Library Catalog, Interlibrary Loans, and other Library Information
Westlaw: Tips and Tricks
Secondary Sources in Print and Online
Other Library Databases
Finding Law Reviews: HeinOnline
Dockets on Bloomberg Law
Searching
LIBRARY CATALOGS
Catalogs

CamelCat

Law school and undergraduate library resources. Available on the law library webpage.

WorldCat

Resources from libraries around the world. Available on the law library’s database page or by its direct link: http://www.worldcat.org/
Interlibrary Loan

Interlibrary loan information is found on the library’s webpage.

Click on the Book Request link and fill out the form. You will be contacted when your book arrives.
Research Strategies Using Westlaw Edge

- Searching and Filtering
- “Seen” and “Foldered”
- Foldering
- KeyNumbers and KeyCite
- Annotating a Bibliography
- Sharing
The Best of Boolean

- And
- Or
- /s /n: all empricial /s
  - (data or research)
- ATLEASTn():
  - ATLEAST25(empirical)
- %: clears out the garbage
  - adv: reorganize and company and "avoid contract" % bankruptcy

Pre-Filtering

- Saves clicks (pre-filters aren’t cleared)
- Better field search options

Field Searches

- TI()—words in title
- AU()—author
- JU()—judge

Boolean Searching
The Google Bar is for rookies.
CASE LAW
Finding Case Law Using the Westlaw KeyNumbers & KeyCite
2 Negligence

In order to recover for injuries sustained in a slip-and-fall action, an invitee must prove: (1) that owner/occupier had actual or constructive knowledge of the hazard, and (2) that invitee lacked knowledge of the hazard despite the exercise of ordinary care due to actions or conditions within the control of the owner/occupier.

1 Case that cites this headnote

3 Negligence

In cases where plaintiff alleges that she fell because of slippery wax that defendant placed on floor, plaintiff may make out a cause of action by showing an act or omission on the part of defendant which was the proximate cause of her injury and which could not have been avoided by plaintiff through exercise of ordinary care.

4 Negligence

In cases where plaintiff slips and falls, allegedly due to defendant’s negligence in maintaining highly waxed and slippery floor, proof of nothing more than occurrence of the fall is insufficient to establish defendant’s negligence; thus, plaintiff must, at a minimum, show that defendant was negligent either in the materials he used in treating floor or in application of them.
1. H.J. Wings and Things v. Goodman
   Headnote: Customer failed to show existence of a hazardous condition that caused her to fall, and therefore customer could not recover from restaurant in premises liability action stemming from slip and fall, where, although customer speculated that she fell because the floor was heavily waxed, as it appeared to be “really slippery and shiny looking,” customer did not see any foreign substance on the floor, and restaurant provided unrefuted evidence showing that it did not use wax on its floors.
   3 Cases that cite this legal issue.

2. Perkins v. Compass Group Use, Inc.
   Headnote: Even if hospital employee fell on an area of the floor mopped by housekeeper, there was no evidence that using germicide on bio spill and then mopping floor with warm water did not comply with applicable standard of care, as was required for employee to demonstrate that hospital’s cleaning services independent contractor was negligent in the application of the warm water to the floor, under Georgia premises liability law.
   1 Case that cites this legal issue.


3. Sadduth v. Young
   Headnote: In cases where plaintiff alleges that she fell because of slippery wax that defendant placed on floor, plaintiff may make out a cause of action by showing an act or omission on the part of defendant which was the proximate cause of her injury and which could not have been avoided by plaintiff through exercise of ordinary care.
   Document Preview: REAL PROPERTY - Premises Liability. Assistant failed to show that floor constituted dangerous condition that employer had knowledge of.
Plessy v. Ferguson

Supreme Court of the United States  May 18, 1896  163 U.S. 537  16 S.Ct. 1138  41 L.Ed. 256 (Approx. 11 pages)

Citing References (9,731)  Table of Authorities

Content types

Cases  687
Trial Court Orders  1
Administrative Decisions & Guidance  21
Secondary Sources  7,301
Appellate Court Documents  1,447
Trial Court Documents  274

All Results  9,731

Filter

Search within results

1. Rosa and Raymond Parks Institute for Self Development v. Target Corp.
   Overruling Recognized by NEGATIVE


   TORTS - Privacy. Qualified privilege to report on matters in public interest applied to retailer's use of name and likeness of important Civil Rights figure.

   ...had passed since the Supreme Court issued Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, 347 U.S. 483, 74 S.Ct. 686, 98 L.Ed. 873 (1954), invalidating Plessy v. Ferguson, 163 U.S. 537, 16 S.Ct. 1138, 41 L.Ed. 256 (1896), and its separate-but-equal doctrine, change was slow to arrive in Alabama...

2. Lynch by Lynch v. Alabama

   Overruling Recognized by NEGATIVE

   2011 WL 13186739, *1+, N.D.Ala., (NO. CV 08-S-450-NE)

   Topic I. INTRODUCTION —— A. The Centrality of Race —— B.
Secondary Sources

**Primary Sources** are the law. Statutes, Case law, and administrative regulations are primary sources. **Secondary Sources** interpret the law. These include treatises, legal encyclopedias, law journal articles, etc.

Secondary sources provide explanations and commentary on the law. These resources are *not* authoritative, but can provide great background information.
Secondary Sources

Treatises, looseleafs, and manuals are all in-depth secondary sources prepared by experts on any given topic.

**Treatises**
- *North Carolina Practice Series*
- Treatises are the most in-depth, they are usually found in multivolume sets, and are academic in nature.

**Looseleafs**
- Looseleafs are usually more practitioner oriented and tend to be the most current resource because they can be updated periodically throughout the year.

**Manuals**
- Manuals (sometimes called “Practice Guides, “Answer Books,” etc.) are even more practice-oriented and focus not only on the black-letter law, but also on the specifics of “how-to.” Usually contain forms.
Secondary Sources

Nutshells

“The Law in a Nutshell”

Nutshells are small summaries of the law written in an easy-to-understand manner. Use a Nutshell when you are in unfamiliar territory and need a basic understanding of the legal concepts involved in your topic... especially if you need it fast!
How to Locate:

For print resources, use the catalog on the library homepage. Secondary sources can also be found online. Westlaw and Lexis Advance have extensive collections of treatises.
Georgetown Treatise Finder available at https://guides.ll.georgetown.edu/home/treatise-finders
Westlaw Secondary Sources
Secondary Sources (2,540)

Click Scope icon for coverage information.

Filtered Publications
  - Jurisprudence & Encyclopedias, Texts & Treatises

1 - 100  0-9  A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

- The 401(k) Handbook
- 50 State Construction Lien & Bond Law
- ABA Annotated Model Rules of Professional Conduct
- ABA Ethics Opinions
- ABA Model Rules for Lawyer Disciplinary Enforcement

Westlaw Secondary Sources
Results Within Sources: "Antitrust Law - Areeda and Hovenkamp" (1) | Clear search

Narrow By

- Category
  - Secondary Materials 1
  - Jurisdiction
    - U.S. Federal 1
- Practice Areas & Topics
  - Antitrust & Trade Law 1
- Publisher
  - Aspen Publishers, Inc. 1

Antitrust Law - Areeda and Hovenkamp **

Table of Contents - Antitrust Law - Areeda and Hovenkamp

* Additional charges will apply - search at no charge
** Contains restricted documents - search prohibited

Lexis Advance Secondary Sources
Don’t forget... if you have questions or need help, we are here all summer.