Library Orientation
For Law Journals

Steve Young
Research Department
youngs@law.edu
On Law Journals

• “Pick up a copy of any law review that you see and the first article is likely to be, the influence of Immanuel Kant on evidentiary approaches in 18th-century Bulgaria, or something, which I’m sure was of great interest to the academic that wrote it, but isn’t of much help to the bar.” Chief Justice John Roberts

• “Our scholarly journals are in the hands of incompetents.” Professor John Lindgren, Northwestern U. School of Law

• “No one speaks of them. No one relies on them.” Judge Dennis Jacobs, 2nd Circuit.

• “These student editors are mostly bright and work hard, but they are young, part-time amateurs who know little about the law or about editing prose.” Adam Liptak, NYT
Make sure you are on CUA-SECURE Wifi.

Reboot laptop (particularly for Apples, this is very common).

Password expires every 6 months, no notice or email, and laptop printing just stops. Login to any desktop machine in the building, reset password. Then update your laptop.

Journals have network space - H: drive. Directions on adding the drive are at: http://printing.law.edu/journals/.
Journals Printing - Room 247

Directions for:
- Windows 7 Printing (PDF)
- Windows 8 Printing (PDF)

Get MS Office for free

Need help? Email davidson@law.edu
CUA Help line 202-319-4357 (xHELP)

OS: Windows

Ricoh Copier
\lawprint.cua.edu\RICOH_LAW247

Authentication screen

Windows Security
Enter your password to connect to nsrv
user: lawprint\Lawschool
password: ICCL3600%!

Can't print? Some things to check or do:
ILL RULES

1. Books are checked out to individuals not the journal
2. Due dates are set by the lending library
3. Renewals are at the discretion of the lending library

HAVE YOU RETURNED YOUR LIBRARY BOOKS?
HUH, PUNK? HAVE YOU?
Law Journal Staff: A Research & Policy Guide

A guide for staff members of the Catholic University Law Review and the Catholic University Journal of Law & Technology. The guide provides some tips for source collection and outlines some of the library’s policies applicable to the journals.

Tips & Suggestions

Research Help

Reference librarians are available to assist you with cite checking and source collecting. Reference librarians are usually on duty Monday - Thursday, 8am - 8pm, Friday 9am - 5pm, and Sunday, noon - 8pm. Click the “Need Help” tab for contact information. If you need assistance with pre-emption, topic selection and writing for either the Law Review or the Law Journal please consult our Library Guide on Student Scholarship (linked below).

Obtain the Entire Article You Are Checking

Often journal staff have only a certain portion of the footnotes, but are trying to check a source previously cited (e.g. “Supra note 2, at 233”). In some cases they do not have the reference for footnote 2, or if they do, the person who is cite checking footnote 2 has the book off the shelf. Often a footnote needs to be seen in the context of the entire article before we can determine what is being referred to. The reference librarians can therefore better assist you if they can view a copy of the entire article being cite checked.

Organize Cite Checking by Source

If possible, group cite checking tasks by the sources you need to check, rather than by footnote number. As noted above, you may have several footnotes that refer to the same source.

Analyze Sources

Sometimes it can be difficult to determine exactly what your source is (book, report, hearing, treaty, etc.). Check the Bluebook Tables and Index for help. Check the Stuber Dictionary of Legal Abbreviations for help with abbreviations.

Check Other Sources When Citing

If you are unsure how to cite to a source, check to see if it has been cited before in a well respected law review. Use other attempts at citing only as a guide; always consult the Bluebook.
Topic Selection

- Circuit Splits
- Cert Grants
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Case Noting</th>
<th>Split</th>
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<tr>
<td>Administrative Law</td>
<td>Raymond J. Are the SEC's in-house judges</td>
<td>Split</td>
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<td>constitutional? The on banc</td>
<td>(U.S. Law Week cite)</td>
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<td>Lucia Coz. v. D.C. Circuit splits evenly on the</td>
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<td>issue, which upholds a panel decision saying they</td>
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<td>are. The Tenth Circuit has held that the SEC</td>
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<td>(85 U.S.L.W. ALJ hiring process violates the</td>
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<td>5/29/17</td>
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<td>Civil Procedure</td>
<td>SolarCity Corp. v. Salt River Project Agric.</td>
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<td>Improvement &amp; Power Dist. (85 U.S.L.W. 1723)</td>
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<td>Criminal Law</td>
<td>Woodfolk v. Maynard (85 U.S.L.W. 1644)</td>
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<td>When does the limitations period under § 2244(d)(1)</td>
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<td>the denial can be immediately appealed.</td>
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<td>Employee Benefits</td>
<td>Pioneer Ctrs. Holding Co. Emp. Stock Ownership</td>
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<td>Plan &amp; Tr. v. Aerus Fin., N.A. (85 U.S.L.W. 1686)</td>
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<td>Employment Discrimination</td>
<td>Guido v. Lemmon Fire Dist. (85 U.S.L.W. 1766)</td>
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<td>Does the Age Discrimination in Employment Act's 20</td>
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<td>employee threshold apply to state workers? The</td>
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<td>to private employers but the Sixth, Seventh,</td>
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<td>Eighth, and Tenth circuits say it applies to state</td>
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<td>Family Law</td>
<td>Cohen v. Cohen (85 U.S.L.W. 1725)</td>
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<td>How is a child's habitual residence determined</td>
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<td>International Child Abduction? The Eighth Circuit</td>
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<td>bases the determination on the child's perspective</td>
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<td>but the Second Circuit says parental intent is</td>
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<td>NLRB v. Alt. Do class waivers violate employee</td>
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<td>rights? The Sixth Circuit says they do, joining</td>
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<td>bear the issue in the Fifth Circuit case.</td>
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Available on Bloomberg Law
Editor’s Note: This week we are hosting a symposium on Carpenter v. United States, which asks whether the warrantless seizure and search of historical cellphone records revealing the location and movements of a cellphone user violates the Fourth Amendment. Contributions are available at this link.

October Term 2017
View this list sorted by case name.

October Sitting

**Ernst & Young LLP v. Morris**, No. 16-280 [Arg: 10.02.2017]

Issue(s): Whether the collective-bargaining provisions of the National Labor Relations Act prohibit the enforcement under the Federal Arbitration Act of an agreement requiring an employee to arbitrate claims against an employer on an individual, rather than class, basis.

**Epic Systems Corp. v. Lewis**, No. 16-282 [Arg: 10.02.2017]

Issue(s): Whether an agreement that requires an employer and an employee to resolve employment-related disputes through individual arbitration, and waive class and collective proceedings, is enforceable under the Federal Arbitration Act, notwithstanding the provisions of the National Labor Relations Act.

**Sessions v. Dimaya**, No. 15-1498 [Arg: 10.02.2017]

Issue(s): Whether 18 U.S.C. 16(b), as incorporated into the Immigration and Nationality Act's provisions governing an alien's removal from the United States, is unconstitutionally vague.

**National Labor Relations Board v. Murphy Oil USA**, No. 16-507 [Arg: 10.02.2017]

Issue(s): Whether arbitration agreements with individual employees that bar them from pursuing work-related claims on a collective or class basis in any forum are prohibited as an unfair labor practice under 29 U.S.C. § 158(b)(1), because they limit the employees' right under the National Labor Relations Act to engage in "concerted activities" in pursuit of their "mutual aid or protection," 29 U.S.C. § 157; and are therefore unenforceable under the savings clause of the Federal Arbitration Act, 9 U.S.C. § 2.

**Jennings v. Rodriguez**, No. 15-1204 [Arg: 10.03.2017]

Issue(s): (1) Whether aliens seeking admission to the United States who are subject to mandatory
Pre-emption Check

- Westlaw & LexisNexis
- Index to Legal Periodicals
- LegalTrac
- SSRN (LSN)
- Bepress
- Non-Legal Databases
Top Tips For Cite Checking

- Sometimes the author is wrong
- Pre-1990’s sources might not be available online
- Use the title as a search query in WL/LN
- Most sources have been cited before!
Find pages with...

all these words:

this exact word or phrase:
"human trafficking"

any of those words:

none of these words:

numbers ranging from: to:

Then narrow your results by...

language: any language

region: any region

last update: past year

site or domain: .gov

terms appearing: anywhere in the page

SafeSearch: Show most relevant results

file type: Adobe Acrobat PDF (.pdf)

usage rights: not filtered by license

To do this in the search box

Type the important words: tricolor rat terrier

Put exact words in quotes: "rat terrier"

Type OR between all the words you want: miniature OR standard

Put a minus sign just before words you don’t want: -rodent, -“Jack Russell”

Put 2 periods between the numbers and add a unit of measure: 195..59 11, $100..$500, 2010..2011

Advanced Search
Human trafficking, as defined in federal law, includes sex trafficking, in which a commercial sex act is induced by force, fraud, or coercion, or in which the victim is under 18 years of age; and labor trafficking, i.e., the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for labor or...

National Strategy to Combat Human Trafficking - Department of Justice
https://www.justice.gov/humantrafficking/page/file/922791/download
Using a plain meaning approach to statutory interpretation, the addition of "or parcel of the first-class" created a clear break with all four of the statutes then in effect. The previous statutes were limited to letters, while the new statute covered all first-class mail, including both letters and parcels. At the same time, however, it is clear that there was no intention to change the meaning of the statute. This leads to the conclusion that either the 86th Congress believed that the various prohibitions on opening mail already applied to first-class parcels or that Congress simply made a mistake, and we should ignore the prohibition with respect to mail matter other than letters. If we start with the presumption that the prohibition on opening mail originally applied only to letters, one can argue that the 1960 postal revision left the law as it had been.

7. The 1970 Postal Reorganization Act

Finally, in 1970, Congress promulgated the precise language of the sealed-letter provision. The provision comprised a tiny part of the Postal Reorganization Act, which was the largest reorganization of the postal system in the nation's history. The principal change the 1970 law brought to the sealed-letter provision was to delete the reference to "parcel of the first class" that had been introduced during the 1960 codification process. Again relying on *expresso unius*, this suggests that the sealed-letter provision does not protect parcels (except to the extent that a parcel might be a letter). Thus, one could argue that this change of language was a conscious attempt to exclude first-class "parcels" from the statute's protection. The problem with this argument, however, is that there is no evidence that anyone in Congress either consciously thought about the difference in language or indicated a desire to exclude first-class parcels. As I explained above, it is not clear that the words "or parcel of the first class" in the pre-1970 law were ever meant to protect anything beyond letters in any event. Thus, even the premise of such an argument, that the pre-1970 law included protection for first-class parcels, may be incorrect. So, however, the pre-1970 language is interpreted—as either protecting first-class parcels or

168. *But cf.* S. REP. NO. 91-912, at 4 (1970) (proposing that the law include "a new statement of postal policy" that would include a provision "[t]hat letter mail be sealed against inspection" (emphasis added)).
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<td>Congressional Record</td>
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<td>Congressional Bills</td>
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Research Databases

Find the best library databases for your research.

56 DATABASES congressional Go

All Subjects All Database Types All Vendors / Providers

5 Databases found for congressional Return to List

ProQuest Congressional
NOTE: If you are having problems accessing ProQuest Congressional, please click here for on-campus access.

Covers indexing & abstracts and full-text of U.S. Congressional documents. Indexing begins with the 1st Congress. The Search by Number feature is especially useful. Full text coverage as follows: Bills from 1859. Hearings from 1990-2010 (some more recent documents also available), United States Serial Set from 1789, Congressional Record from 1865, Public Laws from 1867. For more information, see Content Coverage Chart.

HeinOnline
A searchable digital library containing full-text collections of legal journals, texts, cases, statutes, regulations, agency decisions, Congressional documents, legislative histories and treaties, covering U.S. federal and state, U.K. Canada and international law. Major subsets include: U.S. Code, Statutes at Large, Congressional Record, GPO, Federal Register, state statutes and reports (historical), state session laws (current), Attorney General's opinions, and selected CRS reports and Congressional hearings. Links to citations via Fastcase are also included. All content is in original page-image (PDF) format.

Leadership Library - Yellowbooks
Leadership Library is a unique directory of the institutional leadership of the United States, updated daily. Covers 400,000 individuals at 40,000 leading U.S. government, business, professional, and nonprofit organizations. Users can browse and search and export information. Integrates the contents of 14 Yellow Book directories: Congressional, Federal, State, Municipal, Federal Regional, Judicial, Corporate, Financial, News Media, Associations, Law Firms, Government Affairs, Foreign Representatives and Nonprofit Sector.

Religion and the Law - HeinOnline
Full-text database of books and periodicals on questions of canon law, Jewish law, freedom of religion, church and state and other topics related to the intersection of law and religion. Highlights include Jurid, the Catholic Lawyer, publications of the Christian Legal Society and the Canon Law Studies Series published by CUA Press. The collection also includes selected Congressional hearings.

Federal Legislative History Library - HeinOnline
This database has two components. The first is the Sources of Compiled Legislative Histories Database and is derived from the looseleaf publication Sources of Compiled Legislative Histories: A Bibliography of Government Documents, Periodical Articles, and Books by Nancy P. Johnson, Law Librarian and Professor of Law Georgia State University College of Law. All compilations for major laws are included in the database with the following exceptions: appropriations measures; ceremonial matters; laws that extend the life of an agency or authority; and laws that affect small numbers of persons or specific regions of the country. The sources for these compilations include congressional documents, legal periodicals, treaties and looseleaf services. The second component is the Legislative History Title Collection. This is a collection of full-text legislative histories on some of the most important and historically significant legislation of our time. In addition to major complete legislative histories this collection includes texts related to legislative histories. A legislative history is the collection of documents that are produced in Congress during the enactment of a law.

Database Notes

Off-Campus Access

These databases are available on campus and, unless otherwise noted, are accessible from off campus (login with your name & library barcode from your Library Account). Off-campus access is limited to current CSL students and faculty.

CUA Library Databases are available to CUA Law students on campus. Off-campus access is also available. Click here for more information.

Can't login? Contact the circulation department (202)-319-6156.

Other problems with remote access? Contact us.

Unavailable: Ask A Librarian

Chat is offline.
New to ProQuest Congressional? Here are some useful starting places.

**Legislative Histories**
Access compiled legislative histories of U.S. statutes with links to publication records and selected full text.

Search for Legislative Histories

**Committee Hearings & Testimony**
Search for testimony in Congressional hearings using a witness name.

Search for Witness Testimony

**Bills by Number**
Do you have a bill number or another type of citation for a government document you would like to lookup?

Search by Number

**Members of Congress**
Access Member profiles to find information on Senators and Representatives, including sponsored bills, remarks, and floor votes.

Search for a Member of Congress

**Research Reports**
Nonpartisan Congressional Research Service (CRS) reports are great starting points for research on a wide variety of topics, past and present. Reports often provide pro and con positions, overviews, statistics and analysis.

Search for CRS Reports

**Social Media**
Find out what Members and Federal agencies are posting on Twitter, Facebook, and YouTube.

Search Political News & Social Media
Postal Reorganization

House and Senate Reports; Reports on Public Bill
Date: August 03, 1970
Collation: 90

Conference report on H.R. 17070, the Postal Reorganization Act, to improve and modernize a cabinet agency, and to provide for an 8 percent pay increase for postal employees, etc.
POSTAL REORGANIZATION

AUGUST 3, 1970.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. Dulany, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 17070]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 17070) to improve and modernize the postal service, to reorganize the Post Office Department; and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following:

That this Act may be cited as the “Postal Reorganization Act”.

UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE

Sec. 2. Title 39, United States Code, is revised and reenacted, and the sections thereof may be cited as “39 U.S.C. § ”, as follows:

“TITLE 39—POSTAL SERVICE

“Part I. GENERAL

“Sec.

“I. GENERAL

II. PERSONNEL

III. MODERNIZATION AND FISCAL ADMINISTRATION

IV. MAIL MATTER

V. TRANSPORTATION OF MAIL

“PART I—GENERAL

“Chapter

“I. POSTAL POLICY AND DEFINITIONS

II. ORGANIZATION

III. GENERAL AUTHORITY

IV. PRIVATE CARRIAGE OF LETTERS

48-576—70—1
Hearings Published

Title Info

Title: Post Office Reorganization

Part 1

91 H2397-5
Y4.P84/10:91-3

Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. House
Apr. 22, 30, May 6, 14, 20, 21, June 3-5, 10, 12, 1969

Committee Serial Number: Committee on Post Office and Civil Service Serial No. 91-3

Collation: lv+370 p.

Enacted Bill: 91 H.R. 4; 91 H.R. 1133; 91 H.R. 1314; 91 H.R. 1382; 91 H.R. 1388; 91 H.R. 7472; 91 H.R. 11328; 91 H.R. 11602; 91 H.R. 11644

Microfiche Group: 3

Length: 374 p.

Permalink: HTTP://congressional.proquest.com/congressional/docview/t05.d06.hrg-1969-poh-0012_index?accountid=147762

Congress Session

91-1 (1969)

Summary
Newspaper Articles
judicial process. Perhaps nowhere is such incongruity more evident than in administrative immigration deportation proceedings.

In recent years, the Federal Courts of Appeals have been flooded with ever-increasing appeals from the decisions of the nation’s more than 200 immigration judges and the Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA). According to the Administrative Office of Courts of the United States, the number of appeals filed in the Federal Courts of Appeals rose a stunning 515 percent since 2001.14 The New York Times reported that in the year 2004, “immigration cases, most involving asylum seekers, accounted for about 17 percent of all federal appeals cases.”15 According to this report, “in New York and California, nearly 40 percent of [all] federal appeals involved immigration cases.”16

According to a congressionally mandated Commission on International Religious Freedom report, the disparity in the approval rates of claims for immigration benefits by individual immigration judges is staggering.17 One extreme example is the disparity in the rate of approval of immigration cases in a South Florida immigration court. While one judge averaged less than a 2 percent rate of approval of applications for asylum, another judge, sitting on the same court, averaged about a 75 percent approval rate.18 The Commission further found that in nearly 40 percent of immigration judge decisions where relief was denied, the ground for denial involved evidentiary issues, particularly inconsistencies between the claimant’s testimony with his or her prior statements to an immigration inspector or an immigration officer.19 In nearly one-quarter of denials, the grounds for denial was lack of credibility because of added details.20

A research group associated with Syracuse University examined 297,240 immigration cases decided between 1994 and 2005 and found

14. See BIA Appeals Remain High in 2nd and 9th Circuits, THIRD BRANCH (Admin. Office of the U.S. Courts, Washington D.C.), Feb. 2005, available at http://www.uscourts.gov/trib/feb05trib/bia/index.html. For example, in the Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, the number of appeals increased by 1,448 percent; in actual figures it rose from 170 to 3,632. Id.
16. Id.
17. See 1 U.S. COMM’N ON INT’L RELIGIOUS FREEDOM, REPORT ON ASYLUM SEEKERS IN EXPEDITED REMOVAL 7 (2005); Kate Jastram & Tala Hartsough, A-File and Record of Proceeding Analysis of Expedited Removal, in 2 U.S. COMM’N ON INT’L RELIGIOUS FREEDOM, supra, at 44, 67-70.
20. Id.
SearchBox for Articles

Search for articles

SEARCH

Advanced Search

Journal Title Search

Mullen Library  Today: 9:00 am - 9:00 pm  Tomorrow: 9:00 am - 5:00 pm

Chronicle of Higher Education Available to CUA Community

Chronicle.com, your gateway to The Chronicle of Higher Education, e-newsletters, job listings, and discussion forums, is an essential resource for keeping abreast of higher education trends. To set up a personal account that allows you to select features that will automatically be received on your desktop, iPad, smartphone, or tablet, both on and off campus, go to Chronicle.com, click on login, click on "Create a free Account", and enter your university e-mail address.
COURTS CRITICIZE JUDGES’ HANDLING OF ASYLUM CASES: PATTERN OF BIAS ALLEGED. Appeals Surged After ‘02-Lower Courts Face Stingling Rebukes


Cited by (3)
HUGE RISE LOOMS FOR HEALTH CARE IN CITY’S BUDGET

A NEW ACCOUNTING RULE

Cost of Meeting Promises Could Soon Quintuple for Governments

By MARY WILLIAMS WALSH and MILT FREUNDENHEIM

When the Metropolitan Transportation Authority proposed making new workers chip in more to its pension fund than current workers do, it was enough to send the union out on strike and bring the subway and transit systems to a halt for three days.

But the cost of pensions may look paltry next to that of another benefit soon to hit New York and most other states and cities: the health care promised to retired teachers, judges, firefighters, bus drivers and other former employees, which must be figured under a new accounting formula.

The city currently provides free health insurance to its retirees, their spouses and dependent children. The state is almost as generous, promising to pay, depending on the date of hire, 50 to 100 percent of the cost for individual retirees, and 40 to 80 percent for retiree families.

Those bills — $581 million this year for city retirees and $520 million for state retirees out of a total city and state budget of $166.4 billion — may seem affordable now. But the New York governments, like most other public agencies across the country, have been calculating the costs in a way that sharply understates their price tag over time.

Although governments will not have to come up with the cash immediately, failure to find a way to finance the yearly toll will eventually hurt their ability to borrow money affordably.

A Backdrop of Bridge and Fog

The Roosevelt Island tram passed each other in front of the Queensboro Bridge yesterday in a fog that blanketed most of the New York area.

Seeking a Public Voice on China’s ‘Angry River’

BY JIM YARULEY

XIAOSHABA, China — Far from the smog cities that symbolize modern China, this tiny hillside village of crude peasant houses seems disconnected from this century and the last. But follow a dirt path past a snaking watchdog, sidestep the chickens and ducks, and a small clearing in the banks of the Nu River reveals a dusty slab of concrete lying sentencing the Chinese government with a quandary of its own making: will it abide by its own laws?

A coalition led by Chinese environmentalists groups the central government to host open hearings and make public a secret report on the Nu dams before making a final decision. In a country where people cannot challenge decisions by their leaders, such public participation is a fiercely radical idea. But the government has been under pressure to act.

On Gulf Coast, Cleanup Differs Town to Town

RULE BY LAW

Testing the Waters

By ERIC LIPTON

PASCAGOULA, Miss. — There is an eerie stillness here on Edgewood Avenue, toys, broken glass and random pieces of furniture are strewn across yards. Not a soul lives here now.

COURTS CRITICIZE JUDGES HANDLING OF ASYLUM CASES

PATTERN OF BIAS ALLEGED

Appeals Surged After ’02

— Lower Courts Face Stinging Rebukes

By ADAM LIPTAK

Federal appeals court judges around the nation have repeatedly excoriated immigration judges this year for what they call a pattern of biased and incoherent decisions in asylum cases.

In one decision last month, Richard A. Posner, a prominent and relatively conservative federal appeals court judge in Chicago, concluded that "the adjudication of these cases at the administrative level has fallen below the minimum standards of legal justice.

Similarly, the federal appeals court in Philadelphia said in September that it had "for the time being" been forced to rebuke immigration judges for their "intemperate and humiliating remarks." Citing cases from around the country, the court wrote of "a disturbing pattern of misconduct in immigration rulings that sent people back to countries where they had said they would face persecution.

The harsh criticism may stem in part from a surge in immigration cases before the federal appeals courts. Immigration cases, most involving asylum seekers, accounted for about 17 percent of all federal appeals cases last year, up from 10 percent in 2002. In the courts in New York and California, nearly 40 percent of federal appeals cases involved immigration cases.

The increase occurred after Attorney General John Ashcroft made changes in 2002 that appear to have shifted appeals into review within the immigration
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National Consumer Law Center's digital library contains full text versions of 20+ treatises from the Consumer Credit and Sales Legal Practice Series, organized into four subsets: Consumer Litigation, Credit & Banking, Debtor Rights, and Deception & Warranties. The library also features a quick reference index and a pleadings locator. The treatises new incorporate pleadings, forms and supplements. Sections are downloadable as pdf. Updates are now issued online, replacing annual paper supplements.

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ProQuest Digital Microfilm – a great source for high-resolution original article images from major newspapers. At present, the collection includes the New York Times, Wall Street Journal, Washington Post, and National Law Journal. Coverage is from 2008 to present, with a three month delay. There is no search function for content, but articles can be located by date and title of publication.

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Religion Case Reporter (temporarily unavailable)

This database provides access to reported cases concerning religion (Jan. 1998 - Present). Access is also provided to more than 2000 indexed topics and subtopics, and over 1,500 federal and state statutes.

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Supreme Court Records & Briefs, 1832-1978 (Making of Modern Law)

The Making of Modern Law: Trials, 1690-1926 is comprised primarily of holdings of the Harvard and Yale law libraries. The Harvard collection contains a vast number of popular printed accounts of sensational trials for murder, adultery, and other scandalous crimes. The overall archive comprising more than 10,000 titles and almost two million pages also contains unique documents from the Library of the Bar of the City of New York. It includes unofficially
When the Wife of a Soldier Dies at a Knock on the Door

BY DAVID DUNHAM

Facing Critics, City Jails Chief Is Set to Resign

BY MICHAEL SCHWARZ

At Hearing, Acting F.B.I. Chief Contradicts White House Claims

Londons - The British government was in the process of negotiating the release of a Lopez data, which had been seized by British authorities. The negotiations were ongoing because the government wanted to ensure that the data was not at risk of being used for terrorism purposes. By Peter S. Elson

Brexit Imperial Fortunes of the Planet’s Banker

LONDON - A British banker, Michael Cohen, was arrested by British authorities on charges of illegal activities. Cohen had been accused of falsifying financial statements and had been involved in a series of corrupt transactions. The arrest was part of a larger investigation into the activities of British banks and their involvement in international finance.

President Shifts Rationale For Firing F.B.I. Director, Calling Him ‘Showboat’

BY MICHAEL SCOTT WASHINGTON — President Trump offered a new version of his理由 for firing James B. Comey, saying on Thursday that he would have dismissed the F.B.I. director even if the special counsel Robert S. Mueller III’s investigation had not yet begun.

Open-Season Version of Events Unwinding

BY PETER S. GREENBERG AND MICHAEL S. HELLER

Staten Island - The White House has announced that it will release a series of events that led to the firing of James B. Comey, who was fired last May as FBI director.

Law Journals - The New York Times Law Journals are a collection of legal articles and discussions. The topics covered range from constitutional law to criminal justice.

Orientation
Non-Legal Journal Articles
Like John Rawls, the Catholic Church—of its part now out of its ghetto—was committed to purveying its moral teaching within a larger world, in a period that had already in fact suffered the loss of a generally accepted framework of moral justification. Where Rawls set out to articulate an intellectual construct that answered to what he saw as the theoretical needs of the moment, some Church leaders—precisely those mentioned above who attracted Rawls’s attention—tak[e in care, in kind of parallel with Rawls, to formulate their concrete proposals in the terms that their instincts, issue by issue, perhaps told them reflected a prevailing unstated etiquette of civil discourse. Such leaders may have known that, openly, to have referenced the fullness of Thomas Aquinas’s notion of recta ratio would have veered into what Rawls’s readers would recognize as the Rawlsian faux pas of public reliance on comprehensive doctrine and, thereby, have defeated their hope to have influence. Instead, they may have found their way, by instinct, into the range of expression satisfying John Rawls’s definition of the “reasonableness,” in his view and theirs holding contemporary democracy together. Whether, as a matter of practical judgment, these spokespersons actually contributed to genuine public discourse, or ultimately only to its evasion, is a question that can be asked in parallel to asking whether Rawls’s ideas, as a matter of theory, hold water.

It should not be surprising, at any rate, that Rawls saw Cardinal Bernardin as being a kindred soul, for Cardinal Bernardin sought to advance moral teaching in a direction overlapping, in fact, with that of Rawls under similar conditions of public exchange. Rawls, in The Idea of Public Reason Revisited, reveals, by inference, that he did not think the same of New York’s Cardinal John J. O’Connor. He fails, for example, to drop a footnote to O’Connor’s interpretation of the Catholic conception of reason as calling for the legal prohibition of abortion. Rawls extended no open hand to Christian charity as reformulated by the younger. Although the religious understand to be the purpose of the display — as a typical museum setting, though not neutralizing the religious content of a religious painting, negates any message of endorsement of that content. U.S. Supreme Court LYNCH v. DONNELLY, 465 U.S. 668 (1984)

The focal case is the ambiguity of Cardinal Bernardin’s concept of “a consistent ethic of life” as a “seamless garment” tactically linking diverse issues in law and morality. For a sociological analysis, see I. Stephen Clegern, Respect for Life: Research Notes on Cardinal Bernardin’s “Seamless Garment.” 28(2) REVIEW OF RELIGIOUS RESEARCH 129-142 (1986).

Aquinas borrows from Aristotle the definition of charity as an intellectual virtue that reasons rightly about things to be done (recta ratio agibilium) and that arises from experience and memory (ST, II-II 49, 1). Thomas S. Hibbs, Virtue’s Splendor (2001)
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RESPECT FOR LIFE:
RESEARCH NOTES ON CARDINAL BERNARDIN’S
“SEAMLESS GARMENT”

J. Stephen Cleghorn

Emory University


Cardinal Joseph Bernardin has argued that a moral principle, which he calls “respect for life,” must be constructed to apply to a range of threats to life: the arms race, abortion, capital punishment, and euthanasia and suicide for the terminally ill. This paper is a sociological examination of some empirical questions suggested by Bernardin’s preaching. How do attitudes about various threats to life correlate with one another? Has the American public shown any movement toward a more consistent ethic of life? Will religion play a key role in forming such an ethic? Data from the 1977/78 and 1982/83 General Social Surveys reveal that there are two distinct dimensions underlying responses on the life issues, one having to do with personal liberties and the other with defense of society. Furthermore these dimensions seem to involve a competition for value formation between the church and the state.

Since the publication in 1983 of the American Catholic bishops’ pastoral letter, “The Challenge of Peace”—which focused on the moral dimension of the United State’s nuclear weapons policy, one of that document’s key authors, Cardinal Joseph Bernardin of Chicago, has emerged as its most articulate defender. Bernardin has chosen to defend the letter by extending the scope of its moral arguments. On several occasions he has written or spoken about integrating the moral position taken in the “peace pastoral,” as it has come to be called, with moral positions taken on other matters which involve a threat to life. “I wish to use the letter as a starting point for shaping a consistent ethic of life in our culture,” Bernardin has written, an ethic that would cut across the issues of genetics, abortion, capital punishment, modern warfare and the care of the terminally ill” (1983:493). For Bernardin the aforementioned issues ought to be considered together rather than separately, and the moral ethic enveloping individual and corporate behavior in these matters must be woven of whole cloth. It ought to be, if at all possible, a “seamless garment.”

Bernardin’s call for a consistent ethic of life is a theological attempt to impose some consistency on public moral issues. As such it is not a sociological theory about how these issues may hang together or be separate in people’s minds. Bernardin is trying to create a new frame for moral discourse which cuts across political and ideological clusters. He has fully acknowledged that “these are all distinct problems, enormously complicated and deserving of individual treatment” (1983:493). Nonetheless Bernardin has provided us with a start toward exploring some very interesting empirical relationships between attitudes about various threats to life and a set of social and religious variables which we would expect to have bearing on those attitudes. The strategy of this paper is to use Bernardin’s preaching statements as the introduction into a sociological understanding of the prospects for forming a consistent ethic of life.
Monographs
Florida, every state in the Old South had a usury law. By 1965, every state on our list of the current most conservative Christian states, as well as every state in the Old South, had a traditional usury limit. Almost all of these states limited credit interest rates to between thirty and forty-two percent. The average interest rate limit on a short-term consumer loan with a balance and initial duration comparable to today’s payday loans was thirty-six percent.

Starting in the 1980s, but more fully coming to fruition during the first term of George W. Bush, socially conservative Christians formed an alliance with powerful business interests. One of the key outcomes of the “Reagan Revolution” of the 1980s was the cementing of a powerful political marriage between business-minded, economic liberals and social conservatives within the Republican Party. For generations following the Civil War, southern evangelical Christians, presumably still embittered by the Republican legacy created during Reconstruction, staunchly supported the Democratic Party. Similarly, populists in the Democratic Party appealed to the biblically-inspired notions of charity faithfully adhered to by millions of socially conservative “Dixiecrats.” But, the Democratic Party also included a host of other interest groups, including a variety of secular social progressives. While there was much common ground between socially conservative Christians and progressives on economic policy issues, such as usury law, the century-long alliance was unable to withstand the tension created by issues like civil rights, abortion, prayer in school, and gun control. Ronald Reagan, and later George W. Bush, was able to capitalize on the disaffected social conservatives who felt the Democratic Party had become too liberal on many social issues. The Republican Party welcomed the enormous number of politically-energized conservative Christians and their favored candidates, many of whom won election contests all the way from local

226. See id. at 1119 (‘Th[e] deep American skepticism of consumer lending entrenched a legal commitment to limited interest rates that continued largely unabated through the end of the nineteenth century.’).

227. Id. at 1138.

228. See id. at app. tbl.A.

229. Id. at 1139-40 & fig.1.

230. See John Kincaid, Foreword: The New Federalism Context of the New Judicial Federalism, 26 Rutgers L.J. 913, 924-25 (1995) (noting that “[w]ith the election of Ronald Reagan in 1980 . . . social conservatives glimpsed their first opportunity to wield federal power on behalf of their policy preferences” and listing a number of President Reagan’s reforms supporting various business interests).


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