

*New York Law Journal, February 4, 2002*

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New York Law Journal

February 4, 2002 Monday

**SECTION:** TECH TRENDS; Web Judicata; Pg. T7

**LENGTH:** 1235 words

**HEADLINE:** Let's Get Ethical on the Web

**BYLINE:** By Robert Ambrogi; Robert J. Ambrogi ([rambrogi@amlaw.com](mailto:rambrogi@amlaw.com)) is author of The Essential Guide to the Best (and Worst) Legal Sites on the Web, available at [www.lawcatalog.com](http://www.lawcatalog.com).

**BODY:**

We last visited the subject of online resources about ethics and lawyers in May, 2000, so let's revisit key sites now that the clock has turned to 2002.

Just about any attorney practicing in the U.S. today would concur that lawyers get a bum rap. In cartoons and movies, we're frequently cast as ruthless and greedy. While there are bad apples in every profession, law is perhaps the most ethical of professions. Bound by strict codes of conduct, almost everything lawyers do - from counseling clients to marketing their firms - must conform to prescribed standards.

\* \* \* \* \*

Conduct Codes

The Internet is critical to helping not just lawyers, but also the broader public, understand these rules more thoroughly. Conduct codes and ethics opinions from a majority of states are available on the Web, and a growing number of ethics sites bring perspective to these standards.

One of the best of these is the American Legal Ethics Library, [wwwsecure.law.cornell.edu/ethics](http://wwwsecure.law.cornell.edu/ethics), from **Cornell's Legal Information Institute**. This digital library contains the full text of or links to the professional-conduct codes of most U.S. states, as well as the American Bar Association's model code.

In addition, major law firms are contributing narratives on professional-conduct law in their respective states, with 16 states and the District of Columbia covered so far.

The library's materials are organized by both state and topic, and all are fully searchable. Each element of the library is linked to the rest of the collection in multiple ways, permitting a user to track a specific issue from code to commentary in a single jurisdiction and to follow the same question into materials from other jurisdictions.

*Legal Tech February 2002*

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Legal Tech

February 2002

**SECTION:** PRACTICE TIPS; Vol. 19; No. 11; Pg. 8

**LENGTH:** 831 words

**HEADLINE:** Web Sites Every Lawyer Can Use By Robert J. Ambrogi

**BYLINE:** Robert J. Ambrogi is editor-in-chief of the National Law Journal. E-mail: [rambrogi@amlaw.com](mailto:rambrogi@amlaw.com). He is also the author of the new book, "The Essential Guide to the Best (and Worst) Legal Sites on the Web," which can be ordered through [www.lawcatalog.com](http://www.lawcatalog.com).

**BODY:**

What follows is a list of sites that might be useful to any lawyer, regardless of the focus of his or her practice.

\* **Legal Information Institute**--[www.law.cornell.edu](http://www.law.cornell.edu)

**Cornell** Law School's Legal Information Institute established the first law site on the Internet in 1992. It became the leading Internet site for distribution of U.S. Supreme Court opinions. Its hypertext U.S. Code remains its most heavily used feature, but it has published a host of significant legal documents. As a lawyer once put it to me, "They deserve a lifetime achievement award."

*Internet Law Researcher January 2002*

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Internet Law Researcher

January 2002

Internet Law Researcher, January 2002, at Page 13

**HEADLINE:** Finding Information on the WorldWideWeb

**HIGHLIGHT: Top Ten**

December 22, 2001

**SECTION:** No. 2, Vol. 41; Pg. 194; ISSN: 1094-9054

**IAC-ACC-NO:** 83034408

**LENGTH:** 577 words

**HEADLINE:** Justices of the United States Supreme Court; Reference Books; book review

**BYLINE:** Nyberg, Cheryl Rae

**BODY:**

Justices of the United States Supreme Court. By Macmillan Reference USA. Macmillan Profiles Series. New York: Macmillan Reference USA, 2001. 453p. \$ 80 (ISBN 0-02865634-2). [www.mlr.com](http://www.mlr.com).

The two Web sites consistently included in the "Additional Resources" section of the Macmillan title are perhaps its real competition. **Cornell** University's **Legal Information Institute** Web site (<http://supct.law.cornell.edu/supct/cases/judges.htm>) includes brief biographies of current and past justices. More detailed biographical information is provided at Northwestern University's Oyez Project (<http://oyez.at.nwu.edu/justices/justices.cgi>). For many middle and high school students (and college and law students), the Internet is their first and sometimes only research tool.

*The Internet Newsletter including legal.online December 2001*

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The Internet Newsletter including legal.online

December 2001

**SECTION:** THIS MONTH'S WEB SITES; Vol. 6; No. 9; Pg. 1

**LENGTH:** 116 words

**BODY:**

This Month's

Web Sites

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lexisONE

[www.lexisone.com](http://www.lexisone.com) \*\*\*\*\*

Google.com

[www.google.org](http://www.google.org) \*\*\*\*\*

**Legal Information Institute**

[www.law.cornell.edu](http://www.law.cornell.edu)

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FindLaw

[www.findlaw.com](http://www.findlaw.com)

*Reference & User Services Quarterly* September 22, 2001

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Reference & User Services Quarterly

September 22, 2001

**SECTION:** No. 1, Vol. 41; Pg. 25; ISSN: 1094-9054

**IAC-ACC-NO:** 80678981

**LENGTH:** 3173 words

**HEADLINE:** Hot topics on the web: strategies for research; Off the shelf & onto the web; Evaluation

**BYLINE:** Diaz, Karen R.; O'Hanlon, Nancy

**BODY:**

Some of the pitfalls of research on the Web are highlighted and exacerbated when the type of research being done is for "hot," controversial, or debatable topics. Who to trust, where to find the information, and how to determine what is reliable are all questions that will present themselves. However, the resources available on the Web are well suited for addressing many of the challenges of hot topic research. Finding points of view for obscure and well-known advocacy groups, finding the most current legislation on an issue, and finding recent events related to the issue are all actually enhanced and made easier by researching a topic on the Web.

\* \* \* \*

### Finding Laws and Pending Legislation

Many topics become "hot" by virtue of the fact that a particular piece of legislation is pending. Sometimes politicians begin the debate by deciding to redirect governmental funds, such as happened with welfare reform in the 1990s. Sometimes issues become "hot" because of events that spark public debate and pleas for legislative action. Publicly funded artwork is often a catalyst for such debate and once led several lawmakers to attempt a constitutional amendment outlawing desecration of the American flag. Essentially, legislation is the concrete way for our society to take action against or in defense of our ideological values.

**LII: Legal Information Institute** ([www.law.cornell.edu](http://www.law.cornell.edu)) is a respected source of legal information that includes comprehensive overviews of federal and state law on a variety of "hot topics" such as adoption, drug abuse, children's rights, death penalty, environment, and welfare. Each topical overview provides texts of relevant sections of the U.S. Constitution, U.S. Code, federal judicial decisions, state legal codes, and decisions as well as links to key Web sites on the topic. FindLaw ([www.findlaw.com](http://www.findlaw.com)) is a specialized search tool for legal information that provides access to legal news, Web sites, codes and case law. Use THOMAS ([thomas.loc.gov](http://thomas.loc.gov)) to search the text of

pending legislation as well as public laws at the federal level.

*Risk & Insurance September 16, 2001*

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September 16, 2001

**SECTION:** No. 12, Vol. 12; Pg. 8 ; ISSN: 1050-9232

**IAC-ACC-NO:** 78870481

**LENGTH:** 209 words

**HEADLINE:** WEB PICKS.

**BODY:**

Ann Longmore is senior vice president for Willis' Global Financial and Executive Risks Practice, New York. Her favorite sites are:

**Legal Information Institute**

[www.law.cornell.edu](http://www.law.cornell.edu)

The areas of the law that I am interested in (ERISA, employment, securities) are constantly changing. I often recommend this site to others when they want to quickly and inexpensively gain access to legal opinions and discussions.

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\* FindLaw--[www.findlaw.com](http://www.findlaw.com)

Started in 1994, FindLaw has evolved into a multifaceted portal, boasting the highest traffic of any legal site. Its core remains its comprehensive index of links to resources in more than 30 practice areas. But beyond its index are a host of features, including an ever-growing library of free court opinions and statutory codes. When West Group purchased FindLaw, it promised to build on this formula. The core features will remain, West says, and will continue to be free. Plus, West planned to expand FindLaw's legal news and career centers, create on-demand CLE and incorporate its West Legal Directory.

\* FirstGov--[www.firstgov.gov](http://www.firstgov.gov)

The federal government's vast online network harbors many treasures, but finding your way can be daunting. Offering access to some 20,000 sites, FirstGov is the official portal to U.S. government information on the Internet. Organized primarily by topic, rather than agency, it enables users to browse for federal resources related to arts and culture, for example, or consumer services and safety.

\* Thomas--<http://thomas.loc.gov>

When Newt Gingrich became speaker of the House in 1994, he vowed to use the

Internet to open the legislative process to the public. On Jan. 5, 1995, Mr. Gingrich and the Library of Congress unveiled the legislative information site "Thomas." Today, Thomas includes the full text of bills, public laws and legislation; the complete Congressional Record since 1989; committee information; roll-call votes since 1989; and a library of historical documents.

\* ABAnet--[www.abanet.org](http://www.abanet.org)

Consider the numbers: The American Bar Association's site is the online home of an organization comprised of more than 2,200 entities (24 sections; five divisions; 80-plus commissions, forums and task forces; and more than 1,700 subcommittees), which together publish 70 periodicals and more than 1,200 titles. Virtually all of these entities and resources are organized under and accessible through this site, creating an enormous virtual warehouse of resources dedicated to law and law practice.

\* Federal Judiciary Homepage--[www.uscourts.gov](http://www.uscourts.gov)

In 1995, I surveyed the availability of free court opinions on the Internet and found only a handful published by an even smaller number of trailblazing sites. Today, the judiciary's home page stands as a symbol of how dramatically the Web has changed the legal landscape. Its links page illustrates how extensively available court information now is on the Web, with each court's site likely to include opinions, local rules and sometimes even its docket.

**LOAD-DATE:** March 14, 2002