

Fall 1995

Museletter: Fall 1995

Allen Moye
University of Richmond

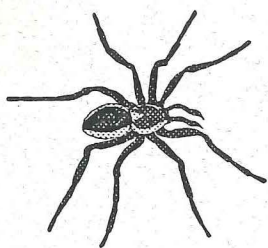
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MUSE LETTER

Quarterly Newsletter of the WILLIAM TAYLOR MUSE
LAW LIBRARY

UNIVERSITY OF RICHMOND
Volume 10, No. 1

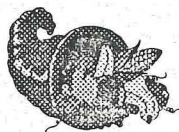
T.C. WILLIAMS SCHOOL OF LAW
Fall, 1995

MAJORITY OF STUDENTS ON-LINE



With the arrival of the class of 1998, more than two-thirds of the law student body now have home and carrel access to both the law school and university's computer networks. This completes another phase of the plan to enhance the computer literacy and level of expertise of T.C. Williams graduates. Last year, T.C. Williams became the first law school in the nation to "require" each in-coming First-Year student to have access to his or her own personal computer. Over a period of approximately five years, under the guidance of former Dean Joseph Harbaugh, Steve Hinckley, (Director of the Law Library) and Paul Birch, (Computer Services Reference Librarian) the law school designed and implemented its own independent LAN (Local Area Network). The goal was to make computer access available for faculty, staff and students alike, with the carrels becoming an electronically wired "office" for the students. Connecting to the network allows students access to E-Mail, Law School Bulletin Boards, Lexis, and Westlaw, the University-Wide DYNIX System, and the INTERNET.

FALL BREAK HOURS!



The Library will close at 5:00 PM on Friday October 13, 1995.
No Saturday or Sunday hours for October 14, & 15.

Monday, October 16, 7:30 A.M. - 5:00 P.M.
Tuesday, October 17, 7:30- Midnight.



Since so many have called wanting to know the origin of the library's name, here it is. The law library bears the name of **William Taylor Muse**, the third dean of the law school, serving from 1947 until 1971. Born in a small village in Gloucester County, called " Ordinary," Muse was a Richmond graduate (both undergraduate and law school), who had practiced law for a short time in Richmond. Although known as a strong administrator, Muse was an acknowledged scholar, having won the First Year Prize and Senior Medal while in law school. (He later earned an S.J.D. from Harvard) He nonetheless took his teaching commitments very seriously, maintaining teaching duties at the law school for 30 years. Dean Muse had a wide variety of involvements outside of the law school, and his reputation was well known in political, civic, governmental and religious circles. In addition to Sunday school, which he taught for 35 years, he also conducted a Bible study course for local businessmen, through the YMCA, for 20 years. One of the students in the Bible study class was so favorably impressed with Muse that upon hearing of the dean's death, he made a donation to the law school in Muse's memory. The donation was so substantial that it facilitated further

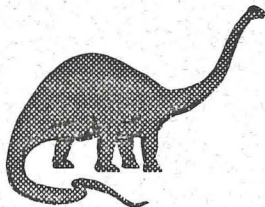
development and expansion of the law library that now bears his name. Dean Muse was fondly remembered by Prof. J. Rodney Johnson as a "man who stood for integrity." Although Dean Muse became ill shortly after Professor Johnson arrived at Richmond, he noted that it was Dean Muse's honesty that caused the University to be censured for racial segregation, in the early 1970's. As a result of the Civil Rights Movement of the 1960's, an annual survey conducted by the American Association of Law Schools began questioning its member schools about their admission policy toward minorities. According to Prof. Johnson, it was Dean Muse who forced the issue to the forefront by refusing to deny the school's, "whites only" policy, then in effect. Although his motives may have been second guessed by some in the 24 years since his death, the fact is, the history of the law school and perhaps the university were forever changed, as a result of his actions.

WHO'S WHO IN THE LIBRARY

It is often hard to know the people that work in the library, let alone what they do. To help acquaint you with the people who make up the library, we'd like to introduce ourselves....



LIBRARIANS



While not quite extinct yet, many people think the Librarian is going the way of the dinosaur. For the librarian who cannot or will not keep up with the changing times this may be true. At UR, however, such counterproductive thinking is not allowed.



Steve Hinckley, Director

Steve, a true visionary, has boldly taken us where no library has gone before. He had the foresight to see

the ultimate merge of law and technology, and has played a key role in guiding the library and the law school onto the "Information Superhighway."

Joyce Manna Janto, Deputy Director

Joyce is our "Second in Command". She is poised and ready to meet any and every possible catastrophe, likely to arise in the day to day operations of a busy law library. She also teaches courses in First-Year Legal Research and Professional Responsibility.

Paul M. Birch, Computer Services/Reference

Paul, our resident "Computer Guru", is the one constantly in demand. Not only does he do reference and teach a First-Year legal research class, he also has the formidable task of maintaining the law school's LAN (Local Area Network). Having been in on the initial planning and designing of the network, Paul knows how to get to the heart of those pesky computer problems.

Allen Moye, Reference/ Research Services

Allen, "the Answer Man," may not always have the answer, but is willing and able to help find it. In addition to reference and research services, he teaches a First-Year legal research class.

Sally Wambold, Technical Services Librarian

Sally not only processes books in Technical Services, but also answers questions at the reference desk and on-call. She acknowledges that computers have become more and more a presence in the Law Library as well as among the student body, and says she "hopes to have the opportunity to help as many students and faculty as possible."

TECHNICAL SERVICES/STAFF



Janette Alsworth, Acquisitions.

Janette is our in-house liaison to the publishers. She orders books and serves as the library's bookkeeper, compiling and maintaining statistics. She also bakes the best homemade apple pie you'll ever taste.

Deborah Barlett, Administrative

Secretary



Deborah acts as the administrative assistant to all 5 librarians. She maintains records for all non-book items, including the student carrels. This is why she has become known as, "The Carrel Lady."

Betty Cliborne, Serials.



Betty deals with our daily flood of mail that comes into a busy research library. She maintains serial records and keeps track of claims for missing items.

Laurie Graham, Cataloging.



Laurie has done several cataloging projects to give folks better access to books and microfiche. When she isn't in the Law Library, she teaches piano and guitar.

Bob Weertman, Cataloging.



Bob catalogs and labels books. A resident of Richmond since 1981, he is originally from Franklin, Michigan, a town northwest of Detroit. Bob is a non-fair weather follower of the Detroit sports teams. He is also interested in classical music, architecture, and photography.

Leah Viar, Collection Management.



Leah is the newest member of our staff. She compiles volume lists for the bindery and does shelf management. If you think she looks familiar, you have probably seen her at the Ukrop's in the Village Shopping Center at Patterson and Three Chopt. Leah works there part-time, sharing her sunny disposition and warm smile with the rest of Richmond.

CIRCULATION



For most living organisms, the heart is an essential organ. It helps to circulate the blood, oxygen and other necessities through the system. Libraries have a heart too. It's the **Circulation department**. We all have to stop at circulation once or twice to get directions, track down a book, or check out materials. If what you need is not on the **DYNIX**, **Interlibrary loan** services are available through the Circ desk. Need a lamp, a gavel, or tape recorder? Circulation can help. How about a good "law theme" video? From "12 Angry Men" to "Jurassic Park" (remember it was the lawyer who got it first), the Circ desk has those too.

Our circulation department is efficiently run by **Nancy Martin** and her assistant, **Tim Edwards**. Together, they oversee the daily operations of the circulation department along with part-time employee, **Jean Hamilton**, and a rotating staff of over 40 students. Mrs. Martin has been with the law school since 1981, and is very active in her church. Tim, who does all Audio-Visual setups in the law school and routine equipment maintenance, is a UR graduate, and has been with the library since 1987. He is an avid sports fan and can keep you up to date on the latest scores no matter what the season. Jean has been with the library approximately 5 years. She upgrades and maintains the more difficult looseleaf services. In her sparetime she enjoys taking tap and square dancing lessons.

NOTE FROM THE EDITOR:

The following is an excerpt on the history of the INTERNET, that I found on the INTERNET. Ellen Chamberlain, a Librarian at the University of South Carolina, conducted an On-line class in September on different Internet search techniques. This brief overview of the development of the INTERNET, was extracted from one of her early lessons.



HISTORY OF THE NET

"Trends, like horses, are easier to ride
in the direction they are going ..."

Anonymous

Although frequently called the "information superhighway," the Internet is actually a precursor to the multi-network that will some day provide universal access to digital communication services around the globe. It has been likened to a highway system because it functions much like a network of interstate highways. In reality, the Internet is a "network of networks," connecting a growing number of regional sites to an intercontinental electronic grid that today encompasses 25,000 individual networks in over 100 countries.

The Internet came about as a logical extension of the massive highway building campaign which took place during the 1950's. In the name of national defense, the government underwrote the cost of constructing a system of interstate highways linking major cities across the country, and thereby allowing the military to quickly reinforce any front in case the United States was ever attacked. The highway network would allow the military to decentralize and avoid having to rely upon a single "command headquarters" that could be targeted and put out of commission by the enemy.

This notion was also the driving idea behind the creation of the Internet. In 1969, the Department of Defense's Advanced Research Projects Agency (ARPA) created the Internet. But it wasn't known then as the Internet; it was called "ARPA" or "ARPAnet," and it had to do with security and defense. What ARPA did was to link together, by myriad connections, four mainframe computers -- at Stanford Research Institute, the University of California at Los Angeles, the University of California at Santa Barbara, and the University of Utah -- so that if one were taken out, information

could continue to flow among the others over alternate paths.

In the years that followed, the Department of Defense also developed MILnet, a network for not-so-top-secret stuff, which was interconnected to ARPAnet. ARPAnet and MILnet, and various smaller networks that popped up in the meantime, became the Internet.

Throughout the 1980's, technological advances in computer hardware and software made powerful computers more accessible to the public. Better communications systems allowed more computers to link to the network. Still, during this period, computers on the Internet numbered only in the hundreds and, for the most part, were used primarily by government and scientific researchers and a few free-wheeling "teckies". Then, in 1991, Vice President Gore gave his "Information Superhighway" speech, and overnight, the "Internet" and "Information Superhighway" became household words. It has recently been estimated that the number of users ranges from 20 to 50 million, and that an additional 200,000 users are connecting every month. The Internet is, indeed, a vibrant, living web of interconnecting strands or links crisscrossing the entire globe and providing multiple avenues to information on a scale never before known.

Who's managing and coordinating all this activity? Actually, nobody. You'll never see complete uniformity on the Net because there is no central authority or governing body controlling or running the Internet. Universities, schools, governments, individuals and businesses own the hardware and the files at their particular sites. The backbones that interconnect the sites are jointly owned by hundreds of telecommunications companies, government agencies and universities, which spend tens of hundreds of thousands of dollars annually for Internet connectivity.

So, contrary to popular opinion, the Internet is "not" free. If you have so-called "free" access to the Internet, it is because someone -- usually your school or employer -- has covered the cost and is kind enough not to pass it on to you (at least not directly and at least not yet). As demand and usage increase, putting added pressure on systems already overburdened, this basic scenario could change. Of course, those of you not lucky enough to be allied with a firm or institute offering "free" access may be paying a monthly fee for the privilege already. Whether or not you pay for it directly, your Internet connection provides an open door of opportunity to participate in the "free" exchange of information on a

scale unprecedented in the history of humankind.

READ MORE ABOUT IT:

Check out our collection, (designated w *) or that of a nearby library, for more information on the INTERNET. Following is some suggested reading:

(NOTE: URLs are provided for those of you with access to a WWW browser;

* Benson, Allen C. "The Complete Internet Companion for Librarians". Neal-Shuman, 1995.

Kehoe, Brendan P. "The Internet Complete Reference". Osborne McGraw-Hill, 1994.

* MacLeod, Don, " The Internet guide for the Legal Researcher: a how to guide to locating and retrieving free and fee based information on the Internet. " Infosources Publishing, 1995.

* Tauber, Daniel, " Surfing the Internet with Netscape", Little/Brown, 1995.

* Krol, Ed. " Whole Internet User's Guide & Catalog". 2nd ed. O'Reilly & Associates, 1994.

LaQuey, Tracy. " The Internet Companion, A Beginner's Guide to Global Networking ". 2nd. ed. *(This book is also available on the WWW at:*
URL:<http://www.obs-us.com/obs/english/books/editinc/obsxxx.htm>

" Zen and the Art of the Internet: A Beginner's Guide ". 3rd ed. Prentice-Hall, 1994.
(The 1st edition, while dated, is still useful and available on the net)
URL:http://www.cs.indiana.edu/doc/project/zen/zen-1.0_toc.html

Electronic References:

"Big Dummy's Guide to the Internet", v.2.2. Electronic Frontier Foundation, 1994.

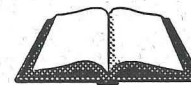
URL:<http://deimos.sun.csd.unb.ca/bigdummy/bdgtti.html>

(For an interesting collection on the history of the Internet, visit the Internet 25th anniversary page.)

URL:<http://www.amdahl.com/internet/events/inet25.html>

GLOSSARY OF INTERNET JARGON

Below is a brief glossary of 8 terms related to the Internet which are now in common usage.



FAQ / Frequently Asked Question(s): A single often asked question or a file containing many of them. The FAQ file is usually a good place to start when looking at a new data source on the Internet.

FTP / File Transfer Protocol: Refers to a way to connect to a remotely located computer, search its' archives and download specific files.

HOST / A computer to which a user connects.

HTTP / Hypertext Transfer Protocol: An agreed upon means of linking one information source to another by using a text entry as the link to another information source.

HTML / Hypertext Markup Language: Agreed upon rules and standards used to link sites to one another. As a file extension (... *.html*) indicates that the file contains links to other files via a hypertext protocol. Those files may contain text graphics, sound files or links to other sources.

TELNET / Accessing a host computer at another location via telephone lines.

URL / Uniform Resource Locator: Think of it as a street address and zip code. Every source of information on the Internet has a URL. They point to among other things, files, directories or documents stored deep within databases. The most common type are files, gophers, HTTP's or Telnet.

WWW / World Wide Web: A system that organizes information in a non-hierarchical, hypertext format (Hypertext Markup Language and Hypertext Transfer Protocol), which creates documents that may be viewed and retrieved by a remotely located user.

The MuseLetter is the official Newsletter of the T.C. Williams School of Law University of Richmond Richmond, Virginia 23173

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