COMPUTER CLUSTER UPDATE

by Will Sadler

NEW PRINTER ORDERED

An HP Laserjet IVsi, capable of postscript and duplex printing, has been ordered for the computing clusters. This new printer will replace the currently out of commission HP Laserjet III in 208D.

MACINTOSH COMPUTER INSTALLED

A single Macintosh computer is now available in the smaller of the two computing clusters (Computer Room 208D). At present, it is possible to print from it to the HP Laserjet IIIsi in the larger room (Computer Lab 208B). As soon as the new printer arrives it will be possible to obtain a printout in the room itself.

Using the Macintosh may pose some difficulties because there is only one machine. Please don't use it to read VAX email or to accomplish a task that can be easily be done on one of the other machines. If you need Macintosh access and our single Mac is unavailable you can get access to one in Lindley Hall or the Student Building.

WINDOWS SOFTWARE

Be sure and watch for notices about Windows availability from the Law School Menu in the cluster. We hope to have Windows installed and working by the beginning of March.

Along with Windows we will be providing access to windows versions of LEXIS, WESTLAW, CELLO,

which is a WorldWideWeb browser from Cornell Law School, and a Folio Views hypertext version of several legal resources, including the Uniform Commercial Code and the Constitution, from the Legal Information Institute. Watch the menus in the computing clusters for an announcement!

WORLDWIDEWEB

If you haven't seen it yet, start up Windows from the UCS menus and launch Mosaic. Mosaic is a WorldWideWeb client from the National Supercomputing Center at the University of Illinois. What is the World Wide Web? The Web is a means of accessing all of the resources of the Internet through a hypertext graphical user interface. Not only can you get documents from all over the world, but you can easily retrieve and view graphics within those documents.

The Law School runs a WWW server which provides access to a variety of legal information on the Internet. Recent additions include an online version of the Global Legal Studies Journal and the Federal Communications Law Journal.
If you are interested in the WorldWideWeb see Jackie in the computing center for more information.

**SHAPE OF THINGS TO COME?**

Here's another first for California. It is a first that could make other states, including Indiana, sit up and take notice. On January 21, 1994 matters pending before the California Legislature became available over Internet.

**AB 1624** (Chapter 1235/Statutes of 1993) required that legislative information be made available to the public "by way of the largest nonproprietary, non-profit cooperative public computer network." According to the National Conference of State Legislatures, California is the first state in the nation to offer almost all of its public legislative, statutory and constitutional information via the Internet, free of charge by the state.

AB 1624 required that for each current legislative session, the following information be made available over Internet:

- The legislative calendar
- The schedule of legislative committee hearings
- A list of matters pending on the floors of both houses
- The text of each bill introduced, including each amended, enrolled, and chaptered form of each bill
- The history of each bill introduced and amended
- The status of each bill introduced and amended
- All bill analyses prepared by legislative committees in connection with each bill
- All vote information concerning each bill
- Any veto message concerning a bill
- The California Codes
- The California Constitution
- All statutes enacted on or after January 1, 1993

There are five directories (Dailyfile, Bill, Code, Constitution, and Statute) within this database and each as its own README file containing helpful information regarding the directory contents and how they are best utilized. You may ftp anonymously to the public access computer by entering the "open" ftp command and the following address: leginfo.public.ca.gov

I have the step by step instructions in my office if you are interested in exploring this resource.

Marianne Mason,
Documents Librarian

**SPORTS TRIVIA: A REMATCH**

Last fall there appeared in *Res Ipsa Loquitur* a quiz that involved matching baseball terms with their corresponding legal definitions. Since it was such a hit (okay, maybe "hit" isn't the right word), we decided to commemorate the NFL playoffs and recent Super Bowl with a similar quiz using football terms this time. I considered making this a basketball quiz, but it was difficult finding legal definitions for "lay-up" and "dribble". Answers appear on page 4.

1. Back A. Felony or misdemeanor
2. Block B. Legal principle to be drawn from the opinion of the court
3. Defense C. To indorse; to sign by way of acceptance or approval
4. Holding D. Act of breaking, infringing, or transgressing the law
5. Intercept E. Person appointed by a court to preserve property of a debtor
6. Line F. Evidence offered by accused to defeat criminal charge
7. Offense G. Money paid as a form of punishment for doing some act which is prohibited
8. Pass H. Boundary or division between two estates
9. Receiver I. Large amount of stock or bonds sold as a unit in a single trade
10. Touch J. To agree to or enact a bill or resolution by a legislative body
11. Violation K. Aural acquisition of any wire or oral communication through the use of an electronic device
12. Penalty L. In marine insurance law, to stop at a port

Nonie Watt,
Head of Technical Services
NEW & NOTEWORTHY: ABA ARCHIVES

American Bar Association.

While library users often shy away from using microfilm, filming documents often allows a library to obtain materials that would otherwise not be available. Such is the case with the new ABA Archives microfiche collection that the library has just obtained.

Billed as the "most important legal research collection ever assembled," the William S. Hein Company has microfilmed the American Bar Association's complete collection of published and unpublished documents produced between 1878 and 1990. The original documents are housed in the ABA's Archives Research Library at the Northwestern University School of Law Library. When filming is complete, later this year, the collection will consist of 25,000 fiche. The Law Library has received the first three shipments of this collection and, upon processing them, will be moving them to the second floor microform collection. If you would like to see any of the fiche before they are processed, please speak to a Reference Librarian.

The collection includes ABA annual reports, speeches and addresses, monographs, handbooks, directories, yearbooks, journals, newsletters, law reviews, section proceedings and committee reports. The fiche collection also includes sections and forum publications as well as general association reports from the constitutionally established units; including the Assembly, Board of Governors, and the House of Delegates.

Each fiche has a header across the top which includes the title of the document, the number of pages filmed on the document, the number of fiche the document is filmed on, and the classification number of the document. Fiche will be arranged by the classification number. A paper guide, listing all entries by title, subject, and catalog number, will be available in the Media Center.

Dick Vaughan,
Acquisitions & Serials Control Librarian

DISPLAY CASE—STATE LAWS IN OTHER LANGUAGES

There has been a display of state session laws published in languages other than English in the library display case for the past month. All of these books are from the 19th century and illustrate the fact that the issue of bilingual laws is not a recent phenomenon. Rather it is an issue that numerous states dealt with during the 19th century.

The Suggestion Box

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

Suggestion: Availability of bound periodicals - they are never on the shelf when you need them. Stop allowing patrons to check them out to their carrels or shorten the duration of the time they may keep the books once checked out.

Response: I realize that it is inconvenient and frustrating when materials that you need are not on the shelf. But, unlike books, we do limit the circulation of periodicals to carrels and faculty offices. This allows them to be more readily accessible to all of our patrons while accommodating the research needs of the faculty and carrel holders. It is permissible for you to go to a carrel and use the periodical there, or to remove it long enough to photocopy an article. Remember that when an item is charged to a carrel, the carrel number appears in the online catalog with the circulation information. Of course, you may also recall the periodical if you wish to check it out to your carrel.

Suggestion: Need Paper Clips! Get 'em!

Response: We already supply tape and staples for our patrons. With our limited supplies budget, we are not likely to begin providing paper clips for the entire student body in the near future. Thanks for the suggestion.
The first state is Indiana. Indiana published its Revised Statutes in German in 1853, and then published the session laws in German for the 1858 special session/1859 regular session, the 1861 session, and the 1867 session. In the first two instances, the General Assembly specifically appropriated money to publish these laws in German. For 1861, the appropriation was part of a larger appropriations bill, and in 1867 the General Assembly did not pass any specific law authorizing it.

Another interesting state is Colorado. Colorado chose to publish its session laws in three languages—English, Spanish, and German. When Colorado was admitted to the Union in 1876, it did so with the provision that it would publish laws in these three languages until 1900. This was done with the Spanish version, but the German version ceased after 1881.

Louisiana has a rich heritage of publishing laws in multiple languages. Here the other language was French, due to the population of Cajuns and other French speakers that came during the time that France controlled Louisiana. The territorial and later state governments published laws in both English and French up to the Civil War. After the war, the carpetbagger government ceased this practice.

New Mexico also had a long history of publishing laws in multiple languages. New Mexico published its session laws in English and Spanish up to 1949, longer than any other state. Spanish was so prevalent in the early years of the territory, that frequently the session laws state that the English version of the law was "translated from the original Spanish."

California is the final state highlighted in the display. Upon becoming a state in 1850, California published its session laws in both Spanish and English. The Spanish version typically was an abridged version of the English volume. This practice was continued until California adopted a new constitution in 1873, which prohibited this practice.

If you are interested in viewing any of these volumes that the Law Library holds, please see a reference librarian. These volumes are housed in the Rare Book Room.

Ralph Gaebler,
Foreign and International Librarian

and

Mike Maben,
Cataloging Librarian

SPORTS TRIVIA ANSWERS

Answers: 1-C, 2-I, 3-F, 4-B, 5-K, 6-H, 7-A, 8-J, 9-E, 10-L, 11-D, 12-G

Chris Zonkel on the 3rd floor on the 18th;
Professor Roger Dworkin on the 19th;
Jackie Hickey in the Library on the 22nd;
Professor Alex Tanford on the 23rd;
Library Director Colleen Pauwels on the 25th;
Phyllis Kenworthy in the Community Legal Clinic and Professor Aviva Orenstein on the 27th.

Happy February Birthday to:

Pat Clark in Admissions on February 1st;
Mary Edwards in the Library on the 4th;
Nonie Watt in the Library on the 7th;
Bill Goveia, Computer Support Technician, on the 11th;
Kevin Butterfield in the Library on the 15th; and
Professor Julia Lamber on the 27th.

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