

Introduction to Library Resources

Gallagher Law Library
September 21, 2015



Goals

- Basic introduction to the Law Library
 - Policies
 - Resources
- Find primary law materials in the Law Library
- Find secondary sources in the Law Library

Need Help? Ask a Reference Librarian!

Email lawref@uw.edu

Visit the Reference Office

Call 206-543-6794

Attend librarian office hours or schedule an individual appointment

<http://tiny.cc/askGallagher>

University of Washington Gallagher Law Library Website

<http://lib.law.washington.edu/>

<http://lib.law.washington.edu/gradstudents.html>

Start Here!



Finding Books & Materials in the Law Library

- Law Library Catalog:
<http://lib.law.washington.edu>

- A Browser's Guide to the Reference Area

A Browser's Guide to the Reference Area

Administrative Law – KF5402
Admiralty/Maritime – KF1100
Agency – KF1314
ALR 3d, 4th, 5th – KF132
ALR Fed. – KF105
Alternative Dispute Resolution – KF9084
American Jurisprudence 2d (Am.Jur. 2d) – KF154
Antitrust Law – KF1645
Banking Law – KF971
Bankruptcy – KF1501
Black's Law Dictionary – dictionary stands, KF156
The Bluebook: A Uniform System of Citation – KF245
Career Planning – KF299
Chinese Law – KNQ
Civil Procedure – KF8841
Class Actions – KF8896
Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) – KF70
Comparative Law – K560
Conflict of Laws – KF400
Congressional Record – KF35
Congressional Reports – J66
Constitutional Law – KF4502
Contracts – KF801
Copyright Law – KF2991
Corporations – KF1384
Corpus Juris Secundum (CJS) – KF154
Court Rules (federal) – KF8820
(state) – KFA-KFW
(Washington) – KFW529
Criminal Law – KF9219
Criminal Procedure – KF9619
Deskbooks (Washington) – KFW
Dictionaries (English) – PE1625 & dictionary stand

Locating Print Resources

- Law Library Catalog
- Research Guides
- Location in the Law Library
 - Reference Area
 - Classified/Compact Stacks

Locating Online Resources

- Access is often restricted to UW students
 - **“UW Restricted”**
 - Some require your UW NetID & Password
 - Some require special passwords
 - LexisNexis, Westlaw, Bloomberg Law

What is Primary Law?

Statement of "the law" from bodies with law-making authority

Review: Three Branches of Government

- Legislative
- Executive
- Judicial



How Do These Branches Make Law?

- Legislative Branch (Congress):
 - Legislature: Statutes, Acts
- Executive Branch:
 - President or Governor: Signs or vetoes laws
 - Administrative Agencies: Rules or Regulations
- Judicial Branch:
 - Courts: Judicial Opinions (also called Cases, Opinions, Case law)

**Federal
Government**
(created by
U.S. Constitution)

Legislative

Judicial

Executive

Statutes

Court Opinions
(also called cases)

**Administrative
Regulations**
(pursuant to
statutory authority)

State Governments
(created by state constitutions)

Legislative

Judicial

Executive

Statutes

Court Opinions
(also called cases)

Administrative Regulations
(pursuant to statutory authority)

Federal Statutes

- Laws passed by Congress: House and Senate AND signed by President
- First published in Statutes at Large as "Public Laws"
- Then published in United States Code and arranged by subject



State Statutes

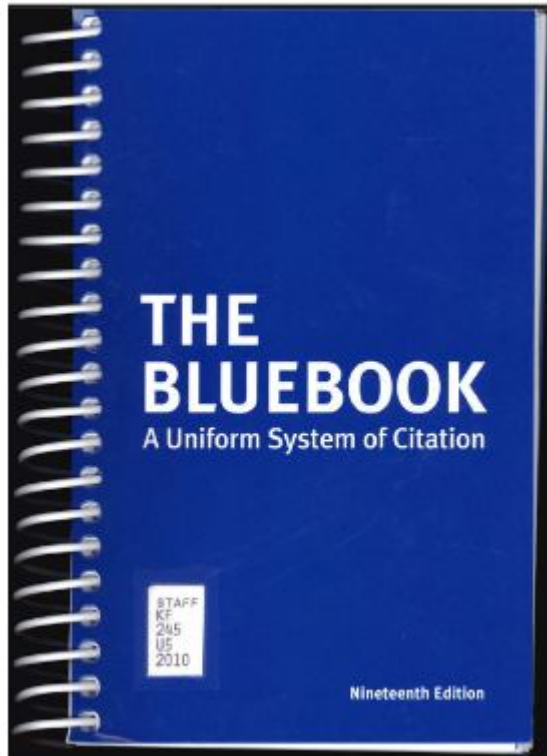
- State Legislature: Passed by House and Senate and signed by Governor
- First published chronologically as "Session Laws"
- Then published in Codes by subject
 - **Revised Code of Washington ("RCW")**

How Do You Find Primary Law?

- In print in the library
 - United States Code Annotated
 - United States Code
 - Code of Federal Regulations

 - Revised Code of Washington
 - Washington Administrative Code

Legal Citations



- [Bluebook 101](#)
- Introduction to the Bluebook Powerpoint

Common Pattern

- *Name or Title of Something*
- Volume #
- Abbreviation of Source
- Page #
- (date)

Federal Statutes

- Laws passed by Congress: House and Senate AND signed by President
- First published in Statutes at Large as "Public Laws"
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State Statutes

- State Legislature: Passed by House and Senate and signed by Governor
- First published chronologically as "Session Laws"
- Then published in Codes by subject
 - **Revised Code of Washington ("RCW")**

Statute Citation Format

- **Public Law**

- Pub.L. No. 107-56

- **Statutes at Large**

- 115 Stat. 276

- **Codes**

- 42 U.S.C. § § 9601-9675 (2004)

- Wash. Rev. Code § 35.50 (2010)

Case Citation Format

Ganno v. Lanoga Corp., 119 Wash.
App. 310, 316, 80 P.3d 180, 182
(2004).

General Case Citation Format

Ganno v. Lanoga Corp., 119 Wash. App. 310, 316, 80 P.3d 180, 182 (2004).

Party 1 v. Party 2: *Ganno v. Lanoga Corporation*

Volume Number: 119

Reporter Name: Wash. App.

Page Number & Pinpoint Page Number: 310, 316

Parallel Cite: 80 P.3d 180

Year of Decision: (2004)

Use the citation to find a print volume ...



Dubs likes the Gallagher Law Library too!



... or retrieve the document online

The screenshot shows the Gallagher Law Library website. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for LIBRARY HOURS, DIRECTIONS, CONTACT US, UW LAW, UW, and MY UW. Below this is a search bar with the text "Search Library site & blog" and a "GO" button. The main header features a large "W" logo and the text "GALLAGHER LAW LIBRARY". A yellow arrow points from the "Lit" link in the left sidebar to the "Selected Databases" section. The "Selected Databases" section lists several databases: BloombergLaw | LexisNexis | Westlaw (Law School subscribers), LegalTrac - article index, HeinOnline - articles & more, and BNA - envtl. labor. tax & more. Below this list, there is a search bar with a "Search" button and a list of additional database options: Index to Foreign Legal Periodicals, East Asian Legal Databases, LexisNexis Academic - articles, cases, laws & more, ProQuest Congressional, RIA Checkpoint - tax, Foreign Law Guide, and MORE ».

LIBRARY HOURS | DIRECTIONS | CONTACT US | UW LAW | UW | MY UW

W GALLAGHER LAW LIBRARY

Search Library site & blog GO

Home + Li

Good

Access

Selected Databases

- ▶ **BloombergLaw | LexisNexis | Westlaw** (Law School subscribers)
- ▶ **LegalTrac - article index**
- ▶ **HeinOnline - articles & more**
- ▶ **BNA - envtl. labor. tax & more**

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Search

Advanced Search | My Library Account | UW Libraries

- ▶ Index to Foreign Legal Periodicals
- ▶ East Asian Legal Databases
- ▶ LexisNexis Academic - articles, cases, laws & more
- ▶ ProQuest Congressional
- ▶ RIA Checkpoint - tax
- ▶ Foreign Law Guide
- ▶ MORE »

Secondary Sources & How to Find Them

Getting Started

What's the best way to begin researching topics when you don't have any citations or even know much about the subject?



Secondary Sources!

What are Secondary Sources?

- Materials that explain, interpret, and help you locate the primary law
- Materials that do your job for you by producing citations of the relevant laws
- Materials that spell out general principles more thoroughly than the law



Why Use Secondary Sources?

Secondary sources include explanations of general principles and citations of laws related to your issue



Types of Secondary Sources (1)

- Law Reviews and Journals
 - Washington Law Review
 - Journal of Animal Law
- Legal Encyclopedias
 - American Jurisprudence (Am.Jur.)

Types of Secondary Sources (2)

- Annotations
 - American Law Reports (A.L.R.)
- Treatises
 - Corbin on Contracts
 - Search by subject
[\(http://learning.law.harvard.edu/findthelaw101/treatises-home/treatises-by-subject-on-hls-library/\)](http://learning.law.harvard.edu/findthelaw101/treatises-home/treatises-by-subject-on-hls-library/)
- Study Aids
 - Nutshells

Where to Find Secondary Sources

- Law Reviews (<http://lib.law.washington.edu/>)
 - Use a periodical index to find articles, **LegalTrac**
 - Full-Text on **HeinOnline, Westlaw Next, Lexis Advance**
- Treatises and Books
 - [Law Library Catalog](#)
 - Browser's Guide to Reference Area (by subject)
 - [UW Libraries Catalog](#)

Let's Give This a Try

How would you start researching animal law in Germany?

- [Law Library Homepage](#)
 - Legal Trac – run search for Animal Law and Germany
 - HeinOnline – locate article
 - 16 Animal L. 213 (2010)

Ways to Use Secondary Sources

Footnotes can be a treasure trove of information including:

- Citations to primary authority
- Citations to more secondary sources
- Helpful notes and explanations

The animal protection state objective at a minimum eliminates the practice of effectively circumventing the Animal Protection Act by construing the statute in light of the constitution.

⁷ Grundgesetz [GG] [Constitution] art. 20a (F.R.G.).

⁸ See e.g. Cass R. Sunstein, *The Rights of Animals*, 70 U. Chi. L. Rev. 387, 388 (2003) (noting that Germany was “the first European nation to vote to guarantee animal rights in its constitution”); Lauren Magnotti, *Pawing Open the Courtroom Door: Why Animals’ Interests Should Matter when Courts Grant Standing*, 80 St. John’s L. Rev. 455, 490 (2006) (citing Germany as one example of a European country that amended its constitution to provide greater protection to animals); Kara Gerwin, *There’s (Almost) No Place Like Home: Kansas Remains in the Minority on Protecting Animals from Cruelty*, 15 Kan. J.L. & Pub. Policy 125, 137–38 (2005) (citing Germany’s constitutional amendment as an example of how the United States is “falling behind the rest of the world” in stopping animal abuse); Kate M. Natrass, “. . . und die Tiere”: *Constitutional Protection for Germany’s Animals*, 10 Animal L. 283, 297 (2004) (describing the initial failure and subsequent addition of the words “and the animals” to Article 20a).

⁹ Rico Faller, *Staatsziel, Tierschutz: Vom parlamentarischen Gesetzgebungsstaat zum verfassungsgerichtlichen Jurisdiktionsstaat?* 134 (Duncker & Humblot 2005). For discussion on the nature of state objectives, see *infra* Part III.

¹⁰ *Infra* nn. 70–74 and accompanying text.

¹¹ One might argue, of course, that the interest in animal protection is a primarily human interest. However, the legally significant difference between the other state objectives, including environmental protection, and the animal protection state objective is that non-implementation of the others can result in individualized harm to human beings, whereas non-implementation of the animal protection state amendment cannot. See *infra* Part IV for a detailed discussion.

Questions?