

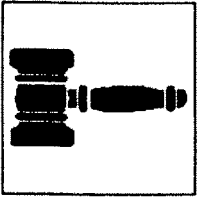


## LAW LIBRARY SCHOOL OF LAW

March 1992

THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

# NEWS



### NEW LEGAL LITERATURE SECTION

Need a break from Law School casebooks... but feel too guilty not to read about the law?

Browse our new legal literature section in the law library.

Many of you may have noticed two bookcases have been recently added to the newspaper and magazine area at the entrance of the Law Library. On one bookcase we have shelved both fiction and non-fiction books relating to the law. In this section we have included titles from authors ranging from Charles Dickens to Alan Dershowitz. On the second bookcase, we have shelved biographies of legal personalities. The lives of legal notables such as Chief Justice Rehnquist, former Secretary of State Dean Rusk and President Jimmy Carter are chronicled in these books. In both sections we have selected a wide variety of titles in order to interest everyone. We invite you to browse this section. All books are available to be checked out.

Public Services Librarian Cecilia Cleveland reviewed the following books included in this section and offers the following recommendations:

The Man to See: Edward Bennett Williams: Ultimate Insider; Legendary Trial Lawyer by Evan Thomas

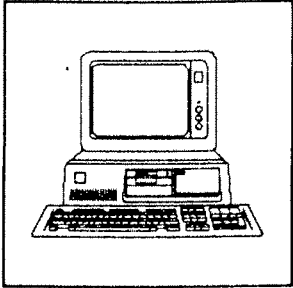
The title says it all!! This well-written biography brings to life one of this century's most flamboyant trial attorneys. Regarded by many of his peers as the best criminal lawyer of his era, Mr. Williams was the man who could "get you out of bad trouble." His triumphs and trials

are chronicled in this easy to read biography. Williams was the consummate trial attorney, with all the tricks of the trade. Sometimes his antics went too far and caused him trouble, but he was always interesting. Evans brilliantly portrays Williams, warts and all. A man full of dichotomies, Williams was known as an avid civil libertarian, he also defended Joe McCarthy. His other clients included such celebrities as Jimmy Hoffa, Armand Hammer, Frank Sinatra, The Washington Post and Sam Giancana. "Conflict of interest," for example, was not a term in Williams' vocabulary. He saw no problem in defending the Watergate burglars as well as The Washington Post as it broke the story. He was part owner of the Washington Redskins and an invitation to the owner's box was a real symbol of prestige. He was a Washington powerhouse, controlling the legal, political and sports world. Until the end of his life, he felt he could control anything. However, he could not control cancer and its inevitable ravages on his body. He was a man of strength, courage, poise and panache; disappear into this book and learn how "it" is done. And done with style.

Anatomy of a Jury: The System on Trial by Seymour Wishman

Wishman skillfully exposes the common perceptions and misperceptions of our jury system by interweaving the jury selection process within a "based-on-fact" murder case. The case is one from the headlines, so this makes a fast-paced and fun to read book. The defense and prosecution must choose jurors from anonymous faces to make the determination of a man's guilt or innocence. Wishman brings to life the defendant, the attorneys, the judge, the

victim, the victim's family and the jurors themselves. The system no longer becomes anonymous. The facts of the case go home with the jurors. They wonder forever if they made the "right" decision. Aside from being a good story, this book brings out some very interesting information. Wishman interweaves the results of the Chicago Jury Project. During law school, this project is referred to a number of times. This book uses a criminal case as a backdrop to reveal the results and discuss their relevance in an actual case setting.



## NEW COMPUTERS

We have added two new computers to the wordprocessing lab in the Law Library Annex. These computers are IBM Model

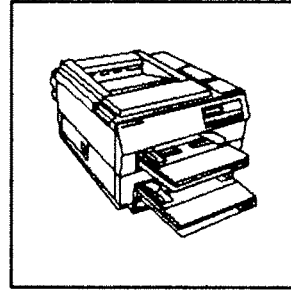
30 286s with 3.5" disk drives. The disk drives are 1.44 MB or high density disk drives. We recommend that students use high density 3.5" diskettes when using these two machines. However, students can format double density, double-sided diskettes by using the command `format a: /f:720`.

One of the new computers has a CD-ROM disk drive attached to it. Students may use this CD-ROM disk drive for accessing the government documents the library receives in CD-ROM format. For example, we currently have the 1985 Congressional Record on CD-ROM and information from the Census Bureau. These CD-ROM disks and their instructions are stored on the bookshelf in the word-processing lab. Menu selection for accessing these disks are on the main menu of the computer.

Both computers have WordPerfect 5.1 and MacAfee's virus protection software on their hard drives. Students wishing to use these computers may make reservations in the black notebook stored on the bookshelf in the lab.

The word-processing lab now has nine computers available for students to use. Two of these computers have 3.5" high density disk

drives. Six of these computers have 5.25" disk drives. One computer has both a 3.5" disk drive and a 5.25" disk drive. Students using the computer with both disk drives should give priority to students needing convert between the two disk sizes.



## NEW LEXIS PRINTER

Lexis is installing a stand-alone printer for students to send their Lexis offline print requests to. This is **NOT** a laser printer. It is a dot matrix impact printer.

As with the Westlaw laser printer, the law library staff urges students not to print needlessly. Please do not print materials that are available in the Law Library.

Also we would like to encourage students to recycle computer paper. For every ton of paper recycled we save:

29 trees

410 gallons of fuel

8 cubic yards of landfill space

Won't you do your part to help?

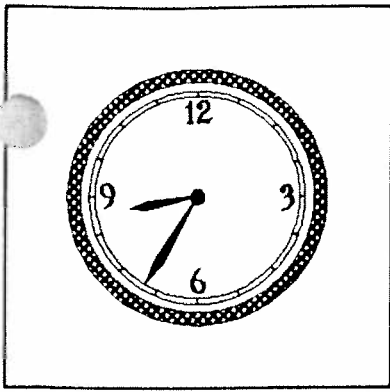
## DID YOU KNOW...

...the Law Library has a collection of all briefs filed with the Supreme Court of Georgia? These briefs are filed by their citation in the Georgia Reports. They are shelved in the Georgia section of the Library's basement

...the Law Library also has a microform collection of all briefs filed with the U.S. Supreme Court? These briefs are stored in the microform cabinets in the Law Library Annex.

...the Law Library is a partial depository for European Community documentation? Documents are shelved on the third floor of the Law Library Annex.

...the Law Library maintains a collection of bulletins from other Law Schools? Please contact a librarian if you would like to use this collection.



## SPRING BREAK HOURS

The Law Library will observe the following hours for the Spring Break week:

Friday, March 20	7:30 a.m. - 10:00 p.m.
Saturday, March 21	9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
Sunday, March 22	10:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
Monday - Friday, March 23 - March 27	8:00 a.m. - 10:00 p.m.
Saturday, March 28	9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
Sunday, March 29	10:00 a.m. - 12:00 midnight

## FOOD AND DRINK IN THE LIBRARY

Those of you who continue to eat and drink in the Law Library must get tired of being harassed by the Law Library staff. Can you imagine how we feel? Instead of performing our normal library duties, we are reduced to being Coke police. The Law Library is contemplating hiring a security guard to keep students from destroying our facilities and books by spilling drinks and leaving food crumbs. Please don't force us to take this drastic step.

## GEORGIA RESEARCH TIPS

We offer the following research tips and suggestions for finding Georgia law:

1. The Georgia General Assembly which convenes annually is currently in session. Sessions normally begin in January and adjourn in March. After a session is adjourned, the Governor has 40 days to approve or veto any remaining legislation which has been passed but not yet acted upon by the Governor's office. If no action is taken, the legislation becomes law. The fastest print source for Georgia laws is usually the Harrison Company's Advance Codification Service accompanying its Georgia Code Annotated. As a matter of fact, we have already received pamphlet 1 of the Advance Codification Service and it contains the legislation

which moved the Georgia primary date forward one week. Paperback volumes of the Georgia session laws are published in June. If a new law cannot be acquired otherwise, call the Georgia "Hot Line" while the legislature is in session (800-282-5800). After adjournment, the Clerk of the Senate (404-656-5040) or the House (404-656-5015) will provide copies of legislation.

2. The most current print source for Georgia Supreme Court and Georgia Appeals cases is The Fulton County Daily Report. Opinions are indexed every three months. Paper copies of The Fulton County Daily Report are kept at the Reserve Desk until we receive microfilm reels containing these issues. At that time, we recycle the older issues. Microfilm reels are stored in the microform cabinets on the bottom floor of the Law Library Annex.

3. In researching issues controlled by state law, don't neglect the federal digests. Diversity cases require the application of state substantive law.

4. There is a Shepard's Citor for just about everything. For example, you can shepardize a Georgia County Ordinances as well as Georgia Court Rules. Most codes are not annotated with every case that has cited the particular code section. For additional case law, therefore, SHEPARDIZE APPROPRIATE GEORGIA CODE SECTIONS.

## WESTLAW AND LEXIS SUMMER ASSOCIATE TIPS

As the end of the semester approaches, many of you are seeking employment as summer associates in law firms. Most law firms expect summer associates to be familiar with searching WESTLAW and LEXIS. However, many law firm librarians complain that students do not know how to search and use these databases cost effectively. One law firm librarian complained that she "caught" a summer associate reading a WESTLAW case screen by screen sitting at the terminal. Since law firms are billed for computer usage by the hour, this obviously was not cost effective.

One of the greatest abuses of online research systems is in the use of printing or downloading capabilities. For whatever reason, in the law firm setting students and new lawyers alike, are still very quick to press the "print doc" or "offline print" keys, not thinking that the cost of doing so is \$.02 a line plus telecommunication charges. While students do not pay this cost while doing research in the law school library, in the law firm the costs are passed on and must be justified to the clients.

When LEXIS and WESTLAW refer to downloading they generally mean the transfer of data from their mainframe computers to either your computer terminal or your printer. Both systems may use the words "downloading" and "printing" interchangeably; whether you send the data to a printer or to a computer disk you are engaged in the process of downloading.

LEXIS and WESTLAW both offer online and offline printing capabilities. With online downloading, you transfer one screen of text at a time while you are connected to the database. On the LEXIS system, with this option, the only charges incurred are the telecommunications and connect charges. There is no per line charge. WESTLAW charges \$.02 per line plus telecommunications, connect and database charges. Offline printing, on the other hand, allows you to download one entire document or portions of a document, or groups of documents. The cost of offline printing includes the per line

charge plus telecommunications charges. Online or offline downloading can be sent to the printer attached to your computer terminal, a standalone printer (usually located at some centralized point in the library or law office), or to a computer disk (a hard disk or removable floppy diskette).

Downloading entire documents either to your printer or to disk is a cost effective use of online services in two circumstances. First, if the document is not readily available in your library or cannot be obtained from another library within a reasonable amount of time, it makes sense to download the document. Examples of documents that may not be available in your law firm library include unpublished court opinions, out-of-state court opinions or statutes, or newspaper or magazine articles. Before downloading a document you assume your firm's library does not have, however, it is good policy to check with your firm librarian. The law firm librarian makes it his/her job to know sources for obtaining information quickly and inexpensively.

Second, downloading the entire document can also be cost efficient when you plan to quote large amounts of the document in the production of a brief, law review article, or book. In instance, you would download the document to a disk. You can then use your wordprocessor to highlight blocks of the downloaded document to incorporate into your work product.

Rather than downloading an entire document, the best solution is to download the list of all documents retrieved in citation format. This is a useful method of creating bibliographies or tables of authorities while also allowing you to use the systems quickly and efficiently.

Another possibility is to download or print screens of text in "KWIC" or "TERM" formats from each relevant document to keep a useful record of those documents you may wish to read in full text. When you are finished browsing the retrieved documents you have a list of citations, each with a paragraph or two that indicate why the citation is valuable to your research.