
§ 2.10**American Law Reports***An Annotated Reporter*

A.L.R. publishes selected cases, those that are particularly important or interesting, but is most valued for the annotations of those cases. *American Law Reports* (A.L.R.) is an annotated report. An annotation is a discussion or commentary. A.L.R. publishes selected cases of unique or important matters. We can still find the case in its original reporter (such as the Pacific Reporter). Only in A.L.R., though, will we find detailed annotations. Although A.L.R. contains *selected* primary authority (cases), A.L.R. is valued mostly for its annotations. Since annotations are secondary authority, we consider A.L.R. secondary authority. There are multiple series of A.L.R. A standard set of A.L.R. will include:

- ALR: 1919 through 1948
- ALR 2d: 1948 through 1965
- ALR 3d: 1965 through 1980
- ALR 4th: 1980 through 1992
- ALR 5th: 1992 through 2004
- ALR 6th: 2004 -2015
- ALR 7th: 2015-
- ALR Fed: 1969 through 2005
- ALR Fed 2d: 2005 - 2015
- ALR Fed 3d: 2015 –
- A.L.R. International: 2010 –

The format and timing of supplemental updates depend on the series being updated

The first two series have separate sets (*Bluebook of Supplemental Decisions* and *Later Case Service*, respectively), while all other sets update the volumes using pocket parts. If researching online, you do not need to worry about updates, or supplements, because articles in A.L.R. are almost instantaneously updated online. Simply look at the end of each individual article for any updates, usually indicated by *Supplement* or *Cumulative Supplement* headings. The point to remember is that, whether in the law library or online, articles are updated, and those updates should always be checked.

Date ranges

The materials in A.L.R. (1st), obviously are much older than the cases in A.L.R. 6th or A.L.R. 7th. However, you will never have to memorize any of the dates mentioned. Just note two things: A new series of A.L.R. does *not* replace a previous set. It just continues it. The more recent the series, the more relevant the authority within it is likely to be.

Content

A.L.R. (1st), *A.L.R. 2d*, and *A.L.R. 3d* contain both state and federal cases. *A.L.R. 4th*, *5th*, *6th* and *7th* contain only state cases. After *A.L.R. 3d*, federal cases are reported and annotated in *A.L.R. Federal*, *A.L.R. Federal 2d*, and *A.L.R. Federal 3d*. *A.L.R. International*, the newest iteration of the series, annotates treaties, articles, and cases involving laws between the United States and other nations.

QUICKVIEW § 2.10 – AMERICAN LAW REPORTS

Westlaw

1. Locate the main *Search Bar* at the top of the page
2. Type *alr* and click the recommended search of *American Law Reports*
3. In the *American Law Reports* page that opens, enter your *search query* in the main *Search Bar* at the top
4. Select an article from the list of search results
5. Review several articles and have any relevant documents delivered by printing or email

Lexis

1. In the *Search Query Box* at top, type *alr*, or *American Law Reports*
2. Click on the *American Law Reports* option below to set that filter
3. Enter your search query in the text box and click *Search*
4. Review the *Results Page*, then review any relevant articles by clicking on the title
5. If any relevant articles are found, have them delivered by printing or email and save

Law Library

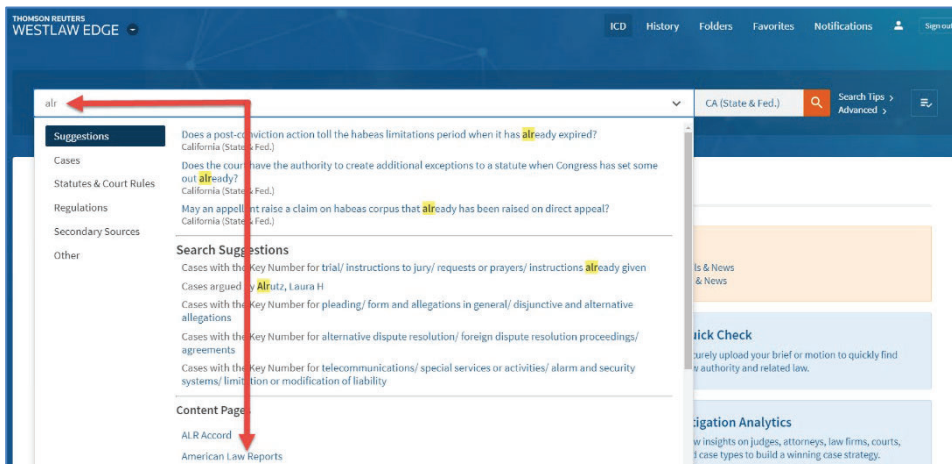
1. Locate the set of indexes at the end of the set and research key terms
2. The index leads to the main volume using a volume number and a page number
3. Look for footnote references that will lead to additional authority
4. Always check the pocket part (supplement)
5. If in an early set of ALR, update using the *Blue Book of Supplemental Decisions* for the first series, or the *Later Case Service* for the second series

ASSIGNMENT § 2.10(A) | AMERICAN LAW REPORTS ON WESTLAW

At the time of the printing of this publication, both *Westlaw* and *Lexis* provide online access to *American Law Reports*. It is assumed that you have completed the previous *Westlaw* assignments for *Am. Jur. 2d* and *C.J.S.*

1. *Select the Filter*

- i. In the main search bar at the top, type *alr*
- ii. When the box makes recommendations underneath the search box, select *American Law Reports*. (Be sure to click that suggestion. If you simply type in "*American Law Reports*" *Westlaw* will search in Federal databases for those words.) After selecting the link in the drop-down suggestions, you will be taken to the *American Law Reports* database, or filter, page. (Notice that your search filter has been updated to *American Law Reports*.)

2. *Search within the desired filter*

- i. Using the top search bar, type a search query relevant to your client's case
- ii. *Westlaw* will now search for those terms using the *American Law Reports* filter

3. *Review the Results Page*

The page that appears is the Results page. Keep in mind that at this point the researcher is first and foremost trying to determine whether the search was productive, resulting in relevant articles or other authority. If not, tweak your search query in the main Search Bar.

- **The Main Window** (on the right side of the page)
This is where the "hits" appear from your search
- **The Filters Window** (on the far left)
You can focus your search results by selecting specific narrowing filters.

The screenshot shows the Westlaw Edge interface. At the top, the search query is ""day care center" liability for injured child". The results are for "American Law Reports (9,927)". The left sidebar contains a "Filters" section with options like "Content type: American Law Reports (9,927)", "Select multiple filters", "Restore previous", "Clear", and "Search within results". Below this are expandable filter categories: Jurisdiction, Date, Publication Type, Publication Name, Author, Previously Viewed, Documents in Folders, and Annotated Documents. The main results area shows two items:

- Tort liability of private nursery school or day-care center, or employee thereof, for injury to child while attending facility**
American Law Reports ALR4th - The ALR databases are made current by the weekly addition of relevant new cases. - 58 A.L.R.4th 240 (Originally published in 1987)
This annotation collects and analyzes the state and federal cases in which the courts have discussed or decided whether, or under what circumstances, a private nursery school or **day-care center**, or an employee thereof, may be liable in a tort action, or a wrongful death or survival action based on a tort, for **injuries to a child** that occurred while...
...**Child's** knee injuries, while participating in downhill race under direction of her **daycare center**, were too remote to be reasonably foreseeable, and thus, no duty of care arose for purposes of negligence action brought by **child** against **daycare center**; testimony of **child** and orthopedic surgeons suggested that **child's**...
...**Day care center** was not **liable** for **injuries** sustained when **child's** twin sister slammed restroom door on her finger, severing fingertip, where parents of injured **child** did not meet their burden of proof and **day care**...
- Construction and application of "business pursuits" exclusion provision in general liability policy**
American Law Reports ALR5th - The ALR databases are made current by the weekly addition of relevant new cases. - 35 A.L.R.5th 375 (Originally published in 1996)
Business pursuits exclusions may be found in several types of personal **liability** insurance policies, including practically all homeowners' policies. Though nearly all of the provisions employ virtually the same language, and have remained unchanged over several decades, the common and general nature of the operative terms and related policy...

Each "hit" in the main window consists of the title (which is also a link to that "hit"), followed by a short section, or preview, of the "hit," with terms from your search query highlighted.

By quickly browsing the preview of the document, along with the highlighted terms, the researcher may quickly determine whether or not that "hit" is worth reviewing in further detail. Notice that in the **Filters** window at left you have other options. First, you are able to *Search within results*, which means you can conduct another search for more specific terms, this time limiting the search to the documents you have already found. You can also further filter the results by checking one or more boxes next to the filters listed. Give it a try a couple of times to see how it works.

4. *Review the Articles*

The researcher can either:

- Open each "hit" and review the article more thoroughly online,

OR . . .

- By using the preview of the article provided, simply click the check box to the left of each title and have those articles delivered via email, download, or other means. The second option is strongly recommended. As a student, you are not paying for the time you spend in the site, but in a law firm every minute costs money, eating up the firm's allotted minutes allowed for in its *Westlaw* subscription. To read each article online is expensive and wasteful. It is thus recommended that you quickly scan the articles, checking off the ones that appear most promising.

The article page itself can be confusing at first glance. However, there are three primary navigation aids that, once recognized, make the page less intimidating. The main goals in using *A.L.R.* are to educate the researcher regarding a specific area of law and to locate primary authority. These navigation tools assist in those efforts. They are:

TABLE OF CONTENTS	
Article Outline	
Index	
Table of Cases, Laws, and Rules	
Research References	
<hr/>	
ARTICLE OUTLINE	
§ 1[a] Introduction—Scope	
§ 1[b] Introduction—Related matters	
§ 2 Summary and comment	
§ 3[a] Primary negligence—where app	
§ 3[b] Primary negligence—where app	
§ 4[a] Where applicability of res ipsa lo	
§ 4[b] Where applicability of res ipsa lo	
§ 5 Proximate cause	

- *The Article Outline*
- *Index (to that article)*
- *Table of Cases, Laws, and Rules*
- *Research References*

- *The Article Outline*

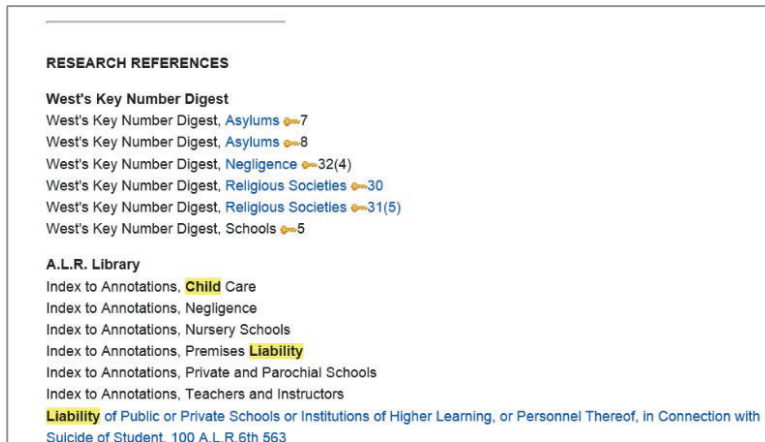
The Article Outline is a great tool for navigating within an article, detailing each section and subsection. By using the Article Outline (and its associated links) the researcher can be quickly taken to the desired portion of the article.

ARTICLE OUTLINE
§ 1[a] Introduction—Scope
§ 1[b] Introduction—Related matters
§ 2 Summary and comment
§ 3[a] Primary negligence—where applicability of res ipsa loquitur doctrine was at issue—Doctrine applicable
§ 3[b] Primary negligence—where applicability of res ipsa loquitur doctrine was at issue—Doctrine not applicable
§ 4[a] Where applicability of res ipsa loquitur doctrine was not at issue—Negligence established or supportable
§ 4[b] Where applicability of res ipsa loquitur doctrine was not at issue—Negligence not established
§ 5 Proximate cause
§ 6 Contributory negligence
Research References

- *Index*

Most articles over about 10 pages in length (in the hardcover book form) will likely have its own index. This is an often-overlooked tool that provides much greater depth than the Article Outline, which is more like a Table of Contents for the article.

- *Table of Cases, Laws, and Rules*
There is a section following the Article that will collect all authorities mentioned within that article, sorting them by type (other secondary authority, statutes, cases) and even by Jurisdiction (specific states and specific Federal Circuits). The best way to use this is, once an article has been deemed to be relevant, check the Table of Cases and Statutes to see if there is any authority from your jurisdiction.
- *Research References*
This is a fantastic tool. It does your research for you. The Research Reference section will provide relevant West Key Digest Numbers, other relevant A.L.R. articles, and even references to other research materials. In other words, once you locate a relevant article in A.L.R., your research is almost done. It does the work.



Note about Supplements (and Cumulative Supplements) in A.L.R. Online

Unlike in some other publications hosted online, A.L.R. *does* include online supplements. These supplements update and augment the original material in the volume. Since individual sections of an article may be updated, the supplements are usually found throughout the article, and at the end of the article. Note that the first time a section of an article is updated it is called a *Supplement*. Thereafter, it will be referred to as a *Cumulative Supplement*, meaning it has accumulated supplemental material from the current update as well as previous updates.

Also, it can be a bit confusing to identify when a supplement starts and when it ends. Look for “SUPPLEMENT” or “CUMULATIVE SUPPLEMENT” for the start, and a bracketed [END OF SUPPLEMENT] at its conclusion. Remember, an article may have many supplements, one for every individual section of the article.

To locate a section’s supplement (if there is one), find the section’s title and click on “Supplement” or “Cumulative Supplement” below that title. The link will scroll you down to the bottom of that section where the supplement begins.

THOMSON REUTERS WESTLAW EDGE American Law Reports "day care center" liability for injured child

← Tort liability of private nursery school or day-care center, or employee thereof, for injury ...

58 A.L.R.4th 240 - American Law Reports ALR4th - Originally published in 1987 (Approx. 49 pages)

Document History (0) Citing References (55) Table of Authorities Powered by KeyCite

1 of 9,927 results Original terms Skip Out of Plan

Top of Document

Locate authority by jurisdiction

Apply

Federal

Fifth Circuit

State

Alabama

Arizona

California

Florida

Georgia

Illinois

Indiana

Kentucky

Louisiana

Maryland

Missouri

Nebraska

New York

North Carolina

Ohio

Tennessee

Texas

Wisconsin

§ 6. Contributory negligence

[Cumulative Supplement]

Contributory negligence of a **child**, or the parent of a **child**, attending a private nursery school or **day-care center** was held not established under the particular circumstances of the following cases involving an action against the facility or its employees for injuries to the **child**.

Thus, in **Fowler v Seaton** (1964) 61 Cal 2d 681, 39 Cal Rptr 881, 394 P2d 697 (§ 3[a]), the court, reversing a judgment of nonsuit in a negligence action on behalf of a **child** injured while attending the defendant's licensed private nursery school, held that the **child**, aged 3 years and 10 months, was of such an age that, as a matter of law, she could not be guilty of contributory negligence.

Similarly, in **Jones v Jones** (1969) 119 Ga App 788, 168 SE2d 883 (§ 4[a]), wherein a judgment for a **child** burned by hot soup at the defendant's day nursery was affirmed, the court observed that the 2-year-old **child** could not be guilty of contributory negligence.

Finally, in **Drueding v St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.** (1986, La App 4th Cir) 482 So 2d 83, 58 ALR4th 231 (§ 4[a]), in which a 5-year-old boy suffered a **broken leg** when a **older boy** accidentally hit him in the shoulder and knocked him to the ground while they were jumping to catch a Frisbee thrown by a third boy in the yard of a **day-care center** or nursery school, the court affirmed a judgment for the injured boy's parents based on a jury verdict finding the nursery owner negligent and the boy's mother not contributorily negligent. As to contributory negligence, the court decided that the jury could very well have concluded, on the basis of credibility, that the boy's mother did not consent to his playing with the frisbee. Furthermore, said the court, because the boy was still on the school grounds and had not yet been released to his mother's care at the time of the accident, the responsibility for his welfare rested on the nursery's employees.

CUMULATIVE SUPPLEMENT

Cases:

Parents of **child** injured on day-care playground were not entitled to concurring cause instruction in negligent supervision action against day-care facility, despite day-care facility's argument regarding nature of small **children** and their propensity for self-injury, as there was no separate and distinct cause involved in **child's** injury, even though actions of **child** could not be considered negligence as a matter of law because of his age. **La Petite Academy v. Kamerzel**, 751 So. 2d 641 (Fla. Dist. Ct. App. 5th Dist. 1999).

[Top of Section]

[END OF SUPPLEMENT]

Back to top

5. *Delivery of Documents*

Once you have identified that an article or document is relevant, and you want to have access to it later, and probably offline, you have the standard choices:

- *Email*
- *Print*
- *Download*
- *Dropbox*
- *Kindle*

Document History (0) Citing References (55) Table of Authorities Powered by KeyCite

1 of 9,927 results Original terms Skip Out of Plan

Top of Document

Locate authority by jurisdiction

Apply

Federal

Fifth Circuit

See **Ward v Mount Calvary Lutheran Church** (1994, App) 178 Ariz 350, 873 P2d 688, 162 Ariz Adv Rep 53, § 3[i]

Parents of **child** injured on day-care playground were not entitled to concurring cause instruction in negligent supervision action against day-care facility, despite day-care facility's argument regarding nature of small **children** and their propensity for self-injury, as there was no separate and distinct cause involved in **child's** injury, even though actions of **child** could not be considered negligence as a matter of law because of his age. **La Petite Academy v. Kamerzel**, 751 So. 2d 641 (Fla. Dist. Ct. App. 5th Dist. 1999).

Parent's allegations in negligence petition, that she instructed **child**-care facility not to allow **child's** 12-year-old brother to pick him up from facility because brother could not properly supervise him, that facility's employee released **child** to brother, and that

Delivery

Email

Print

Download

Dropbox

Kindle

The Delivery Icon looks like an envelope. When you click on it a drop-down menu will appear with several options for delivery of your documents. (Remember, in a real job it costs money no matter what form of delivery is used, so practice being frugal about your choices for delivery.)

CHECKLIST – AMERICAN LAW REPORTS USING WESTLAW

- In the *Search Query Box* at the top of the page, type: *alr*
- Select *American Law Reports* from the recommended list of filters
- In the *Search Query Box*, type in your client's search query
- Review the partial articles provided in the *Results Page* and select a relevant article by clicking on the title link
- Use the *Article Outline* to locate the most relevant parts of the article
- Click on relevant *Footnote Links* (FN) to obtain primary authority
- Review any *Cumulative Supplement* sections for updates
- Be sure to copy cites to, or download, relevant primary authority

REVIEW QUESTIONS – AMERICAN LAW REPORTS USING WESTLAW

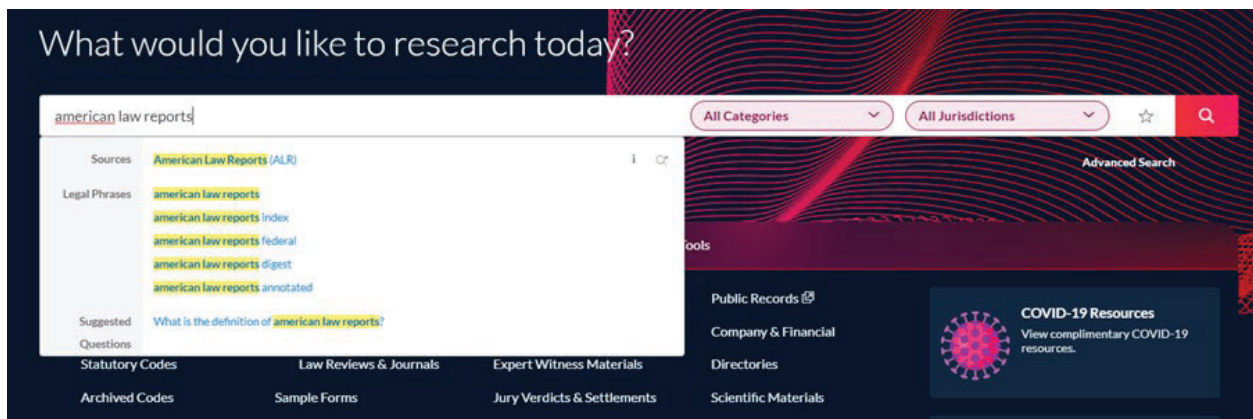
1. What page appeared after you typed *alr* and selected *American Law Reports*?
2. What search query did you use?
3. Were you satisfied with your search query, or did you need to modify it?
4. When you reviewed the *Results Page*, did you use the *Narrow* options at left to further focus your search by selecting additional filters?
5. After locating the *Article Outline*, did there appear to be relevant material? If so, what section of the *Article* appeared relevant for your case?
6. Did your *Annotation* have an *Index*?
7. Did the section of the *Article* you researched have a *Cumulative Supplement* section? If so, did it affect your research?
8. Were you led to any relevant primary authority either in the *Article* or in the *Footnotes*? If yes, make note of those authorities.

ASSIGNMENT § 2.10(B) | AMERICAN LAW REPORTS USING LEXIS

At the time of the printing of this publication, both *Westlaw* and *Lexis* provide online access to *American Law Reports*. It is assumed that you have completed previous *Lexis* assignments for *Am. Jur. 2d* and *C.J.S.* to minimize duplication of instruction where possible.

1. Select your Filter(s)

In the *Search Query Box* at top, type *American Law Reports*. After the recommendations appear below the text box, click on the *American Law Reports* link under “Sources” to set that filter. (Hitting enter, clicking the search button, or selecting the *American Law Reports* link under Legal Phrases would tell *Lexis* to search for those words within all publications, instead of opening the ALR database.)

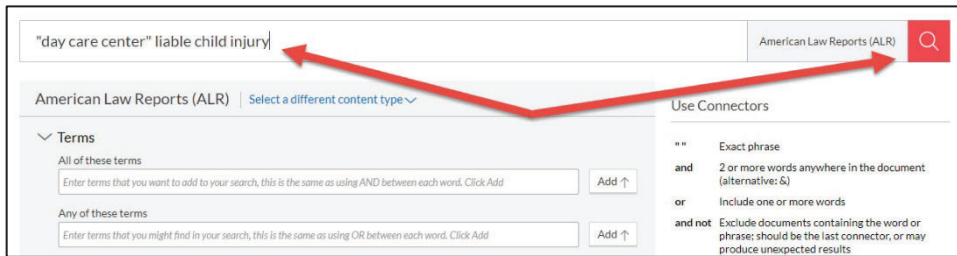


NOTE: It is possible to set multiple filters during your research. For example, you could also select a filter for your jurisdiction, such as your state, so that results from A.L.R. that included authority from your state would be featured in the Results Page. For now, use only the *American Law Reports* filter.

2. Enter your Search Query

Enter your client’s search query in the text box and click *Search*.

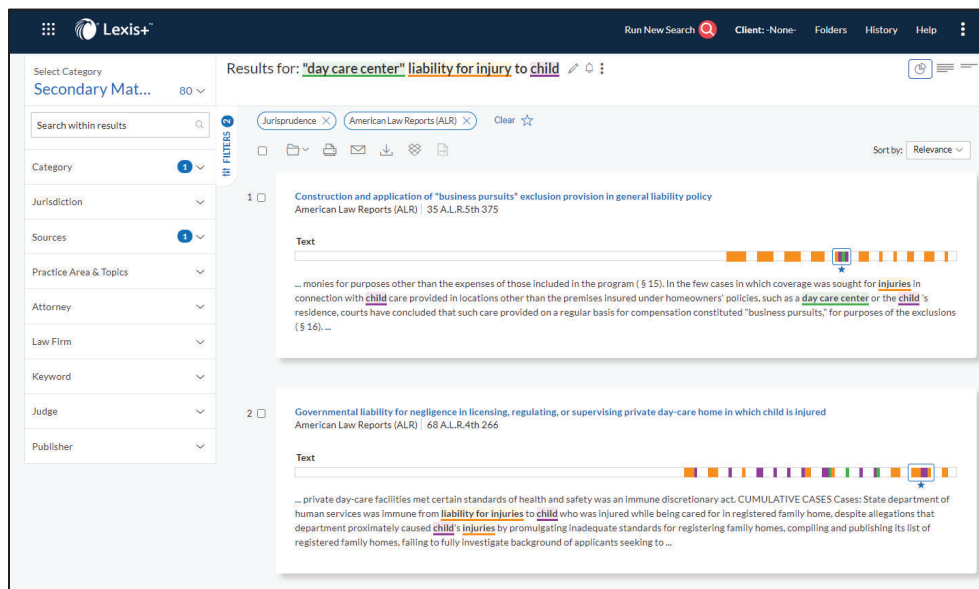
You will notice some tools under the text box. These are tools that help create a “Boolean” search (instead of the “Natural Language Search” you are being taught). Feel free to play around with these tools and find your comfort levels.



3. Review the Results Page

If any articles from A.L.R. contain the words and phrases contained in your search query, fragments of those articles will be displayed in the *Results Page*.

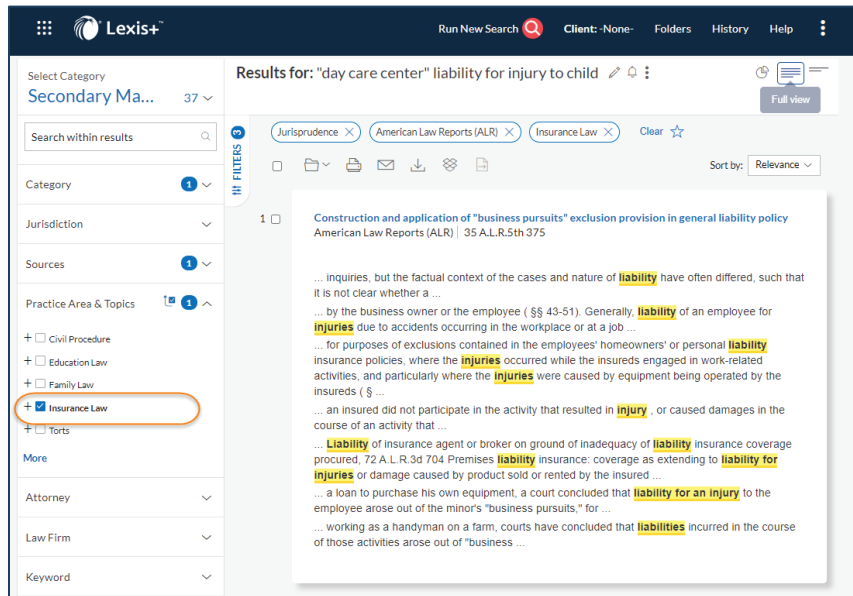
Using the preview of the articles that have been displayed, along with the highlighted terms in the articles that match your query, you will be able to quickly identify possibly relevant articles. The title of the article is also a link to the full document.



If there are simply too many results and you wish to focus your search further, the two best ways are to add filters or to search within the current search results. Both are accomplished using the Narrows column at the left of the screen.

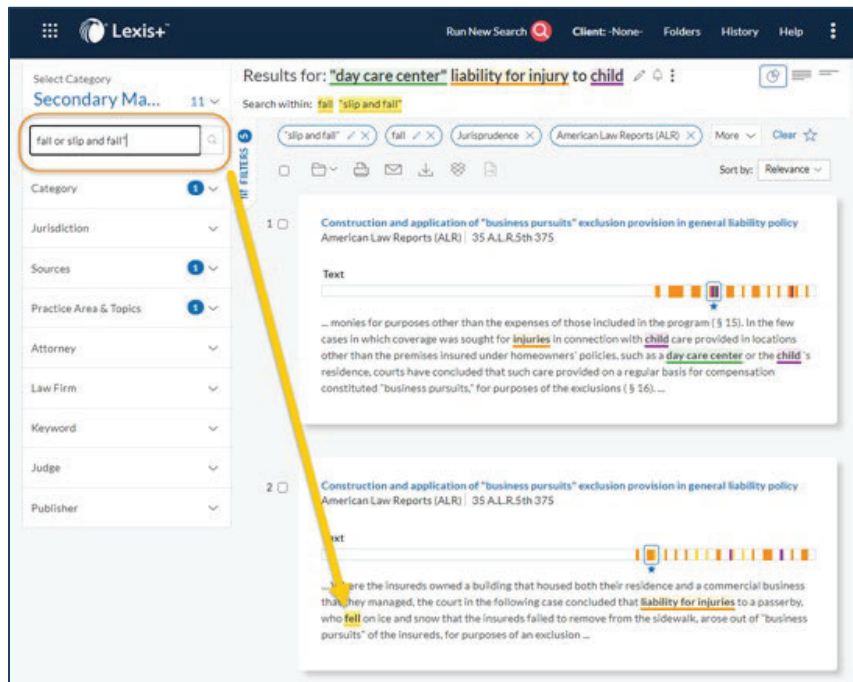
- **Add Additional Filters to Current Results**

In the *Narrow* window you will see several categories and menus. Each of these, when clicked on, add filters to the existing search. For instance, in the example below there are several areas of practice listed, including Insurance Law, Healthcare Law, and more. You can further filter the results to include one of those areas.



Once you add one of the filters, the results are refreshed and the new filter has been added at the top of the *Narrow* window. Note that you may even be given additional subtopics (which are even more filters) to select from once a topic filter has been added.

- **Search Within the Current Results**
In the *Narrow* window on the left side you also find the *Search Within Results* text box. Use this tool to add search terms that will further focus the results.



4. Review Relevant Articles

Tort liability of public schools and institutions of higher learning for injuries resulting from lack or insufficiency of supervision, 38 A.L.R.3d 830

[Copy Citation](#)

Reporter
38 A.L.R.3d 830 *

The ALR databases are made current by the weekly addition of relevant new cases as available from the publisher.

Document Type: Annotation

Author: Allan E. Korpela, LL.B.

[JURISDICTIONAL TABLE OF STATUTES AND CASES](#)

[INDEX OF TERMS](#)

[TABLE OF REFERENCES](#)

[ARTICLE OUTLINE](#)

Text

Preliminary Matters

[*1] Introduction
Scope

This annotation discusses cases dealing with tort liability, when not barred by the doctrine of sovereign immunity or by a general immunity statute, of public schools and public institutions of higher learning, or of public agencies charged with operating them, for injuries allegedly suffered because of lack of supervision, or because of insufficiency, inadequacy, or ineffectiveness of supervision, by teachers or other school employees. [1.1](#)

The articles within A.L.R. are different from most other research books. A.L.R. attempts to not only explain the law and refer to other authorities, including law. It also provides tools to expand your research by referring to additional research sources, and it provides tools to narrow your research by allowing the researcher to search for authority within his or her jurisdiction. Perhaps most impressively, A.L.R. refers to authorities on both sides of a legal issue. Do you need to find authority that supports liability of a childcare provider for injuries suffered by a child? No problem. Do you need to find authority that defends against the liability of a childcare provider for injuries suffered by a child? Again, no problem. A.L.R. does both.

Articles can be brief, even sometimes less than 10 pages. However, articles are more often lengthy. Accessing them, without reading the entire article, can be burdensome, especially if you are conducting initial research. To most efficiently utilize the online A.L.R. article, the publication provides the following tools, all of which are linked to at the top of the article. (If you do decide to rely on part of an annotation, though, it is important to go back and read the entire annotation to make sure you are aware of all context and information provided.)

- **Jurisdictional Table of Statutes and Cases**

If you find a relevant article, that's great. But what would be even greater is if you could also locate authority (cases, statutes, etc.) from your jurisdiction that dealt with the same issues. The *Table of Jurisdictions Represented* does just that. Note: There is a "kink" in the system. The *Jurisdictional* link takes the researcher to the *bottom* of the jurisdictional list, for some reason. You will need to scroll up to see the various jurisdictions mentioned in the article.

JURISDICTIONAL TABLE OF STATUTES AND CASES

SUPREME COURT

§ 27 of [6 L Ed 1422](#) -- 1[a]

[10 U.S.C.A. § 1089](#). See 21

[28 U.S.C.A. § 1346\(b\)](#). See 2[b], 3, 15

[28 U.S.C.A. § 1915\(d\)](#). See 14[b]

[28 U.S.C.A. § 2675\(a\)](#). See 2[b]

[28 U.S.C.A. § 2680\(h\)](#). See 1[a], 1[c], 2[a], 2[b], 3, 4[a], 4[b], 5[a], 5[b], 18, 19, 20[a], 20[b], 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27[a], 27[b], 28, 29, 30[a]

[28 U.S.C.A. § 2680](#). See 2[b], 5[b]

[28 U.S.C.A. §§ 1346\(b\)\(1\)](#), 2680(h). See 33.5



[28 U.S.C.A. §§ 1346\(b\)](#), 2671-2680. See 2[a]


[28 U.S.C.A. §§ 1346](#), 2671 et seq.. See 1[a], 21, 31, 33


- **Index of Terms**




Does your client's issue involve something specific, such as animals? Or insurance issues? The article Index is very specific and thorough, much more so than the average index. Use this tool to become more efficient. Or just to browse if you are out of ideas.



[INDEX OF TERMS \(Go to beginning\)](#) 




After school hours **injuries**, generally  §§ 10-  13

Assumption of risk, generally  § 3[f]


Auto mechanic class  § 6[a]


Automobile **injury**  §§ 7[a],  11,  13[a]


Baseball game  §§ 6,  12[a],  13[b]


Basketball game  §§ 6,  7[b],  8[a]

Batting stones, **injury** caused by  § 7[b]

Beach, **injury** on  § 13[a]

Before school hours **injury**, generally  § 5

Bench, fall over  § 12[a]

Between class periods, generally  § 7

Bike **injury**  §§ 9[a],  11

- **Table of References**

All of the authorities referred to in the article are collected and arranged according to type in the *Table of References*.

[TABLE OF REFERENCES\(Go to beginning\)](#)

Annotations
See the related annotations listed in [§ 1\[b\]](#)

REFERENCES
The following references may be of related or collateral interest to the user of this annotation.

A.L.R. Quick Index, Colleges and Universities
A.L.R. Quick Index, Schools

Am. Jur. 2d, Colleges and Universities § 35
Am. Jur. 2d, Municipal, School, and State Tort Liability § 74
Am. Jur. 2d, Municipal, School, and State Tort Liability §§ 56-59
Action by Crime Victim Against School Arising out of Assault or Criminal Act, 24 Am. Jur. Proof of Facts 3d 1
Emotional Distress by Schoolteacher or Administrator, 18 Am. Jur. Proof of Facts 3d 103
Liability of school bus driver or school for **injury to child** going to or from school bus, 13 Am. Jur. Proof of Facts 3d 475
Supervision of Students, 4 Am. Jur. Proof of Facts 2d 87
Personal Liability of Public School Principal for **Injury** or Damage to Student by School District Employee Under Principal's **Supervision**, 114 Am. Jur. Trials 349
Public School Liability: Constitutional Tort Claims for Excessive Punishment and Failure to Supervise Students, 48 Am. Jur. Trials 587
15 Am. Jur. Legal Forms 2d, Public Employees § 210:94.

- **Article Outline**

The Article Outline acts like a table of contents for the article. Quickly identify and locate a relevant issue within the article by clicking on the small blue down arrow at the right of the desired topic. However, unlike the hardbound version of ALR, this outline has been placed at the end of the article instead of the beginning. It seems counterintuitive, but you will need to get used to it.

Add to Jump To [Results list](#) [Previous document](#) [Next document](#)

I. Preliminary Matters

§ 1 Introduction

§ 1[a] Scope

§ 1[b] Related matters

§ 2 Background, summary, and comment

§ 2[a] Generally

§ 2[b] Practice pointers

II. General considerations

§ 3 Ambiguity of exclusion clause

§ 3[a] View that clause is inherently ambiguous

§ 3[b] View that clause is free from ambiguity

§ 3[c] Illinois cases

§ 3.5 Validity

§ 4 Relation between "intended" and "expected"

§ 4[a] View that there is no difference between "expected" or "intended"

§ 4[b] View that "expected" and "intended" are not synonymous

§ 5 Construction of "intended"

§ 5[a] View that insured must have intended act and to cause some kind of bodily injury or property damage -- generally

§ 5[b] Intent actual or inferred by nature of act

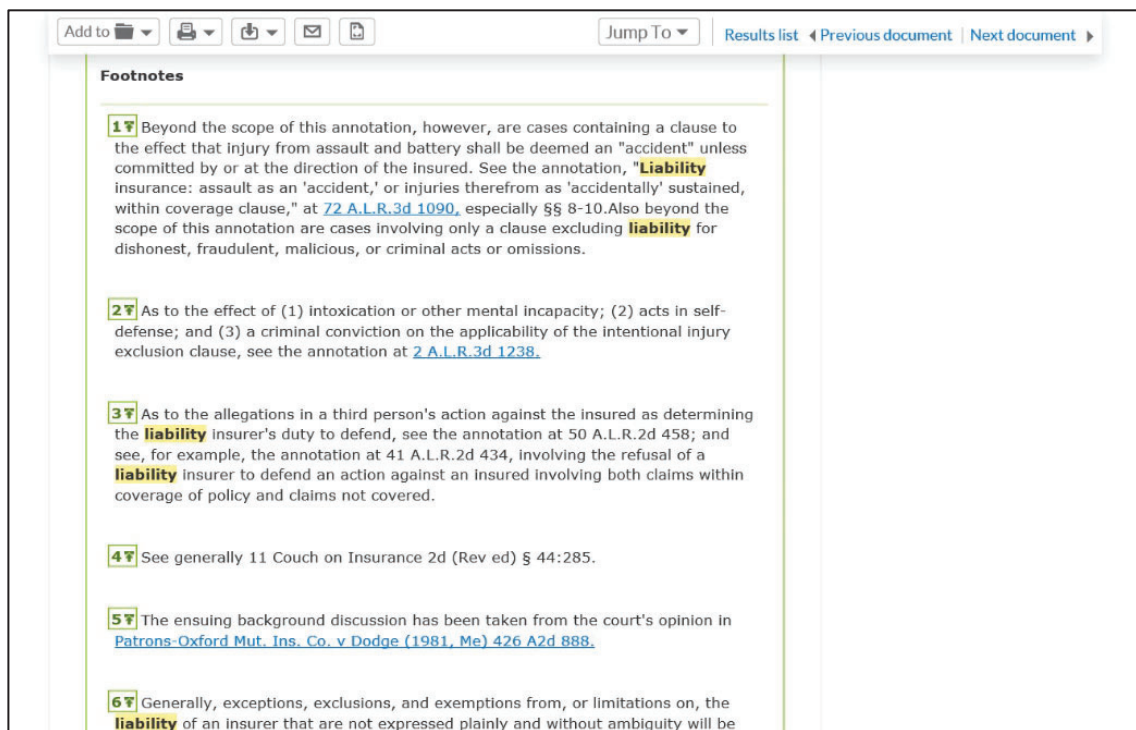
§ 5[c] Harm of different character or magnitude from that intended

5. *Locate Additional Authority*

Always remember that secondary authority, such as A.L.R., has two purposes. To educate the reader about areas of law and to lead to primary authority (law). While A.L.R. may refer to all kinds of authority, such as secondary and even non-authority (such as digests), the authority a researcher most wants to be led to is primary authority. The law. Statutes, court opinions, regulations, or any other form of law.

A.L.R. utilizes two devices within its publication to lead the researcher to this additional authority.

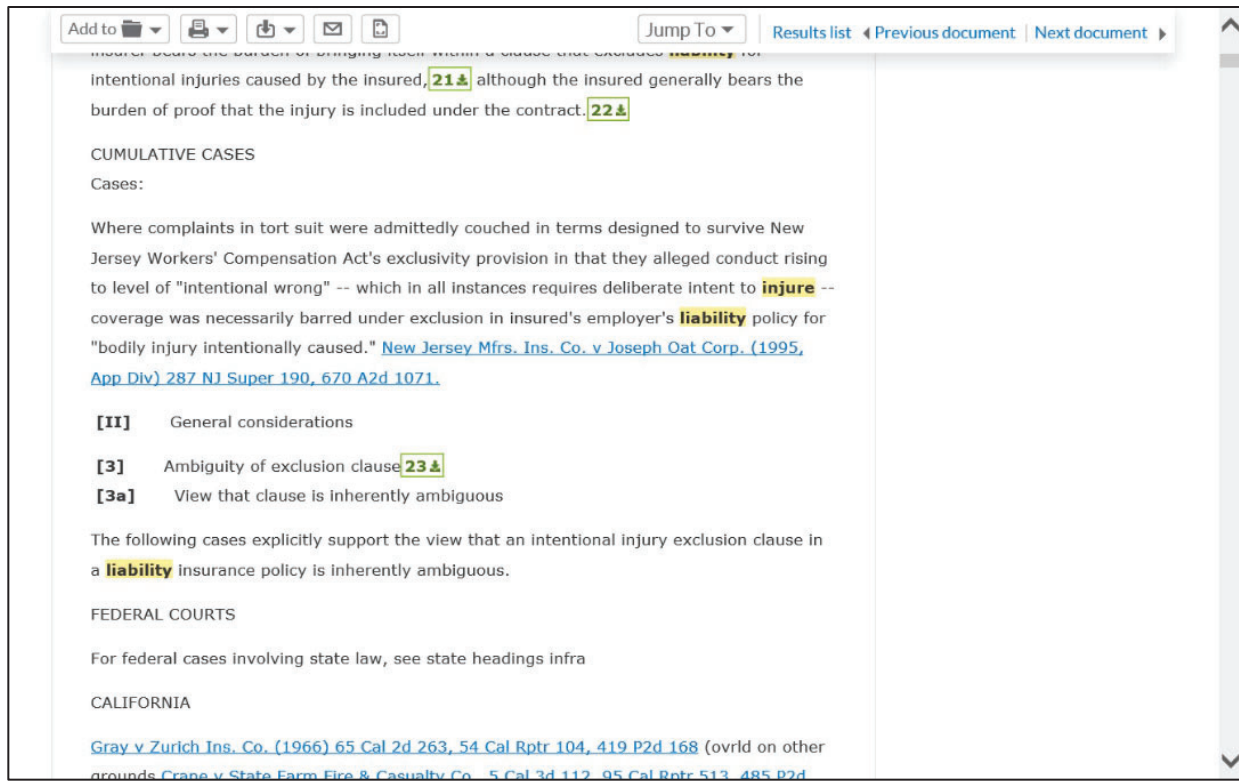
Footnotes. First, footnote references within the article (annotation) lead the researcher to other research sources, most importantly primary authority. Click on the green footnote reference to review authorities that deal with the same or similar issues. The footnotes themselves are collected at the end of the article.



Supplements. Second, in the hard copy publications found in the law library, the hard bound volumes are updated by *cumulative supplements* placed in the back of each volume. Those supplements provide updates to the annotation, if there are any, and any new references to authority that came out since the article was originally published.

In the online version of A.L.R., the *Cumulative Supplement* (now sometimes called *Cumulative Cases*) is found following each section of the annotation. In other words, instead of collecting all the supplemented information at the end of the article, A.L.R. updates each individual section of the article making it much easier for the researcher to make sure the information being relied upon is up to date.

One final note about the above navigation tools in A.L.R. Not all articles contain all tools. For instance, if the *Table of Jurisdictions Represented* is missing, do not panic. It just was not included for some reason.



6. If any relevant articles are found, have them delivered by printing, download, or email, then save.

CHECKLIST – AMERICAN LAW REPORTS USING LEXIS

- In the *Search Query Text Box*, type: *american law reports*
- Select the *American Law Reports* filter under *Sources*
- Enter your search query in the *Search Query Text Box*
- In the *Results Page*, modify the query, or *search within results*, as needed
- Select an article that appears relevant by clicking on the title.
- Using the *Article Outline*, read the relevant parts of the article
- Use the *Index* to focus your research as needed
- Review the *Jurisdictional Table* and *Cumulative Cases* sections for primary authority and updates
- Be sure to copy cites to, or download, relevant primary authority

REVIEW QUESTIONS – AMERICAN LAW REPORTS USING LEXIS

1. What method did you use to locate the database?
2. What search query did you use?
3. Were you satisfied with your search query, or did you need to modify it?
4. Locate the *Article Outline*. Does there appear to be relevant material? If so, what section of the *Article* was relevant?
5. Did your *Annotation* have an *Index*?
6. Did the section of the *Article* you researched have a *Cumulative Cases* section at its end? If so, did it affect your research?
7. Were you led to any relevant primary authority either in the *Article* or in the *Footnotes*? If yes, make note of those authorities.

ASSIGNMENT § 2.10(C) | AMERICAN LAW REPORTS IN THE LAW LIBRARY (OPTIONAL)

When researching in the law library, the general rule is to *always begin in the index*. This is the case for *American Law Reports*.

1. Locate the General Index, then research key terms

Always begin your research in the broadest index. When researching in some libraries you might find several indexes for A.L.R.: orange, red, black, green. Many of these indexes are specific to an individual series, or they are abbreviated desktop indexes. Some are antiquated and should not be used. The broadest A.L.R. index is called simply A.L.R. Index.

This multi-volume index has the same khaki green cover as the main volumes and is usually found at the end of the most recent set of A.L.R.s. The index will lead you to annotations within A.L.R. 2d, A.L.R. 3d, A.L.R. 4th, A.L.R. 5th, A.L.R. 6th, A.L.R. 7th, A.L.R. Federal, A.L.R. Federal 2d, A.L.R. Federal 3d, and even the newest set, A.L.R. International. The goal of the index is to lead the researcher to the main volumes of at least one of these series.

Each index will have a supplement in the back of the book, often referred to as a pocket part. This supplement should be researched since it updates and adds to materials within the main volume. Since A.L.R. is arranged chronologically, not topically, the researcher is led to a specific volume, series, and page number. For example: 14 A.L.R. 4th 481.

ASSIGNMENT QUESTIONS – PART 1

1. How many volumes make up the *A.L.R.* General Index?
2. Is your research topic covered in the index?
3. The *A.L.R.* index leads to which of the following?
 - a. volume number, series, page number
 - b. a topic and section number
 - c. a topic and key number
4. Does the index have a supplement?
5. If yes, where is it?
6. Is your topic covered in the supplement?
7. List any cites to the *A.L.R.* main volumes the index provides.

2. Locate the relevant A.L.R. Series, then fine the Main Volume and locate the page for the Annotation

The *Index* leads the researcher to the annotation within the main volumes. The publisher provides several tools to help the researcher use the annotation. These include:

- *Total Client-Service Library*
- *Table of Contents*
- *Annotation Index*
- *Table of Jurisdictions Represented*

Total Client-Service Library

Lawyers Cooperative provides a list of books, sometimes contained within a box, to help the researcher broaden the scope of his research. This tool is called the *Total Client-Service Library*. This list contains references to other books by *Lawyers Cooperative Publishing Company* that deal with the same topic. Included among the books that may be listed are: *Am. Jur. 2d*, *Federal Procedural Forms*, *Am. Jur. Pleading and Practice Forms*, *Proof of Facts*, and many others. You can use these resources to further research the same topic. (This tool has been renamed *Research References* in the online versions of A.L.R.)

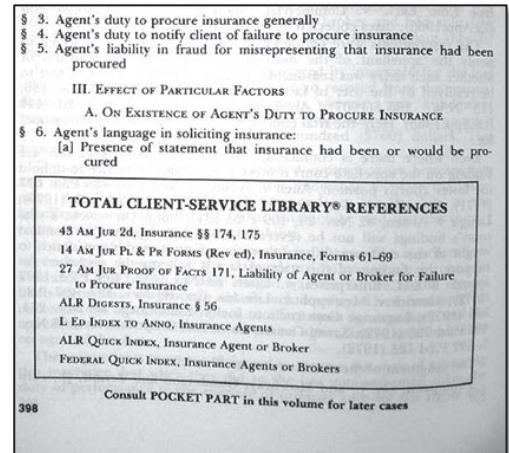


Table of Contents

The *Table of Contents* breaks down the annotation into its various points. One of the most helpful aspects of A.L.R. is that it will discuss multiple sides of a legal argument, providing contrary authority. For instance, A.L.R. may provide instances where courts have held that a husband who forces his wife to have sex has committed a sexual assault, as well as authority which holds the contrary view. The *Table of Contents* leads the researcher to a specific point in the annotation (For instance: §4b). This means that the researcher should refer to Section 4b within that specific annotation.

Annotation Index

Many, but not all, annotations feature an index at the beginning of the annotation which helps researchers access relevant section numbers within.

Table of Jurisdictions Represented

A.L.R. provides a collection of authorities, mostly primary, from multiple jurisdictions.

ASSIGNMENT QUESTIONS – PART 2

- In which series of A.L.R. are you working?
- Did the index lead you to the annotation, or did it lead you to the case upon which the annotation is based?
- Is the case printed before or after the annotation?
- Provide at least two additional research sources from the *Total Client-Service Library* (TCSL).

- e. Does the annotation have a table of contents?
- f. Does your annotation have an index?
- g. Locate the *Table of Jurisdictions Represented*. Which of the following states has authority cited within the annotation?
 - a. Nevada
 - b. California
 - c. New York
 - d. Colorado

3. Always check the pocket parts (supplements)

Supplements update the material within the main volume. But the first two series are updated differently from the others. An important function of A.L.R. is to lead the researcher to primary authority. However, before finding the primary authority cited within A.L.R., make sure the material is up to date.

In A.L.R. 3d, A.L.R. 4th, A.L.R. 5th, A.L.R. 6th, A.L.R. 7th all three sets of A.L.R. Federal, and A.L.R. International, the researcher can find updates by turning to the pocket part in the back of the volume. These pamphlets are usually labeled Supplement. Within the supplement, the researcher turns to the same page number that was being researched in the main volume. For instance, if the cite in the main volume the researcher was looking up was 83 A.L.R. 4th 685, the researcher should find the corresponding cite in the supplement (83 A.L.R. 4th 685-727). The researcher will be able to see if any recent cases have updated the material.

A.L.R. (first series) and A.L.R. 2d are supplemented by hardbound series rather than pocket parts. The *A.L.R. Blue Book of Supplemental Decisions* acts as a hardbound supplement to A.L.R. (first series). The *A.L.R. Blue Book* itself has pocket parts. (That's right. Even the supplement has a supplement.)

A.L.R. 2d has no pocket parts. It is updated with a hardbound supplement titled the *A.L.R. 2d Later Case Service*.

ASSIGNMENT QUESTIONS – PART 3

1. Was your annotation updated in the main volume pocket part?
2. Locate the *A.L.R. Blue Book of Supplemental Decisions*.
3. Locate *A.L.R. 2d Later Case Service*

CHECKLIST – AMERICAN LAW REPORTS IN THE LAW LIBRARY

- Locate the *A.L.R. Index* at the end of the most recent series
- Search* for your research terms
- Take note of any citations (*Volume, Series, and Page Number*) that the index provides
- Go to the appropriate *series*, locate the volume, and turn to the *page*
- Research within the *Annotation*
- Review the *Table of Jurisdictions* and Total Client Service Library (or *Research References*) for additional authority
- Be sure to check the *supplement (pocket part)*, referring to the same volume and page number as in the main volume itself

§ 2.11**Social Media***Legal Research Using Social Networks*

Tools that may be of use to a paralegal.

INVESTIGATIVE TOOLS

- Perform research pertaining to a current case to see if any parties have posted material that may be relevant.
- Research the opposing party.
- Investigate witnesses.
- Investigate potential jurors.
- Research judges to determine if conflicts or biases exist.

ONGOING RESEARCH TOOLS

- **LinkedIn and Facebook** both have a *Group* feature that allows a user to create or join a group. There are many groups dedicated to areas of expertise, areas of practice, or specific legal topics.
- **Quora** is a platform that attempts to provide answers to questions. It is also possible to find links to relevant information. Quora has sections dedicated to legal topics and provides email notification of new information related to that subject matter.
- **Medium** is a blogging platform that includes topics, some of which are related to the law.