This last July the Law Library completed a project 6 1/2 years in the making—the Retrospective Conversion Project. The completion of this project means that almost everything that the Law Library owns has a record in IO, virtually eliminating the need to ever look in the card catalog. The Law Library is among a very select group of libraries in the Indiana University Library System that have completed such a project, and it marks a major milestone in our switch to a completely automated library, thus making it easier and faster for you, our patrons, to use.

The Retrospective Conversion Project came about as a result of the computer revolution that began to take place in libraries in the early 1970’s. In 1976 the Law Library, along with the other IU libraries, began cataloging all new material on the OCLC bibliographic network. This was done to take advantage of the shared cataloging capabilities such a system offered. However, after a few years it was realized that IU would eventually convert from a manual card-based catalog to an automated one. In order to have a complete record of what the library owned, and in order to provide for an efficient automated circulation system, it was necessary for us to go back and convert all the pre-1976, pre-OCLC paper bibliographic records into machine-readable form. This project began in February of 1985 and after 6 1/2 years, 2 librarians, and 19 student workers it was completed, having converted a total of nearly 34,000 separate bibliographic records.

Having said all this, there are a few caveats to keep in mind when searching IO, the main one being that not everything that the Law Library owns is in IO. The exceptions are some of the older government documents (which are scheduled to be added later this year), some of the Cyrillic material, and individual titles in the large microform sets. Also, it is important to keep in mind that IO does not contain records of everything owned by the Indiana University Library System. Many libraries in the IU system have not done this type of project, thus IO contains an incomplete list of their holdings (usually just what they have added to their collection since 1976). Statistics and estimates show the total number of items in the IU Libraries to be around 4.5 million, while IO currently has approximately 2.2 million records. As a result, over 1/2 of the items owned by Indiana University are not currently in IO. The Main Library in Bloomington has even less—approximately 1/3 of their holdings are in IO (again mostly material added since 1976), so if you do not find a record of what you are looking for and it predates 1976, it is best to go to the Main Library and check their card catalog. Also if you are looking for a government document, remember that the Main Library has not cataloged any of their documents. If we do not have a document that you want, make sure you check with the Documents Department at the Main Library or ask a Reference Librarian.

What all this means to you when using the Law Library is that except for the special items mentioned above, all your initial searches should begin with IO because we are no longer maintaining the card catalog. New cardfiling ceased in August of 1990, and we no longer update and correct cards except when the locations or

**What’s Inside**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Pages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Legal Fun &amp; Games</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Expanded Search&quot; on Legaltrac</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New &amp; Noteworthy</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Painless Journal Searching</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attention 3rd Years</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suggestion Box</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jeopardy</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy Changes for Finals</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working the Halls</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
call numbers are changed. If you are looking for something falling into one of the three special categories listed above, you will currently need to check either the government documents shelflist located at the end of the card catalog for documents that predate 1987, the regular card catalog for Cyrillic material, and the various finding lists and indexes in the media center or in reference for the different large microform sets. If after doing all this you are still unable to locate what you want, see a reference librarian or request an interlibrary loan from the circulation office. Since we began this project, the interlibrary loan requests that we receive have gone up dramatically, because now other libraries know what older material we own. And, if you need something and we do not have it, we can request material from other libraries that do own it. So do not hesitate to ask.

LEGAL FUN & GAMES

Got a little shopping to do in December? A game is always a good gift...or maybe a toy would be more appropriate. A well designed game or toy is fun to give as well as receive. But if you’re a bit foggy on the meaning of “well designed,” here are a few suggestions and standards from some knowledgeable sources.

The Consumer Product Safety Commission sez: watch out for squeeze toys with small parts (16 CFR 1145.10). Ever wonder what is considered a "small part" by the Commission? The size requirements and test procedures can be found at 16 CFR 1501.4. Mechanical and safety requirements for bicycles (the king/queen of all kid gifts) can be found at 16 CFR 1512. Beware of those toy guns that look like the real thing. See 15 CFR 1150 for regulatory information and Y 4:En 2/3:100-165 for a congressional hearing on the safety hazards of toy guns.

Here are a few toys that you don’t need to worry about purchasing since they have been pulled from the market:

* the "Golfing Gizmo"...a device intended to improve golfing skills, but was likely to cause injury during normal use by entangling the golf club with the cord attached to the ball. (96 ALR 3d 22, sec.33)

* an automatic baseball-pitching machine which could deliver an unexpected "crippling blow" to the user. (96 ALR 3d 22, sec.33)

* a long-tailed aluminized kite... Ben Franklin would have loved this one. (CCH, Consumer Product Safety Guide, paragraph 7620.50, Looseleaf KF 3945 .C65)

If you are at a complete loss for gift ideas for kids, the Consumer Product Safety Commission has produced a neat little guide entitled Which Toy for Which Child, Ages Six Through Twelve: a Consumer’s Guide for Selecting Suitable Toys. (4th floor, Y3. C76/3:8 T 66/3)

You still have plenty of time before that shopping deadline.

Marianne Mason,
Documents Librarian

"EXPANDED SEARCH" HAS ARRIVED ON LEGALTRAC

LegalTrac, the CD/ROM version of the Current Law Index, has recently been updated to allow greater flexibility in searching. The EXPANDED SEARCH function allows the searcher to do a multiple keyword search. It is used when searching a topic combining two or more concepts, or when searching for a term not listed in the Subject Guide screen. When using Expanded Search, each word is searched separately and then in combination with the other word(s). The system will automatically insert an AND operator between individual words. To access Expanded Search, the searcher types the word E after the results of his/her first search is displayed.

Expanded Search searches the following fields:

* SUBJECT GUIDE headings and subheadings. The Subject Guide is an alphabetic listing of subject, corporate and product names, personal names, and titles of books, etc.

* ARTICLE TITLES or their annotations

* ABSTRACTS

The searcher may enter up to 57 alpha-numeric characters in Expanded Search. Words such as "and", "or", "but", "in", and "on" need not be entered as they are not searched.

It is recommended that the searcher not use Expanded Search to search for one word or for very broad headings (such as "Automobile Industry") as this can lead to an extensive and time-consuming search. The result may be a listing which is too long to be useful, or a message requiring the patron to redo the search. It is recommended that the searcher use the Subject Guide approach for these types of searches, or make the search more specific.

EXAMPLE: For information on strict liability as it relates to design defects, the searcher could enter "strict liability" "design defect". The system would search first for "strict", followed by "liability", "design", "defect" and finally, "strict liability" AND "design defect."
The new expanded print command allows the searcher to print citations individually or to print from 1 to 10 references at a time. The print function can be accessed by either using the "Print Ref" key, or by entering "P" from the keyboard. The Escape key (ESC) takes the searcher back to the previous screen he/she was viewing.

This new version of LegalTrac, while not offering true boolean connector capability, is still a definite improvement over what existed before, and offers the searcher increased flexibility in search strategy as well as selective abstracts of retrieved documents. The Library encourages students to use the new version, and ask questions of library staff when necessary.

NEW & NOTEWORTHY:
A Laboring Question

QUICK QUIZ:

1) What American labor leader was born 40 miles northwest of Bloomington?
2) Where is that labor leader today?
3) How many Teamsters does it take to screw in a light bulb?

The answer to these questions can be found in this article, or by reading Arthur A. Sloane's new book: HOFFA (Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 1991 - HD 6509 .H6 556 1991).

James Riddle Hoffa was born in Brazil Indiana (ANSWER #1) in 1913. At age 11 his mother left Indiana and moved her family to Detroit, the city where her youngest son would soon become a legend. By age 18 Hoffa was working 12-20 hour shifts as a warehouse worker at the Kroger Grocery and Baking Company. In his spare time he helped to organize a strike against the company, a strike that led to the formation of Federal Local 19341 of the American Federation of Labor. A worker at the Kroger Grocery and Baking Company. In his spare time he helped to organize a strike against the company, a strike that led to the formation of Federal Local 19341 of the American Federation of Labor. A year later, Hoffa became a full-time organizer for the local branch of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

Over the next 40 years, Hoffa's name would become synonymous with that of the Teamsters. As the union grew in membership, Hoffa grew in power. Moving up the ranks, he became president in 1961. Always blunt and to-the-point, Hoffa become known to friends and foes as a tough and skilled bargainer. His quick and sarcastic wit ("I may have faults, but being wrong ain't one of them"), helped him retain his image as a man of the people. Although known to associate with members of "organized crime" and more than once investigated for questionable activities, Hoffa avoided conviction until 1967. Sentenced to 13 years for jury tampering, fraud, and conspiracy, Hoffa refused to resign his presidency as he entered the Lewisburg Penitentiary. Released and then pardoned in 1971 by Richard Nixon, Hoffa agreed not to engage in any union activity until 1980. Unfortunately, for Hoffa, 1980 never came.

On July 30, 1975, after leaving his home to attend a lunch date with reputed mobster Tony Giacalone, James Riddle Hoffa disappeared. The details of Hoffa's disappearance remain a mystery. Generally believed to have been killed by "the mob" and then disposed of somewhere in New Jersey (ANSWER #2), no body was ever found. While Hoffa would have, undoubtedly, gone down in history as one of America's most influential and important labor leaders, his mysterious disappearance sealed his name in the annals of American folklore.

Sloane's account of the life of Jimmy Hoffa is written with a unique combination of disgust and respect. Sloane had a brief personal relationship with Hoffa in 1962, when Hoffa let Sloane "follow him around the country" while he (Sloane) was working on his dissertation ("Union-Employer Relations in the Over-the-Road Trucking Industry"). Sloane's personal contact with Hoffa, brief as it was, gives the biography a interesting personal touch without allowing it to become an "insiders expose". The "Hoffaisms" ("I don't read books. I read union contracts.") sprinkled throughout the text help the reader understand why Hoffa was viewed, by his union membership, as one of their own who always looked out for their best interests, even while in prison.

Which brings us to our last Quiz Question - According to Jimmy Hoffa, "How many Teamsters does it take to screw in a light bulb?" (ANSWER #3): "Ten. You got a problem with that?"

Dick Vaughan
Acquisitions & Serials Control Librarian

PAINLESS JOURNAL SEARCHING ON LEIXS & WESTLAW

While the LegalTrac and WILSONDISC CD-ROM legal periodical indexes offer researchers a number of searching options unavailable in traditional paper indexes, both systems contain idiosyncrasies that can easily mislead or confuse users. LegalTrac searchers must be sure to check all subheadings and "see also" references, while WILSONDISC users need to master the different types of database architecture if they want to move between the "Browse," "Wilsearch" and "Wilsonline" functions.

If you're interested in doing the best possible search through all the legal periodical literature, you should definitely consider checking a computer file called Legal
Resource Index. The file appears on both LEXIS and WESTLAW, and it is the on-line version of LegalTrac. Like its CD-ROM "sibling," Legal Resource Index covers law-related articles in both journals and legal newspapers since 1980. Unlike LegalTrac, however, the Legal Resource Index does not limit you to subject heading or author searches. You can also access journal articles by title, journal, date of publication and even geographical area, if that is one of your potential article's emphasis. When you add the standard compliment of LEXIS/WESTLAW search commands ("and," "or," "within same sentence," etc.) to these enhanced search terms, you have an incredibly powerful research tool at your disposal.

If you're a WESTLAW user, Legal Resource Index's database identifier is "LRI." You should also remember that while WESTLAW is making DIALOG available to law school users, you have access to "LRI-DIALOG." This file includes all the Legal Resource Index search terms plus a full-text searchable abstract of many articles covered in the Index. The abstracts, in turn, provide you with even more indexing terms and give you a clearer picture of what you will find in the actual article. If you prefer the LEXIS/NEXIS databases, select the "LAWREV" Library, then choose the "LGLIND" file to search the Legal Resource Index. When you're using LEXIS, remember that NEXIS also contains the full text of many of the legal newspapers.

As always, if you encounter any difficulties while searching for journal articles, whether you're using print sources, the CD-ROM indexes, or LEXIS/WESTLAW, feel free to contact a reference librarian.

Keith Buckley, Reference Librarian

ATTENTION 3D YEARS

While you are home for the holidays, remember to bring back pictures and memorabilia from your three years at Law School. In February we will begin to plan for the graduation display that will go up on the first of April. Many of you may not be going home again before we will need to begin collecting, so dig out those great souvenirs from first and second years. Pictures, memorabilia or clippings are all great possibilities. And if you don't already have a camera, ask for one as a
gift. I don’t want anyone to tell me that they don’t have anything to include in the display because they don’t own a camera!

Colleen K. Pauwels, Director

JEOPARDY ANYONE?

You may think you’re ready for final exams, but are you ready for Jeopardy? While being a contestant on the ever-popular game show may never replace the practice of law as a viable career, it can certainly help pay the bills. True aficionados of Jeopardy may recall that the all-time highest money winner in the history of the show was none other than Chuck Forrest, a law student from Michigan, winning well over $100,000. So, if this law school thing doesn’t pan out for you, it’s something to keep in mind. In any case, the following are authentic Jeopardy questions and answers taken either from the home version (11th ed.) or in some cases, right from Alex Trebek’s mouth. The questions are listed elsewhere in the issue.

The category is: THE CONSTITUTION
And now for the answers:

($100) The name for the first ten amendments
($200) It’s the section before the Articles
($300) Of "When," "It," and "We," the 1st word
($400) The number of Articles in the Constitution
($500) He presides at Presidential impeachments

Pretty easy, huh? Now moving on to Double Jeopardy, the category is: SUPREME COURT JUSTICES
The answers are:

($200) Served as law clerk for Supreme Court Justice Robert Jackson in 1952
($400) Served as Counsel for the NAACP for over 20 years
($600) Co-authored The Federalist Papers prior to being named the first Chief Justice
($800) Defeated FDR’s son for the governorship of California in 1950
($1000) Credited with presenting the Court’s "clear and present danger" test in Schenk v. United States

How are you doing so far? And now the Final Jeopardy category is: FAMOUS QUOTES. Be sure to phrase your answer in the form of a question.

The answer is: "It is better that ten guilty persons escape than one innocent suffer."

(At this point, you have to imagine you’re hearing the Final Jeopardy jingle.)

Time’s up. So, is anyone ready for the Tournament of Champions?


Nonie Watt, Head of Technical Services

LAW LIBRARY POLICY CHANGES DURING FINAL EXAMS

As final exams approach, we thought it would be a good time to remind you of some policy changes that occur at the Law Library during exams. The most noticable change is the Library’s hours. The Library is open for extended hours beginning the weekend before exams. The Library will be open during the following hours:

Sat, Dec 7  8:00 a.m. - 12:00 midnight
Sun, Dec 8  11:00 a.m. - 2:00 a.m.
Mon.-Fri, Dec 9-13  7:30 a.m. - 2:00 a.m.
Sat, Dec 14  8:00 a.m. - 12:00 midnight
Sun, Dec 15  11:00 a.m. - 2:00 a.m.
Mon-Thur, Dec 16-19  7:30 a.m. - 2:00 a.m.
Fri, Dec 20  7:30 a.m. - 6:00 p.m.

You should also be aware that the loan period for hornbooks and nutshells change during exams. Because these books are in higher demand, we shorten the loan period from 24 hours to 4 hours. Please remember this as the fines accrue at the rate of $.60 per hour or $.01 per minute. It is easy to build up a large fine if you are not careful. Also, do not count on being able to renew reserve items during this time. If they are not in high demand there will be no problem. However, if your classmates are also trying to use these materials, you will not be able to renew them when they are due. Please plan for this possibility.

The Library maintains an exam file at the circulation desk. In some instances there are also sample answers. Not all faculty members place old exams on file. It is the individual faculty member’s choice as to whether his/her old exams are on reserve in the Library.

Good luck to you all!

Linda K. Fariss, Associate Director
CORRECTIONS

Hold everything! Last month’s newsletter contained an incorrect answer in the baseball quiz. I stated that the Cleveland Indians’ 111 victories were the most ever in one season by a major league team. Well, according to the Baseball Encyclopedia (and one of our readers, who alerted me to the fact) the Chicago Cubs won 116 games in 1906. I could claim this doesn’t count because the Cubs play in the National (that is, not quite major) League, or because they won their 116 victories in the dead ball era, or for some other shady reason. But I won’t. I stand corrected. Thanks for the info.

Ralph Gaebler,
Baseball Librarian (and sometimes Foreign & International Librarian)

WORKING THE HALLS

Look For These Recent Publications


Happy December Birthday to:
Professor Craig Bradley on the 5th;
Professor Lauren Robel on the 8th; and
Professor Ann Gellis on the 22nd.

Best wishes for a wonderful day!!!

Happy Holidays!