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ACCESS THE INTERNET!

There are many sources of federal and state legal information on the Internet (also called the "Information Superhighway") such as the United States Code, the Congressional Record, the Code of Federal Regulations, recent Supreme Court opinions and White House press releases.

Students already have access to the Internet through the Law Library Computer Center and their UCS computing accounts. If you do not have a UCS username and password, ask Jackie Hickey in the Media Center or call UCS Help at 855-6789 for more information. One major Internet resource is called World Wide Web. You do not need a UCS account to try the windows version in the Law Library Computer Center.

The World Wide Web (WWW) is a system which has been developed to allow users to find, retrieve, save and print information found on the Internet. WWW computer programs provide 'links' between the words on the WWW page and information resources on the Internet. These information sources can be text files, pictures, and other graphics. Users can access information by following the 'links' provided or by going directly going to the resource using Uniform Resource Locators (URL). A sample URL is: http://thomas.loc.gov. The term http:// stands for Hypertext Transport Protocol, which is the method the Web uses to transport data. The remainder of the entry is the Internet address. The http designation usually means that you are accessing a WWW document. The URL system also allows you to access other Internet resources such as gophers (distinguished from WWW mainly by the fact that it arranges information only in menu hierarchies while any word on a WWW screen can be a link to information) by typing gopher://[address].

There are several WWW programs, generally called 'web browsers,' which can be used to display WWW pages. I will briefly discuss accessing information in one windows-based browser called Netscape. If you have a USC username and password, you can also dial to the University's EZINFO service from home and access a Dos based browser (no graphics) called LYNX. For more information about dialing into EZINFO from home using a modem contact either myself or Jackie Hickey. A hands-on demonstration of EZINFO will be given on Feb. 9 from 4-5:30pm in the Media Center. A demonstration on Netscape will be given in the Media Center on Feb. 16 from 2:30-4:00. Sign-up sheets for both are in the Media Center.

To access Netscape in the Computer Center, do the following: 1) At the UCS main menu, use the down arrow key to highlight "Departmental Servers" (will be on the second screen), and press [enter]; 2) highlight the option "Law School" and press [enter]; 3) Highlight "Start Windows," and press [enter], 4) Press [enter] at the "Do you want to reassign this search drive?Y"; 5) Type "Y" at the "Are these settings ok?" prompt.
6) Read the windows file management guidelines and press [enter]; and 7) Type "Y" or "N" as you desire at the "do you want to login to your student locker?" prompt. You should now see the IULaw Windows menu. Find the icon which says "Netscape" and click on it.

Once you click on the Netscape icon, you will be taken to the IULaw Web page. Click on the "Open" box at the top of the screen or select the FILE menu, and then select OPEN LOCATION to access a resource directly for which you have URL. You can use the mouse to select and click on (underlined) links to other resources on the Internet. Use the left and right arrow boxes at the top of the screen to move back and forth between web pages. Click on the house icon to go back to the IULaw Home Page. To save the address of the web page you are looking at, select "Bookmark," from the top of the screen, and then select "add bookmark." Any time you select "bookmark," the address you saved should appear. Highlighting the address and clicking on it should take you to the resource without having to retype the Internet address. Finally, select "File," to get a choice of printing or saving a document. I suggest that you access the excellent tutorial (choose the GUIDE TOUR button) that comes with the program to get more information on using Netscape.

I suggest starting out by exploring the Law School home page. Great places to start are the "Subject Index for Law from the WWW Virtual Library," and the "Legal Researcher's Internet Toolkit." If you wish to practice connecting to sources directly, try: http://www.house.gov (House of Representatives -- select "Laws" for the full text of the United States Code and their excellent "Internet Law Library," which includes links to resources by legal subject area), http://thomas.loc.gov (see Marianne Mason’s article in this issue), http://lcweb.loc.gov (Library of Congress Web Site -- note option "LCMARVEL," which includes links to many federal government agencies), http://www.law.cornell.edu (see the options "information arranged by subject," and "information arranged by type or source,"), http://www.whitehouse.gov, and the Virtual Law Reference Desk at http://law.wuacc.edu/washlaw/reflaw/reflaw.html.

If you would like more information, there are many books on the Internet in print. You can get a list of the Internet books available in the Law Library by doing the following search in IUCAT: k=internet and bw. Please feel free to contact me if you would like more information about accessing materials via the Internet.

BOOK OF THE MONTH


This book is a study of crime and the criminal justice system in America from the founding of the colony at Jamestown in 1606 to the restoration of the monarchy with Charles II in 1660. The study covers the seven jurisdictions established in colonial America prior to 1660 and still in existence in 1660—Massachusetts Bay, Plymouth, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Haven, Maryland, and Virginia. During this time the colonies and the people who lived there were virtually free to develop their own legal systems, including courts, criminal laws, and punishments. How they responded to this challenge, what legal institutions were founded, and how these compared to what was in England during this time period is the focus of the book.

The key concept discussed by the author concerns the "reception" theory. This theory holds that early American law was "crude and primitive, an invention of necessity." [p. 145]. Throughout the book, Chapin seeks to discredit that theory, and replace the noun "reception" with the verb "carry." He contends that "[e]migrating Englishmen brought the law in their baggage... The law that colonists installed in the new jurisdictions was the result of conscious choice. The process of selecting from the old materials showed an awareness of the duality of the common law." [p. 146].

Chapin begins his discussion with the basis of a criminal justice system—the sources of criminal law that were used in the colonies. Chapin discusses three main sources—English, indigenous, and Biblical. He shows how the colonists drew heavily on English law for crimes against the person and misconduct, indigenous for crimes against property, and more of a mixture of all three for sexual crimes. This illustrates a major point of the author, that "traditional English law would be followed if it was perceived to be rational and just. The new environment did not stimulate change for its own sake." [p. 7-8]. He also points out that when the colonists did choose to modify English law, they usually did so in the form of leniency, particularly in the area of property crimes. At this time, many property crimes carried the death penalty in England, but the colonists chose to eliminate this from their criminal code. This also becomes a major theme discussed in the book: the
colonists made conscious decisions concerning their criminal laws and procedures, seeking to improve them over what was done in England.

Chapin also discusses modes of expressing the law, specifically either by judicial usage (i.e. common law) or positive law (laws enacted by a legislature). He points out that the colonists brought the English common law with them, but that over the years the ratio between common law and positive law changed, reflecting the activity of colonial legislative bodies. However, this varied by colony. The New England colonies tended to have lower percentages of criminal law defined by common law, while Virginia and Maryland had very high percentages.

Chapin then goes on to discuss judicial proceedings, courts and officers, and crimes, constantly comparing England with the colonial systems. Chapin finds that the colonial courts were much more efficient than English courts; more equitable than the English courts in the passing and execution of justice; and that "if the success of a criminal justice system is judged by the rate of recidivism, all the colonial jurisdictions receive high marks... [T]he rate of recidivism was virtually nil." [p. 142].

I found this book to be an excellent discussion of both the colonial criminal justice system and the English criminal justice system during the 17th century. I highly recommend the book.

Michael Maben
Cataloging Librarian

"IN THE SPIRIT OF THOMAS JEFFERSON..."

Federal legislative information is now available on the Internet through "THOMAS", a new database developed by the Library of Congress. THOMAS is the most interesting and useful development in accessing legislative information in recent memory. This database is well organized and easy to use with new documents added daily. Introduced on January 5, 1995, THOMAS provides the full-text of all versions of House and Senate bills for the 103rd and 104th Congress, the House calendar, daily committee activities, and will soon provide the full-text of the Congressional Record. One may search by using key words or by bill number.

The THOMAS Internet address is: http://thomas.loc.gov (See the article by Yolanda Jones in this issue of RIL describing access to the Internet.) THOMAS also serves as a gateway to the C-Span, Senate, and House Web Servers. The House Server contains a wealth of legislative information about members, committees, and organizations of the House and other government sources. The current United States Code is also available through the House Server, as is the Congressional Record for the 103rd Congress.

Marianne Mason,
Documents Librarian

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The Suggestion Box

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

Suggestion: Copiers: students were not given sufficient notice as to the new copy card system and the opportunity to exchange copy cards. Offer a second exchange opportunity at a future date with better warning. Thanks.

Response: I apologize for the short notice. The installation of the new copy card readers was handled by the Copy Machines Department on campus. We had arranged to have the new copy card system installed on Thursday of the first week of class and to have the exchange done on the same day, giving us enough time to announce the exchange. However, there was a misunderstanding and the new card system was installed the week before classes began. The copy card exchange was then rescheduled for Monday afternoon so that law students would not have to wait nearly a week without copy cards that worked in the readers. Many students did get their cards exchanged during this time. Unfortunately, they were only willing to set up a table here one time. You can, however, still exchange your card at Ballantine 544 or Main Library 043. On a positive note, a new copy card regenerator has been installed in the student lounge so you will no longer have to go to the Main Library to replenish your copy card.
**LAWYERS IN LOVE**

When they are not presenting compelling and emotional closing arguments or springing surprise witnesses on their opponents, attorneys in films and in fiction frequently engage in extracurricular activities of a romantic nature. To celebrate the month of love and romance, the following quiz takes a look at that other side of lawyers. Match the following descriptions with the film titles listed below.

1. Attorney's "significant other" purposely withholds crucial evidence in multimillion dollar products liability case.

2. Nice young couple finds the road to success may be paved with deception, greed and perhaps murder.

3. Defense attorney becomes romantically involved with his seductive and potentially dangerous client/murder suspect.

4. Relationship between a law professor and his student ends in a tragic and explosive manner.

5. Smooth talking detective meets no-nonsense D.A. to investigate possible police corruption (among other things).

6. Defense attorney must defend his family when a disgruntled psychopathic former client shows up.

7. Auto mechanic/lawyer and his leather-clad girlfriend head south to try his first case.

8. A deputy prosecutor goes on trial for the murder of his lover in a case where the truth is not always what it seems.


10. Misguided lawyer becomes involved with a sensuous and mysterious married woman in a plot to kill her husband.

**CHOICES**

- a. My Cousin Vinny
- b. Presumed Innocent
- c. Cape Fear
- d. Criminal Law
- e. The Pelican Brief
- f. Body Heat
- g. Suspect
- h. The Firm
- i. Burden of Proof
- j. Class Action
- k. Adam’s Rib
- l. Jagged Edge
- m. Body of Evidence
- n. The Verdict
- o. The Big Easy

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**WORKING THE HALLS**

Welcome to two staff members:

Dave Hecht, Systems Coordinator; and Cory Clidinst, Development Office Secretary.

Congratulations to Cataloging Librarian Mike Maben and his wife, Sheila, who are the proud parents of Andrew Aaron. He was born December 16th weighing 5 lbs., 6 oz., and was 18 inches long.

Happy February Birthday to:

Pat Clark in the Admissions Office on February 1st;

Dave Hecht in the Library on the 2nd; Mary Edwards in the Library on the 4th; Nonie Watt in the Library on the 7th; Bill Goveia in the Library the 11th; Marna Hostetter in the Library on the 13th; Cory Clidinst in the Development Office on the 17th; Professor Julia Lamber on the 27th; and Yolanda Jones in the Library on the 28th.

Hope you all have a great day!!!