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JUMP START RETURNS!

After an extremely successful premiere during the spring semester of 1992, the "Jump Start" research program will return to the Law Library later on this spring. The program, designed by the Reference Librarians, will again work towards preparing law students for summer clerkships and the first year of practice. During last year's sessions, nearly 100 students learned the necessary research skills for dealing with materials such as legislative history, administrative law and the regulatory process, and computer-assisted legal research. This year will see a greater emphasis on practice materials and primary materials in different states.

Designed to address students' individual needs and prospective practice goals, the "Jump Start" classes are informal, small-group, research refresher and information sessions. The sessions will begin meeting in the Public Services Conference Room shortly after spring break. Students will be able to sign up for the sessions in the Reference Office during the first weeks of March. Notice of the "Jump Start" sessions will be posted around the Law School and in *Res Ipsa Loquitur.*

Following the successful formula established last year, each of the "Jump Start" sessions will begin with a brief review of the basic legal resources so that every student has a complete grasp of the legal research process. The librarians will also provide information about more specialized types of reference books, including practice aids and form books, which are not covered in the First Year Writing and Research classes. The "Jump Start" sessions will then focus on individual student problems and questions about legal research, with an emphasis on the type of practice student participants will be seeing in the summer. The Reference Librarians will also describe how the Law Library can continue to serve alumni through research assistance and the copying of hard-to-locate cases, briefs, articles, documents, etc...

If you have any questions about the "Jump Start" program, be sure to drop by the Reference Office and speak to me. I'd especially like to hear from those of you who already know in what jurisdiction you'll be working this summer and any special areas of law with which you'll be dealing. We plan to tailor the "Jump Start" sessions to your particular needs in order to make the program a continuing success.
NEW & NOTEWORTHY: A LEXICOGRAPHICAL LOOK AT LANGUAGE'S LATEST


When the American Heritage Publishing Company published the first edition of the AMERICAN HERITAGE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE (AHD1) in 1969 it was hailed as a breakthrough in dictionaries. Using a bold physical format with wide margins, numerous photographs, and few confusing dictionary symbols and abbreviations, the Dictionary provided users with an inviting visual environment. The physical appearance was backed with a content compiled by a "Usage Panel" that informed the reader "how the language should - and should not be used." In addition, the A-Z entries were preceded by a series of scholarly essays on topics ranging from the history of the English language to computers in language analysis. The entries were then followed by a 50 page appendix of Indo-European word roots.

With great anticipation, the Houghton Mifflin Company produced the 2d edition of the AHD in 1982. Unfortunately, the second edition of the AHD paled in comparison to the 1st edition. The revision was small in both words and size. Gone were many of the essays, the pages were reduced in size, and more abbreviations and symbols were used to reduce printing cost. As one reviewer put it: "In almost all ways, AHD2 was a husk of the original."

Give Houghton Mifflin credit though, they learned from their mistakes. On August 20, 1992 they introduced the AHD3 and have been praised ever since. The 3rd edition returns to its original large physical format (7.4 lbs), 16,000 new words and meanings have been added (e.g., birth parent, date rape, moonquake, wellness), the usage panel has grown to 173 members, and the essays and Indo-European roots appendix have been revised and returned. New to the 3rd edition is the inclusion of numerous regional words and meanings as well as lengthy notes describing their history and geographical distribution (check out the entry for HOOSIER).

The new executive editor, Ann H. Soukhanov, recently stated in an interview: "We really listened to our readers when developing the new edition. The new Dictionary is a reflection of what has happened in the language over the past ten years; it mirrors changes in society of that time." Despite its efforts to reflect the constant changes in the English language, the usage panel consistently walks a conservative line when advising the reader, with warnings such as "Non-Standard," "Informal," "Slang," and "Usage Problem." For an example, investigate the controversy surrounding the words FLAUNT and FLOUT.

The AHD3 is a return to the format and content that made the AHD1 one of the most praised reference works of its time. Sure to be found in almost any library (the Law Library has 3 copies), individuals may purchase the Dictionary at bookstores for $40.00.

Richard Vaughan,
Acquisitions & Serials Control Librarian

FAST-TRACKING IN THE CONGRESSIONAL INDEX

The 103rd Congress promises to be an interesting one with the possibility of many changes that will have an impact on us all. To track this new legislation the best source is the Congressional Index. The Congressional Index is a great resource to use for research on the status and history of legislation and other congressional information. Public bills and resolutions are indexed, listed, and summarized. The path that a bill takes through Congress is covered from introduction to final disposition. Information about members of Congress, committees and subcommittees, nominations, and treaties is also available.

Depending on one's research needs, the method in which the Congressional Index is used will vary. Volume one of the two volume looseleaf set contains information concerning the Senate. Volume two covers the House of Representatives. The index for both volumes is located in the first volume. Like other looseleaf services there are contents dividers for each organizational section.

Bills are indexed by subject as they are introduced in the Senate and House, providing access to other bill numbers for further research in related areas. Bills are
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also indexed under the name of the principal author or sponsor and includes the subject of the measure along with its number. Both the subject and author indexes are supplemented by the latest additions and current indexes providing the most recent information on a weekly basis.

New laws are listed by Public Law number, by bill number, by name of law, by name of the law amended, by subject, and by principal author or sponsor. Vetoes are reported by bill number.

Members of the Senate and House of Representatives are listed alphabetically with biographical information including party affiliation, Congressional District, home office address, terms of office, birth date, and information as to education, military service, occupation, and leadership position in Congress, as well as office address and telephone number. A related section includes standing, select, special, and joint committees alphabetically listed, with the jurisdiction and membership of each.

One of the most useful sections in each volume lists bills by date of introduction and number. The number of each measure is followed by a subject heading, the name of the author or sponsor and names of original cosponsors, a brief summary of the measure’s provisions, and the name of the committee to which the measure was assigned.

The status of a bill may be determined by consulting the status tables. These tables report on the bill’s progress providing in chronological order the current status of measures as well as a record of actions taken by Congress and the President. As a Congress progresses, latest additions and current status tables are used to supplement the main listings.

Full text of bills, committee reports, and laws are not available in the Congressional Index. However, you will find references to specific document numbers which will enable you to further your research in other sources.

Marianne Mason, Documents Librarian

SUPERSEDED CODES AND STATE SESSION LAWS

For this month in our discussion of the different specialty collections in the Law Library, I would like to examine the Superseded State Codes and State Session Laws which are shelved on the 3rd floor of the Library. This collection takes up most of the shelves in the back part of the 3rd floor along the windows that face the Fiji fraternity building. The collection is arranged alphabetically by the states and territories, and then within each state or territory the arrangement is usually the superseded code volumes first, and then the session laws.

Turning first to the Superseded State Codes, the items in this collection are the code volumes from the states and territories that are no longer up-to-date and have been replaced by more current volumes. However, we retain these volumes for historical and research purposes. The older volumes from the early years of statehood and during a state’s territorial status are shelved in the Rare Book Room. In addition, we retain the superseded administrative code volumes, superseded legal encyclopedia volumes, and other material that when it is current is shelved in the State Reference Collection. The one exception is the superseded volumes of the state digests. We do not keep these volumes—when a replacement volume for a digest is received, the superseded volume is discarded.

The State Session Laws are the other component of this collection. These, of course, are the laws as they are passed by a particular state’s legislature. Most of the early volumes in this set are also shelved in the Rare Book Room. In addition, starting in the early 1980s we began to cancel our subscriptions to the bound volumes of the different state’s session laws and by 1984 we had ceased receiving the current volumes for most states, replacing them with a microfiche version. We still receive session laws in the bound volumes for Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Kentucky, and New York.

As stated above, these collections are shelved on the 3rd floor of the library. If you wish to use a volume from these collections that is in the Rare Book Room, see a reference librarian.

Mike Maben, Cataloging Librarian
ALL ACTORS, BIG AND SMALL (SCREEN)

With the holiday season come and gone and a new year well underway, it’s time for another marginally-entertaining movie trivia quiz. Rather than the basic question-answer format, we’re going to do something a little different this time. The object of the quiz is to match a movie with a television show on the basis of a performer they both share. To complicate matters a bit, the performer will portray an attorney (or a judge) in at least one of the linked performances. To illustrate:

Perry Mason
Matlock
Rear Window
No Time for Sergeants

Raymond Burr appeared in both Perry Mason and Rear Window, Andy Griffith in both Matlock and No Time for Sergeants. See how easy this is! Each movie title listed in Column 1 will link to a television program in Column 2. You don’t necessarily have to give the name of the connecting actor but if you do, give yourself extra credit. Personally, I don’t really care how you keep score as there are no prizes anyway. We depleted our "Special Prize Fund" during the baby contest. Answers are on page 6.

MOVIES
1. Absence of Malice
2. The Accused
3. And Justice for All
4. The Andromeda Strain
5. Arthur
6. Bang the Drum Slowly
7. Body Heat
8. Diner
9. Perfect
10. Personal Best
11. The Three Amigos
12. Children of a Lesser God

TELEVISION
a. The Associates
b. Civil Wars
c. Evening Shade
d. L.A. Law
e. L.A. Law
f. Law and Order
g. Our House
h. Owen Marshall, Counselor-at-Law
i. Paper Moon (TV)
j. The Powers That Be
k. Reasonable Doubts
l. Slattery’s People

Nonie Watt,
Head of Technical Services

The Suggestion Box

(Each month in this space Associate Director Linda Fariss replies to suggestions received by the Library)

Suggestion: Horrendous noise level in Library. Too much whispering. No one read your article. Please post huge “Quiet” signs in red on front door of reading area and in stairwells. Have staff patrol for noise and throw out the party people.

Response: We agree with you that the noise level in the Library is unacceptable. In response to your request (and numerous other complaints), we have placed quiet signs on the door to the Library stacks area and we borrowed easels from the Law School to place signs on the stairwell. Unfortunately, we have had some problems with the signs being defaced and removed, but we will keep trying. Thanks for your suggestion.

Suggestion: Easels with quiet signs on them. Did you buy them especially for the quiet signs, or did you already have them?

Response: See previous answer.
THE OTHER EUROPE

Two months ago (Res Ipsa Loquitur, vol. 3, number 4), this column briefly described the origins of the Council of Europe in the aftermath of World War II, and the emergence of its special commitment to human rights. In this column, I shall describe the structure and documentation of the Council of Europe. All documents mentioned are available in the Library, and located on the second floor under the classification KJC.

The Council is composed of two main bodies, the Committee of Ministers and the Parliamentary Assembly. The former is the executive body of the Council, administering the secretariat and communicating directly with member nations. However, the Committee of Ministers is in reality the legislative body of the Council as well. It is responsible for adopting new policies, promulgating new conventions, reforming the structure of the Council, etc. The Parliamentary Assembly has no direct legislative power at all; this fact is revealed in its former name, the Consultative Assembly. Its power is, and has always been, strictly advisory. In the words of Article 22 of the Statute of the Council of Europe, it "shall present its conclusions in the form of recommendations, to the Committee of Ministers."

Despite the indirect nature of its power, the Parliamentary Assembly is an important organ of the Council. First of all, its members are apportioned among the participating states, and they are expected to represent the views of the nations from which they come. In contrast, the diplomats who form the Committee of Ministers are expected to represent the interests of the Council, and not those of their respective nations. More important, the Assembly has always been regarded as the sounding-board of European public opinion, even as a means of formulating, as well as expressing, that opinion. Thus, its will is not treated lightly.

The Parliamentary Assembly adopts three types of legislation. First, it passes recommendations, which are directed to the Committee of Ministers, and advise it to take a certain action. Second, it passes resolutions, which call for no action, but merely express the views of the Assembly. Finally, it adopts opinions, which express its views on matters which have been referred to it by the Committee of Ministers. All of these forms of legislation are printed in a series entitled Texts Adopted by the Assembly. In addition to this series, the Library also has the Assembly's Official Report of Debates and its Documents and Working Papers. The former has a non-cumulative subject/speaker index, the latter a non-cumulative classified title index.

As the executive branch of the Council, the Committee of Ministers publishes a number of serial and monographic documents. Most important among these are various collections of official texts and their background preparatory documents. A good example of this type of document is the eight volume Travaux Préparatoires of the Convention on Human Rights. The Committee also publishes a semi-annual Human Rights Information Sheet, in which one can determine which countries have acceded to which protocols of the Convention. This publication has no index, but includes a detailed table of contents.

The Committee of Ministers and the Parliamentary Assembly were established by the Statute of the Council of Europe. The Convention on Human Rights established two other very important Council institutions, the Commission on Human Rights and the Court of Human Rights. The Commission screens several thousand human rights complaints each year, determines which of them raise justiciable issues under the Convention, and acts as a court of first instance in those that do. Its decisions in these cases are reported in the Decisions and Reports. The Commission is also charged with trying to obtain an amicable settlement of justiciable disputes before they reach the judgment stage.

The Commission has the choice of referring its judgments to the Court of Human Rights or not. If it does not refer its decision, it is up to the Committee of Ministers to determine whether or not the Convention has been violated. Only then are the Commission’s judgment, and the Committee’s final decision, released to the public. If the Commission does refer its judgment to the Court of Human Rights, the Court will analyze the case in light of the Commission’s report, and take fresh
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evidence as necessary. The Court’s final decision is printed in its Judgments and Decisions. Pleadings are printed in a separate series, entitled Pleadings, Oral Arguments, and Documents. Currently, only the Commission, or a state party, can refer a case to the Court of Human Rights. Individuals who are parties cannot do so.

Finally, it should be mentioned that the judgments of the Commission and the Court of Human Rights are published commercially in European Human Rights Reports. This set is published bi-monthly, and replaced by an annual bound volume that includes a detailed subject index. This is the best source to use for locating Commission and Court decisions.

WORKING THE HALLS

Congratulations to the winners of the You Must Have Been A Beautiful Baby! Baby Picture Contest. The Faculty/Staff winners were determined by a drawing since both people got 29 correct. First Place went to Jodi Graham, in the Library; and Second Place went to Professor Cathy Crosson. The Student prizes went to Jennifer Lang, winning first and Maile Hirota, for second. We would like to thank Nick’s, Tina’s Cuisine, Garcia’s Pizza, and Dagwood’s for donating the prizes. We are grateful for their generosity.

Recent Faculty Publications:


Happy Birthday to all those born in February!!

Pat Clark in Admissions on February 1st; Judy Goodwin in Admissions and Nonie Watt in the Library on the 7th; Kevin Butterfield in the Library on the 15th; and Professor Julia Lamber on the 27th.

Hope you all have (or had) a great day!!