recently renovated storage space on the first floor of Aloysia Hall. The decision was made to keep only the most recent ten years of our collection of legal periodicals in the Law Library itself. The bound legal periodicals published prior to 1994 that had been retrieved from the Iron Mountain storage facility, would be added to each year by a small army of book trucks moving the latest year's worth of periodicals over to join the others in the Aloysia stacks. This renovated space is expected to provide between ten and fifteen years of growth for back volumes of periodicals and administrative reports, in addition to any other materials that may be placed there.



Compact shelving installed on the ground floor of Aloysia, with tracks that carry the enormous weight of more than 11,000 linear feet, over two miles, of books.

Responding to the space crunch back as far as 1998, then Acting Director Marie Newman reported to the faculty that “we are examining the collection closely to see what materials are used so infrequently that we can discard them with safety.” Input from the faculty was solicited as these decisions were made. In particular, looseleaf sets that had not been recently updated were either reinstated or discarded. (“Report to the Faculty from Marie Newman,” 1 *Library Letter* 1 (Winter 1998)). The Law Library’s collection development policy, which is continuously revised, reflects its mission to support the educational and research programs of the Law School. At the same time, its weeding policy recognizes that the management of a dynamic, useful, and accessible collection requires the withdrawal of marginal titles and the storage of infrequently used items. The Law Library’s space issues forced the staff to develop a certain expertise in weeding and, in fact, this would become the basis of an educational program developed by Director Marie Newman, Associate



Director Jack McNeill, and Head of Technical Services Alice Pidgeon. “Weeding A to Z (or from 000 to 999)” covered the economics and theory of weeding, the vital role that weeding plays in the maintenance of a healthy library collection, how to develop a weeding program, and how to dispose of weeded materials properly. The program was presented at NYLINK meetings in White

Plains, New York, in October 2005, and in Utica, New York, in November 2006. Professor Newman also spoke about weeding policies and practices at the meeting of the Long Island Library Resources Council in March 2006.

In addition, many of the databases to which we already subscribed have expanded their coverage. For example, along with its ever-expanding database of law reviews, HeinOnline offers historical and current coverage of the *Federal Register* and the *Code of Federal Regulations*, a library of federal legislative history, and a collection of treaties and international agreements. Its newest additions include the records and briefs of the N.Y. Court of Appeals (1 NY3d - 7 NY3d) and the *English Reports*, which reprints decisions of the English courts from 1220 to 1865, prior to the commencement of the *Law Reports*.



The Law Library's growing Law in Film Collection has proven to be very popular – not only with the students and staff, but with the law faculty as well. The films, which circulate for short periods, are briefly described in the handout, "Other 'Takes' on the Law." The video/DVD rack is located near the Reference Desk and display shelves for "New Books" have been placed on either side.



The Law Library staff has experienced a great many changes since *Hearsay* referred to Professor Bardie Wolfe's "staff of lovely law librarian ladies" in 1982. At that time, the professional staff consisted of Martha Keister, Katherine Kenworthy, Ruth Rosner, and Anne Sauter, and the support staff members were Sue Tronolone, Donna Marchionni, Moya Raboy, Jean Bonadies (who remained with the Law Library until her retirement in 2000), Celeste Elion (later McGuire), Annette Watts (who later moved to the Registrar's Office), and Eleanor Nashak. ("An Interview with Bardie Wolfe," 6 *Hearsay* 5 (September 1982)). Today, in addition to the Law Library Director, the staff is comprised of an associate director, five full-time and three part-time reference librarians, three technical services librarians, and a support staff of ten.



Familiar faces? Look for Jillian Adamik, Heide-Marie Bliss, Jeanne Bonadies, Margaret Moreland, Sawsan Nosseir, Alice Pidgeon, Michelle Pope, Emily Procopis, Tasha Robinson O'Shea, Dana Reid Weseman, David Williams, and Jindi Zhang.

Several changes were made in the Gerber Glass Building during 2004 in preparation for the anticipated major renovation of the Law Library. On the third floor, the Problem Room with its antiquated seating, an under-used conference room, and an open study area were remodeled and made part of the Law Library facilities. The entire floor was renamed the "Library Learning and Study Center." The Problem Room was transformed with new laptop-friendly desks featuring accessible network and electrical jacks. The former conference room became the Law Library's "Online Learning Room," a bibliographic teaching facility. The open study space, with its wireless connections, remained available for study and quiet conversation. Soon after, when Career Services was relocated, three additional group study rooms were made available on the second floor of the building.

Responding to the needs of Pace law students working in law offices and the courts, in the spring of 2004 the Law Library subscribed to Lexis' standalone online *Shepard's Citator* and had it installed on the public-access computers. At the same time, we were able to discard many print *Shepard's* volumes without negatively impacting Law School alumni, paid "daily access" patrons, and Friends members who had used the books to Shepardize. The following fall, the Law Library was also able to make a basic version of Westlaw available on the public-access computers for all of its patrons. The Westlaw databases included all state and federal primary materials, and federal, New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut analytical materials, as well as KeyCite.

The Reference Librarians have continued to seek out new opportunities to enhance Pace law students' research skills. In the spring of 2006 they presented a full-day workshop called "Summer Research Tune-Up" and, in 2007, it was revised to target the needs of Pace Law School's summer DC externs. Featured in the presentation was a picture of



some of the Library staff in Jack McNeill's nifty yellow Ford Mustang! In another initiative, in the fall of 2006 several Reference Librarians also began to teach a new seven-week legal research lab that was required for all first-year law students. It received positive feed-back from both students and faculty, and it is scheduled to be taught again in 2007.

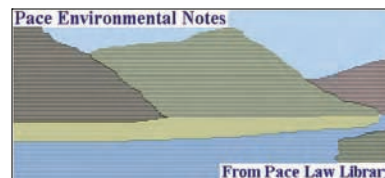
Pace Law Library has also continued to expand the Pace Law School community's access to electronic information. It subscribed to Legal Dockets Online, a research tool that can locate and obtain records of cases filed in federal, state, and local courts. Its records supply basic information about a court case including the case (or "docket" or "index") number, court, assigned judge, relief demanded, nature of suit, type of claim, criminal information, case status, litigants, and attorneys. On request, the Reference Librarians are also able to obtain docket and court documents for Federal Appellate, District, and Bankruptcy courts through the Public Access to Court Electronic Records (PACER). The Law Library began subscribing to the Public Documents Masterfile as well, "a comprehensive electronic guide to federal, state, local and international public documents, spanning over 200 years of publication, in a single searchable database." Another database that the Law Library subscribes to, LLMC Digital, has begun the process of digitizing court reports, treatises, administrative decisions and reports, legislative materials, U.S. federal and state law, international law and foreign law. This service is new, and currently includes only a small percentage of various titles. Access to specialized legal materials has also been increased through subscriptions to databases such as the Commerce Clearing House (CCH) Tax Library, Criminal Justice Abstracts, the Environmental Law Reporter, Kluwer Arbitration Service, OGEL: Global Energy Law Portal, the RIA Tax Library, and the United Nations Treaty Collection.

Jack McNeill came to Pace as the Head of Reference Services in 2000 from St. Thomas University School of Law Library in Florida. In 2002, he became the Associate Director of the Law Library. Among his publications are: "Law Librarianship: Rebirth or Buried Alive?,"



1 *AALL Spectrum* (September 1996); *St. Thomas School of Law Copyright Manual*; and "Of Rants and Money," 5 *AALL Spectrum* 6 (March 2001). He was also the keynote speaker at the Dade County Library Association meeting in 1999, speaking on "Legal Aspects of Digital Technology;" moderated the program, "Global Citizen: Immigration Law Research Challenges," at the AALL conference in Minneapolis in 2001; spoke on "Copyright Issues with Digital Reserves" at the Pace University Faculty Colloquium in 2002; and he was a co-presenter of the program on the

CISG database at the 2003 AALL conference in Seattle. Jack specializes in environmental law and is the liaison to the Pace Environmental Law Program. He also edits the *Pace Environmental Notes (P.E.N.)*, a monthly listing of the latest periodical publications, library acquisitions and other new materials on the subjects of environmental and public utilities law, ecology, and related topics.



Adjunct Professor Cynthia Pittson (M.L.S. Rutgers, J.D. Pace) joined the Law Library as the Reference/Non-Print Librarian when she was still a Pace law student and became the



Head of Reference Services in 2002. In addition to teaching an LL.M. course, “Introduction to U.S. Law, Legal Writing, and Research,” Cynthia designed the new first-year legal research lab program being taught by the Reference Librarians. Her technological expertise has enabled her to take on the responsibility for most of the Law Library’s website as well. She also manages the Faculty Liaison Program, matching Reference Librarians with faculty members to provide assistance with research projects and general library requests. Cynthia is the author of several comprehensive legal research guides, including the Feminist Legal Theory Research Guide, <http://library.law.pace.edu/research/ft.html>, highlighted by Professor

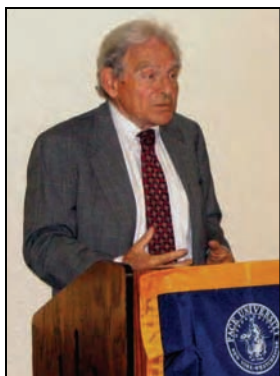
Bridget Crawford on the Feminist Law Professors blog and cited by the Law Librarian Blog.

There are currently two other full-time Reference Lawyer/Librarians. David Williams, the long-time Reference and Database Systems Lawyer/Librarian and the one behind so many of the Law Library’s electronic initiatives, resigned in 2007. He was also our resident expert on Linux, a freeware operating system that he used creatively to experiment with new ideas without the necessity of incurring excessive costs. Before coming to Pace in 1988, David was a Reference Librarian at the Association of the Bar of the City of New York.

Margaret R. Moreland (J.D. St. John’s, M.S.L.S. Long Island University) came to Pace Law Library as an intern – and she never left! As the Reference and Interlibrary Loan Librarian, she supervises ILL services and has also created a number of targeted legal reference web pages. Margaret specializes in health law and designed and maintains the Pace Online Health Law Library, a website that was highly recommended by LLRX.com, an online journal of Internet legal information sources, as a resource for health law issues on all levels, from local to federal. She also created a website, “Responding to Public Health Emergencies,” which was described as an “excellent” online resource on public emergency preparedness and response in the Research Guide on International Health Law by Chenglin Liu, the Foreign and International Librarian at the University of Houston Law Center Library.



Gail Whittemore (J.D. New York Law School, M.S.L.I.S. Long Island University) is the current Reference and Non-Print Librarian and, in addition to her other duties, has organized and is responsible for the David Sive Manuscript Collection and the Pace Law School Archive.



Pace Law Library's environmental law archive, the David Sive Manuscript Collection, was dedicated in 2004 and contains the most significant litigation files of the pioneer environmental attorney who is widely known as the "father of environmental law." David Sive litigated such landmark cases as *Scenic Hudson* and *Citizen's Committee for the Hudson Valley v. Volpe*, and he is regarded as a major force in establishing the field of environmental law.

as a major force in

David Sive speaking at the 2004 dedication

Another valued member of the Public Services Department is Jillian Adamik, who previously worked at the Yonkers Public Library. She joined the Pace Law Library staff in 1998 as an evening assistant in the Circulation Department. In addition to her duties at the Circulation Desk, she quickly took on new responsibilities related to maintenance of the Law Library's collection of government documents and its other non-print library materials. Today, Jillian holds the position of Public Services Assistant and she is primarily responsible for the day-to-day operation of our Interlibrary Loan services. She also assists in the process of entering materials into the online Faculty Bibliography, as well as in keeping the Law Library's reference web pages up to date. In addition, Jillian has been very successful in establishing new bonds with the Pace Law School IT Department..



Jimmy Leon, who began his employment at Pace Law School in 2000, acts as the Pace Law Library Technology Coordinator in addition to his other responsibilities as a member of the Pace Law School IT Department. It would be almost impossible to list the number of times he has come to the rescue of the Law Library staff, and Jimmy has also become a very essential part of our holiday parties.



Vicky Gannon (M.L.S. Long Island University) began her career with Pace Law Library in 1987 in the Technical Services Department as a Cataloging Assistant. In 1993, while working in that position, she received Pace University's Outstanding Contribution Award. Vicky moved to the Public Services side of the Law Library in 1994 to become the Head of Circulation and a Reference Librarian. Nominated by a Pace Law School faculty member for her outstanding reference service, she was once again presented with the Outstanding Contribution Award during the 2005 Employee



Vicky Gannon



Sharon, Michael, and Liz

Recognition Ceremony at the Law School. Currently, the full time Circulation Department staff is comprised of Michael Weston, who came to Pace Law Library in the spring of 2000 to fill the late night (4 p.m. to midnight) spot, Savietta (Sharon) Harcharan, the Evening (1 p.m. to 9 p.m.) Circulation Coordinator who also handles the processing of Intercampus and ConnectNewYork requests, and the newest staff member, Elizabeth (Liz) Von Helms, the Circulation Assistant who opens the library and covers the early hours at the Circulation Desk.

Alice Pidgeon (in the picture below), who began working at the Pace Law Library in 1982 as the Acquisitions Librarian, has been the Head of the Technical Services Department since



1989. In addition to all of her demanding responsibilities in the Law Library, for many years Alice also assisted Professor Nicholas Triffin in the compiling, editing, and indexing of the new legal titles that would be included in *Law Books in Print*.



Helen Choi

Jindi Zhang, who was previously employed as a Cataloger at the Brooklyn Law School Library, came to Pace Law Library in 1994 to become the new Head of Cataloging. Then, in 2002, Hyojin (Helen) Choi (M.L.S. Queens College) completed the Technical Services Department's professional staff by joining the Law Library as a Cataloger.



The support staff of the Law Library's largest department includes another long-time employee, Celeste McGuire (Technical Services Assistant/Payments), who still remembers processing books in Valhalla, Wen-Xin Yao (Technical Services Assistant/Processing), Maria Cuccurullo (Technical Services Assistant/Serials), Shumei Han (Technical Services Assistant/Cataloging),



Celeste McGuire



Shumei Han & Wen-Xin Yao

and Pamela Harcharan (Collection Maintenance Assistant). Emily Procopis, who was hired in 1989 as Collection Maintenance Coordinator, just retired in 2007.



Maria Cuccurullo and Pam Harcharan at the Law Library Retreat in January 2007



Emily Procopis

Last, but certainly not least, is Sunny Hlewicki, the Assistant to the Law Library Director, who holds everything together. Sunny came to Pace White Plains in 1984 as a cashier in the campus bookstore. It was a family affair because Sunny's mother, Agnes McClory, already worked in the Bursar's Office and would continue working at Pace for over 15 years. Sunny joined the Pace Law Library Technical Services support staff in 1987 and then, in November 1999, she became the Assistant to the



Pace Law Library Director, Marie Newman. Sunny was presented with the **Pace University President's Extra Mile Award** during Employee Recognition Week in December 2002 as a tribute to her extraordinary service in helping others on behalf of Pace University.



Sunny receiving a sign of appreciation from the IT staff

Service has always been the hallmark of all the members of the Pace Law Library staff and, during the 2003 commencement ceremony, the Law Library was presented with the Outstanding Departmental Award by the Class of 2003. Law Library Director and Associate Professor of Law Marie Newman accepted the award on behalf of the entire Law Library staff.



A dirty job, but someone had to do it

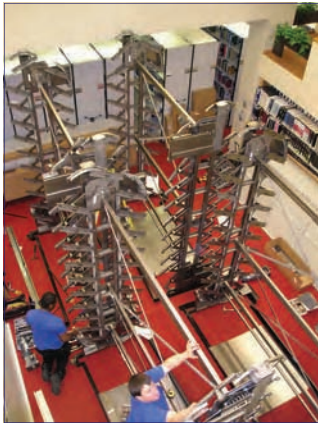
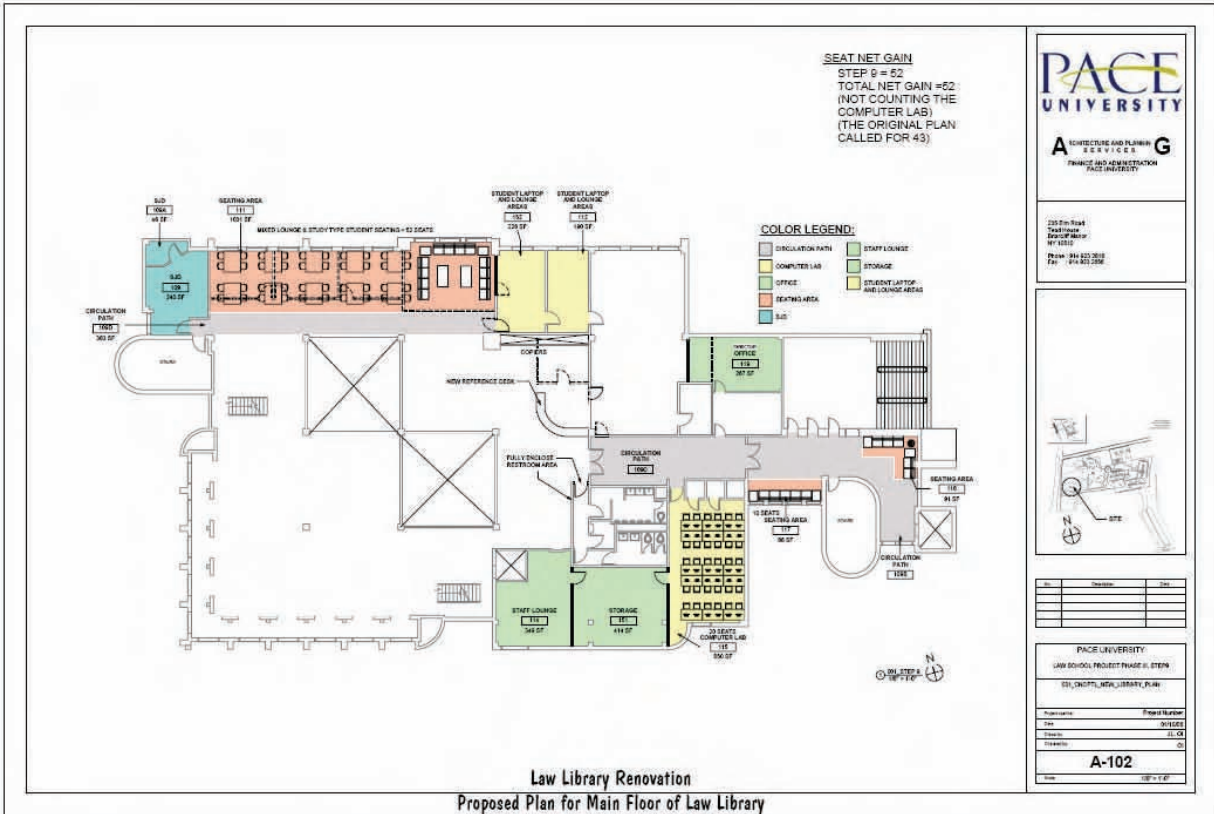
Vicky Gannon, Sunny Hlewicki, and Marie Newman cleaning out the basement of the Law Library, with Alice Pidgeon behind the camera



The most recent change in the Law Library, of course, is the extensive renovation carried out in 2005-2007 — the first major renovation since the Joseph and Bessie Gerber Glass Law Center was built in the late 1970s. The Registrar's Office, Career Services, and John Jay Legal Services were moved to other newly renovated space on campus so that the Law Library could take over most of the building. The concept was to house within the Glass Building a core of high demand and unique materials while greatly increasing student study space and seating, and improving library facilities and service areas. The renovation took place under the careful leadership of Law Library Director Marie Newman, who was awarded the Outstanding Contribution Award (her second!) by President Caputo during the 2006 Employee Recognition Ceremony. Professor Newman was nominated by a Library staff member and cited for her outstanding leadership qualities.

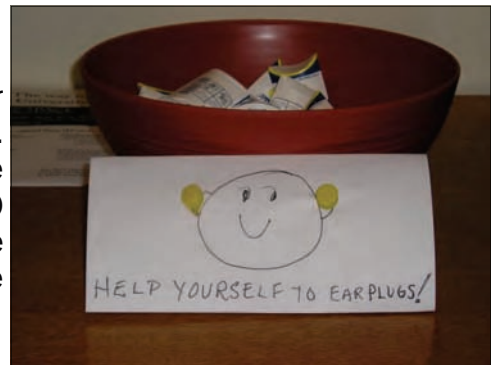
Law Library staff heeding the warning to avoid “all work and no play”





During April 2006, the microform collection was moved into a modern computer-controlled vertical file system called Lektriever which would make the microform collection more accessible and utilize our limited space more efficiently.

Demolition finally began in earnest on the second floor of the Glass Building on Monday, June 12, 2006. Consequently, there was a great deal of noise in the Law Library between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. There was nothing that could be done about the noise level, but the Law Library staff did provide complimentary earplugs!



June 2006: Demolition of the old John Jay Legal Services area



Demolition of the Registrar's old space

Old JLS, soon to be student study space





New walls divide the Library reference staff offices in the old Registrar's space



Sheetrock and cement delivered via crane through window in Glass Building



Drywall goes up for student study space



Electrical and network wiring, and more drywall



Wiring (electrical and network) and ductwork for heating and cooling





The grid for the ceiling tiles is installed



Door frames and door are installed in the new reference staff area



Lighting fixtures and ceiling tiles



July: No, it's not a remake of "Tremors" – those are ventilation tubes installed in preparation for welding. The railings around the atria needed to be extended with additional steel and brought up to code.

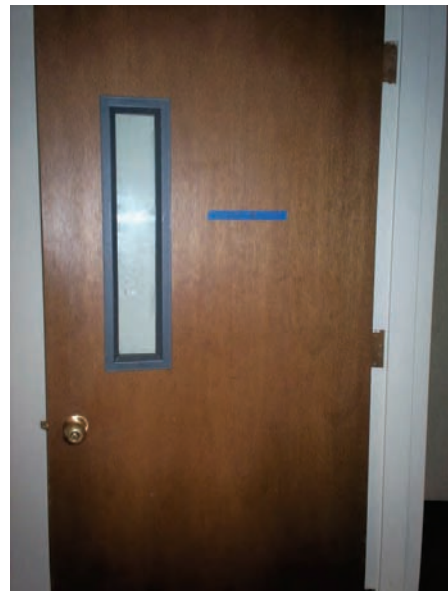


In preparation for the work that was scheduled to begin on the Circulation area during August, the Circulation staff set up shop in the Library near the old 3rd level copy room



During the first week of August, the Law Library collection was shifted into a more logical arrangement. Among other things, New York materials were relocated to the main floor, after West's regional case reporters. Other state materials were moved to the first stack level, and international and foreign law was moved to the second level. The Environmental and Tax Alcoves were removed, and those materials were integrated into the collection on the fourth and fifth levels. The bound volumes of law reviews were moved into the compact shelving on the first stack level of the Law Library.

Painting begins, new doors are finished, and old doors refinished on 2nd floor of Glass



Mysteriously broken exterior window in the Fishbowl



August: Demolition work begins in the Circulation area



Framing for new staff areas behind circulation



September: installation of the new Circulation Desk



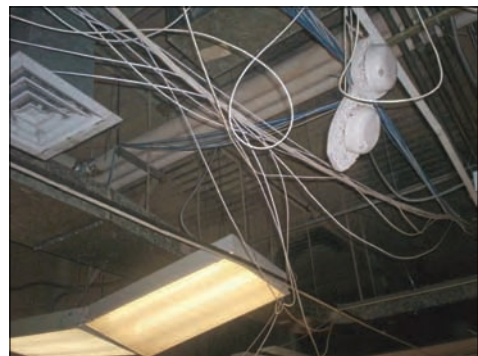
Work on 2nd floor study area continues and soon tables are set up temporarily



Moving day for the Technical Services Department



Demolition of old technical services area and electrical work in the new computer lab begins





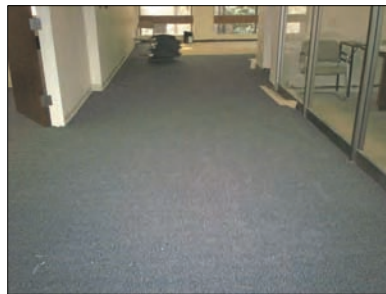
Circulation under wraps



Reserve shelves installed



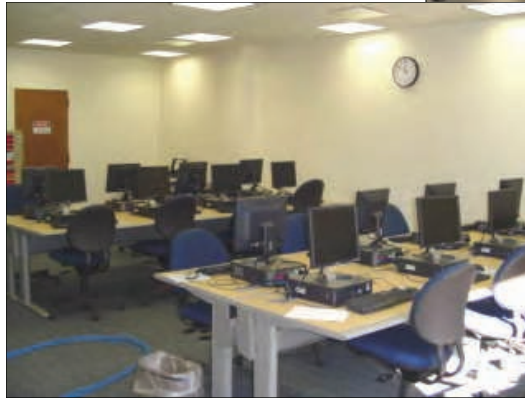
New Circulation area open for business!



November: Carpeting and painting in the Library stacks, Glass 2d floor, and the computer lab



Dismantling the old computer lab, and outfitting the new lab



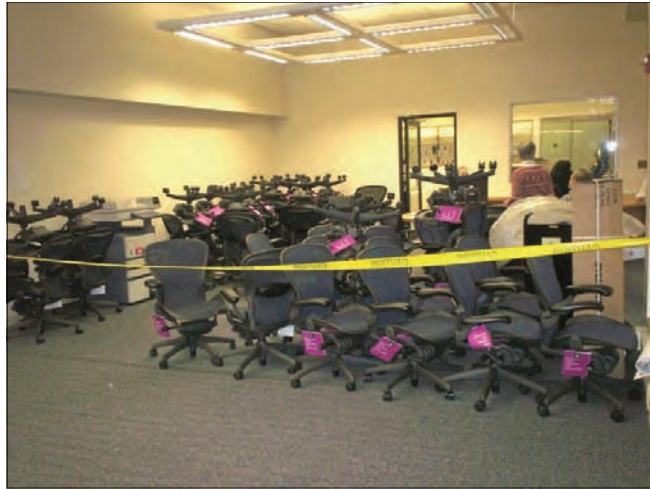
**Brand new
Reference Desk**



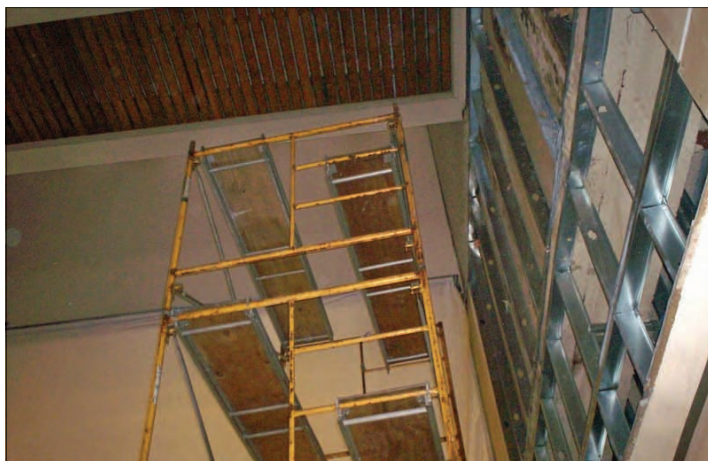
**Main floor study rooms
demolished and new, open
study space created**



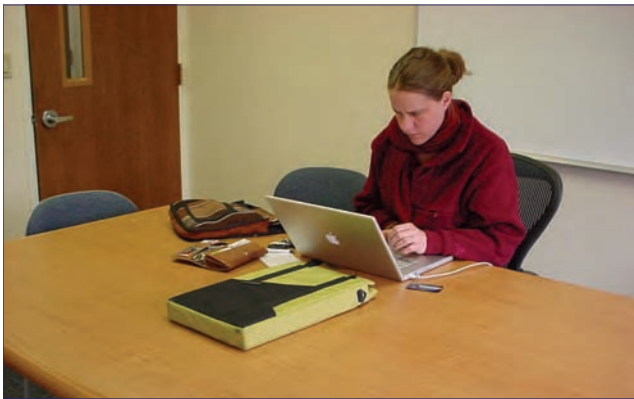
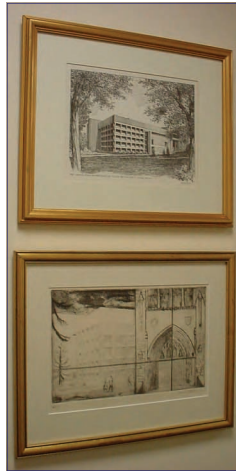
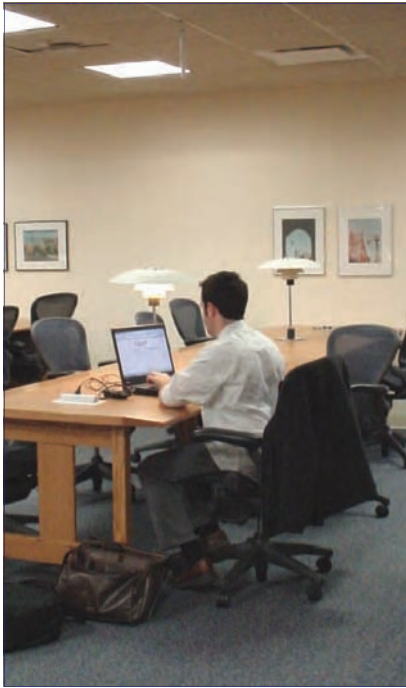
January 2007: New carrels for public access computers, new study tables and Aeron chairs, scissor chairs (a staff favorite) for the main floor student lounge, and chairs and sofas on the main floor of the Library



Repairing and repainting the water-damaged atria
The last step?



Law students making use of the Law Library's spacious study areas



The current Pace Law Library staff



Law Library Director Marie Newman (center), Jack McNeill, Associate Director, and Sunny Hlewicki



Vicky Gannon, Head of Circulation (center), Liz Von Helms (left), Sharon Harcharan (right) and Michael Weston



Public Services Department (left to right): Jillian Adamik, Margaret Moreland, Gail Whittlemore, Cynthia Pittson, Head of Reference, Jack McNeill, Associate Director, and David Williams



Technical Services Department (left to right): Helen Choi, ShuMei Han, Maria Cuccurullo, Emily Procopis, Celeste McGuire, Jindi Zhang, Head of Cataloging, Win-Xen Yao, Pam Harcharan, and Alice Pidgeon, Head of Technical Services



Pace Law Library Staff Members

(Current Staff in Bold)

| Name | Position | Dates |
|-------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| Charlotte Levy | Law Library Director and Professor of Law | 1976 - 1977 |
| Joseph T. Vambery | Acting Law Library Director | 1978 - 1980 |
| Bardie C. Wolfe, Jr. | Law Library Director and Professor of Law | 1980 - 1984 |
| Nicholas Triffin | Law Library Director and Professor of Law | 1984 - 1998 |
| Marie Stefanini Newman | Deputy Director; Law Library Director and Associate Professor of Law | 1993 - |
| Joel Hornstein | Assistant Law Librarian | 1982 - 1983 |
| Martha Keister | Documents/Microform/International Reference Librarian; Assistant Librarian Pro Tem, Assistant Librarian and Head of Public Services | 1982 - 1991 |
| Jean O'Grady | Weekend Librarian; Associate Director | 1982 - 1985; 1991 - 1993 |
| Jack McNeill | Head of Public Services; Associate Director | 2000 - |
| Gregory E. Koster | Cataloger; Head of Technical Services; Head of Public Services; Acting Director | 1975 - 1982 |
| Linda Holmes | Head of Reader Services | 1976 - 1981 |
| Roberta Warburton | Weekend Librarian; Head of Technical Services | 1980 - 1982 |
| Katherine Kenworthy | Acquisitions Librarian; Head of Technical Services | 1981 - 1984 |
| Alice Pidgeon | Acquisitions Librarian; Technical Services Coordinator; Head of Technical Services | 1982 - |
| Jane Marshall | Head of Technical Services | 1984 - 1990 |
| Alice Shen | Head of Cataloging | 1990 - 1993 |
| Jindi Zhang | Head of Cataloging | 1994 - |
| Heide-Marie Bliss | Reference Librarian; Head of Public Services | 1997 - 2000 |
| Cynthia Pittson | Reference/Non-Print Librarian; Adjunct Professor and Head of Reference Services | 2000 - |
| Vicky Gannon | Cataloging Assistant; Head of Circulation and Reference Librarian | 1987 - |
| Patricia Lynch | Circulation Librarian | 1976 - 1979 |
| Lucy Maret | Weekend Librarian; Reference/Documents Librarian | 1976 - 1980 |
| Anne Sauter | Weekend Librarian; Reference/Circulation/Periodicals Librarian; Reference/Documents/Microforms Librarian | 1981 - 1997 |
| Sawsan Nosseir | ILL/Evening Reference Librarian; Reference/Circulation/ILL Librarian; Part-time Reference Librarian | 1983 - |
| David Williams | Technology Specialist/Reference Librarian; Reference and Database Systems Lawyer/Librarian | 1988 - 2007 |
| Xia Lin | Computer/Systems Librarian | 1991 - 1993 |
| Margaret R. Moreland | Intern; Part-time Reference Librarian; Lawyer/Librarian for Research Services | 1989 - |
| Greta Boeringer | Reference and Government Documents Librarian | 1997 - 1999 |
| Victoria Szymczak | Faculty Services Librarian | 1995 - 1996 |
| Gail Whittemore | Reference and Non-Print Lawyer/Librarian | 2002 - |

| Name | Position | Dates |
|------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| Richard Bernsley | Part-time Reference Librarian | 1995 - |
| Yesenia (Jessie) Santiago | Part-time Reference Librarian | 2006 - |
| Maria Racioppo | Acquisitions Librarian | 1976 - 1981 |
| Stuart Hancock | Part-time Cataloger | 1984 - 1985 |
| Mary Keating | Cataloger | 1995 - 2001 |
| Helen Choi | Cataloger | 2002 - |
| Julia Dolan | Law Library Secretary | |
| Teresa Markley | Law Library Secretary | |
| Susan Hamberg | Law Library Secretary | |
| Elinor Grinols | Administrative Assistant | 1994 - 1996 |
| Dana Reid Weseman | Administrative Assistant | 1997 - 1999 |
| Sunny Hlewickl | Acquisitions Assistant; Assistant to the Director | 1987 - |
| Jeanne Bonadies | Documents/Reserves Assistant; Documents/Circulation Assistant | 1982 - 2000 |
| Tasha Robinson O'Shea | Technical Services Assistant; Public Services Assistant | 1996 - 2000 |
| Concetta Chiarolanza | Documents/Circulation Assistant | 2003 - 2006 |
| Jillian Adamik | Circulation Assistant; Documents Assistant; Public Services Assistant | 1998 - |
| Jim Connors | Technology Assistant | |
| Kacy Kolliker | Technology Assistant | |
| Jimmy Leon | Library Technology Coordinator | 2000 - |
| Carole Prince | Circulation/Reserve Assistant | 1979 - 1982 |
| Eleanor Nashak | Circulation/Reserve Assistant | 1982 - 1985 |
| Debbie Vinecour | Circulation/Reserve Assistant | 1985 - 1986 |
| Joy Bisesto | Circulation Assistant | 1987 - 1988 |
| Catherine Charles | Circulation Assistant | 1988 - 1992 |
| Barbara Hendenberg | Circulation Assistant | 1992 - 1993 |
| Tara Middleton | Circulation Assistant | 1993 - 1998 |
| Luis Cruz | Late Night Circulation Assistant | 1998 - 2000 |
| SciHonor Bey | Circulation Assistant | 2000 - 2003 |
| Michael Weston | Late Night Circulation Assistant | 2000 - |
| Savietta (Sharon) Harcharan | Evening Circulation Assistant | 2003 - |
| Elizabeth (Liz) Von Helms | Circulation Assistant | 2006 - |
| Celeste (Elion) McGuire | Cataloging Assistant; Technical Services Assistant/Payments | 1976 - 1985; 1998 - |
| Susan Tronolone | Acquisitions Assistant | 1981 - 1985 |
| Donna Marchionni | Collection Maintenance Supervisor | 1982 - 1986 |
| Annette Watts | Technical Services Assistant; Acquisitions Assistant | 1983 - 1987 |
| Beth Wilson | Collection Maintenance Assistant; Cataloging Assistant | 1984 - 1987 |
| Karen Lampkin | Acquisitions Assistant | 1986 - 1998 |
| Ellen Fusco | Collection Maintenance Assistant | 1985 - 1989 |

| Name | Position | Dates |
|-------------------------|--|--------------------|
| Emily Procopis | Collection Maintenance Coordinator | 1989 - 2007 |
| Dale Robertson Bucciero | Technical Services/Circulation Assistant | 1991 - 1993 |
| Charlotte Mark Appuzzo | Cataloging Assistant | 1994 - 1998 |
| Sandra Tessmer | Technical Services Assistant/Processing | 1998 - 2000 |
| Michelle Pope | Technical Services Assistant/Serials | 1998 - 2001 |
| Win-Xen Yao | Technical Services Assistant/Processing | 2000 - |
| Maria Cuccurullo | Technical Services Assistant/Serials | 2000 - |
| Shumei Han | Technical Services Assistant/Cataloging | 2002 - |
| Pamela Harcharan | Collection Maintenance Assistant | 2005 - |