Legal Encyclopedias and ALR

Legal Research Center Video Series



Melissa Abernathy



What are they?

 Legal encyclopedias report on the general state of the law in different subject areas. You will usually use them to get background information on your topic and to locate citations to primary authority.

AMY E. SLOAN, BASIC LEGAL RESEARCH 45 (5th ed. 2012)

There are two multi-state legal encyclopedias: American Jurisprudence (Am. Jur.) and Corpus Juris Secundum (C.J.S.). In addition, California has two state encyclopedias: California Jurisprudence (Cal. Jur.) and Witkin's Summary of California Law.

What are they?

• American Law Reports, or A.L.R., contain articles called "Annotations." Annotations collect summaries of cases from a variety of jurisdictions to provide an overview of the law on a topic. Because A.L.R. annotations provide summaries of individual cases, they are more detailed than encyclopedias.

AMY E. SLOAN, BASIC LEGAL RESEARCH 48 (5th ed. 2012)

A good rule of thumb

 A legal encyclopedia contains many topics, with basic summaries.

 ALR contains less topics, but treats those topics with greater depth.

Legal Encyclopedias and ALR Online

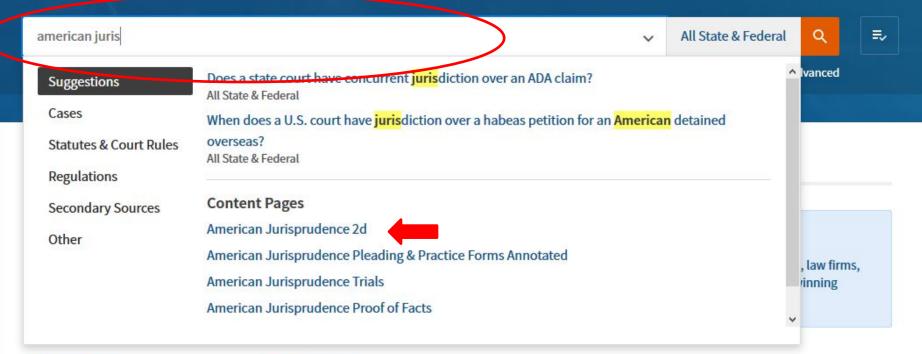
Encyclopedias and ALR Online

In Westlaw and Lexis you have two options for accessing encyclopedias and ALR articles.

Option 1: Type in the name of the item (e.g. California Jurisprudence, American Law Reports, etc.) and select one of the populated options.

Option 2: Search by keyword (e.g. consent to kidnapping) and filter by clicking on secondary sources, jurisdiction, and/or type.





Practical Law Key Numbers

Regulations Proposed & Adopted

Regulations

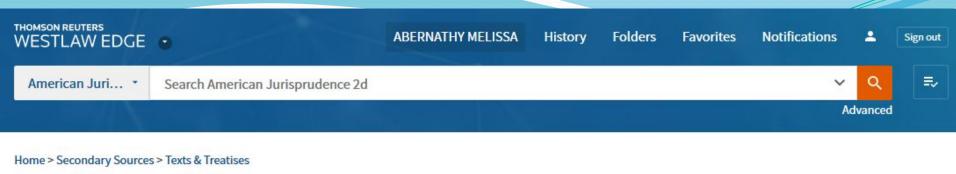
Administrative Decisions &

Guidance

Proposed & Enacted Legislation

Arbitration Materials Trial Court Documents

Specialty areas





Is consent to a kidnapping a valid defense?

⊕ □ Acknowledgments

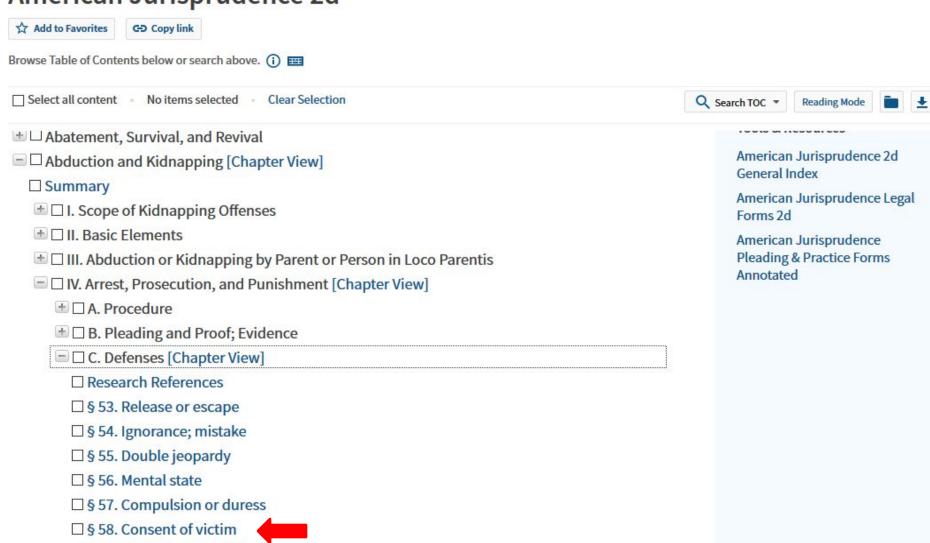
→ □ Actions

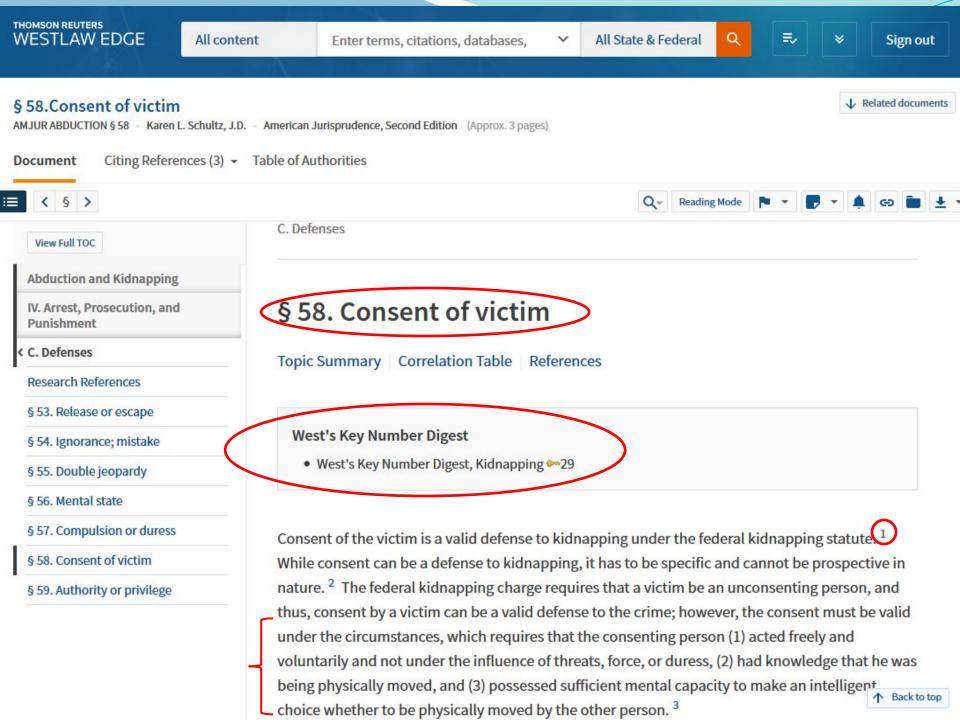
★ □ Accountants

Home > Secondary Sources > Texts & Treatises

American Jurisprudence 2d

☐ § 59. Authority or privilege

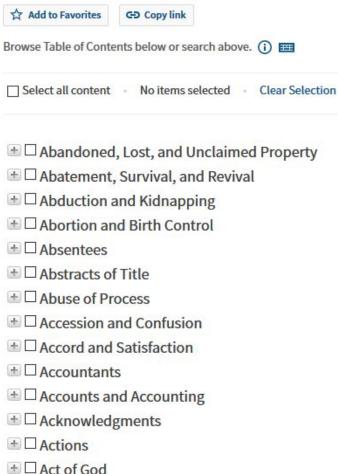






Home > Secondary Sources > Texts & Treatises

American Jurisprudence 2d



Example research problem:

Is consent to a kidnapping a valid defense?

Tools & Resources

Search TOC *

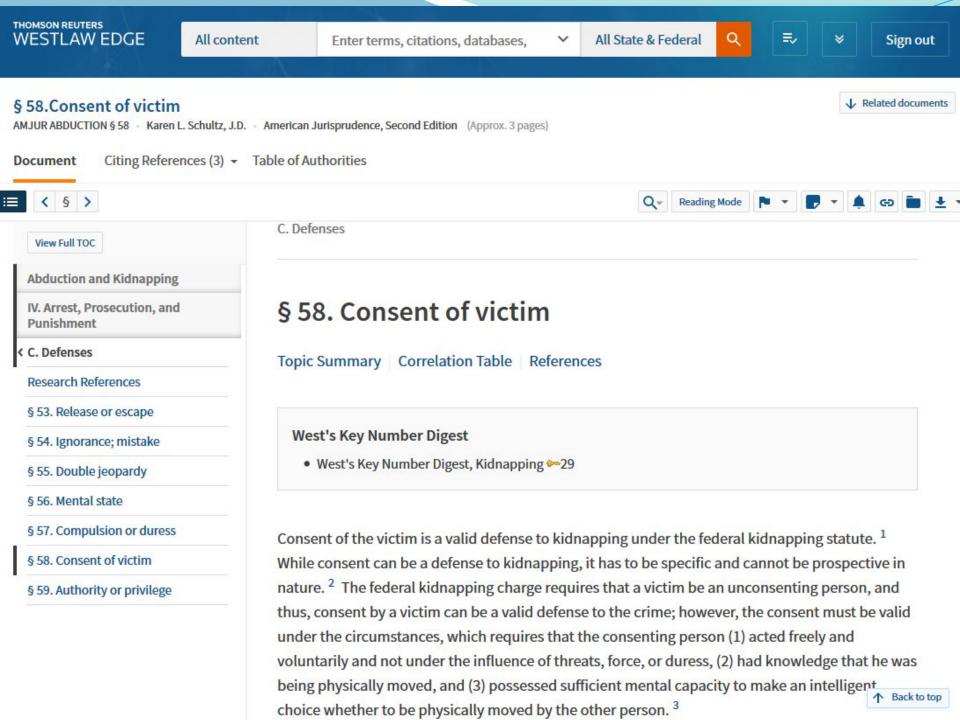
American Jurisprudence 2d General Index

Reading Mode

American Jurisprudence Legal Forms 2d

American Jurisprudence Pleading & Practice Forms Annotated

Viewed in the last 30 days





ABERNATHY MELISSA

History

Folders

Favorites

Notifications



Sign out

consent to a kidnapping

All State & Federal

Q



Advanced

Content types Federal materials

State materials

Practice areas

Tools

Cases

Briefs

Trial Court Orders

Expert Materials

Statutes & Court Rules

Forms

Secondary Sources

Jury Verdicts & Settlements

Practical Law

Key Numbers

Regulations

Proposed & Adopted Regulations

Administrative Decisions &

Guidance

Proposed & Enacted Legislation

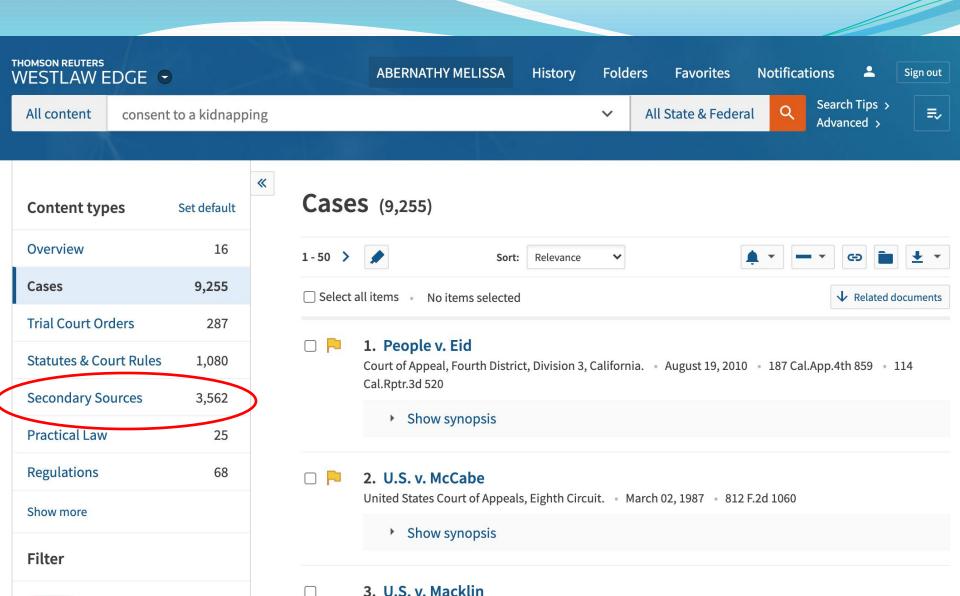
Arbitration Materials

Trial Court Documents



Litigation Analytics

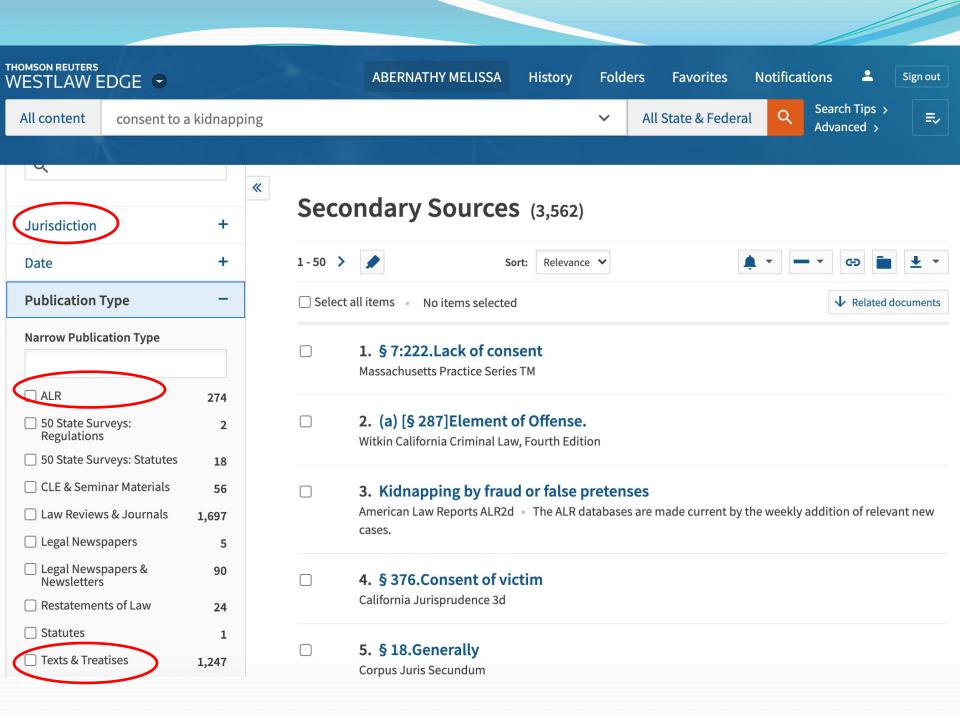
View insights on judges, attorneys, law firms, courts, and case types to build a winning case strategy.

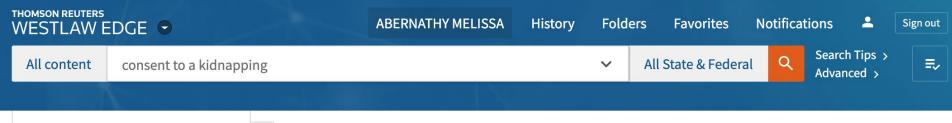


Show synopsis

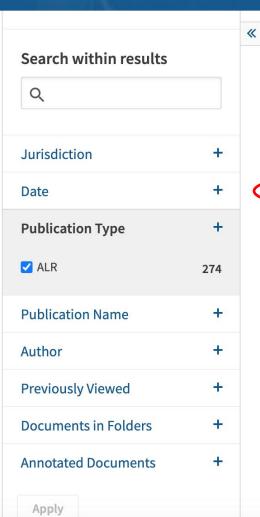
United States Court of Appeals, Second Circuit. January 25, 1982 671 F.2d 60

Select multiple





No items selected



Secondary Sources (274)

1-50 >

Select all items

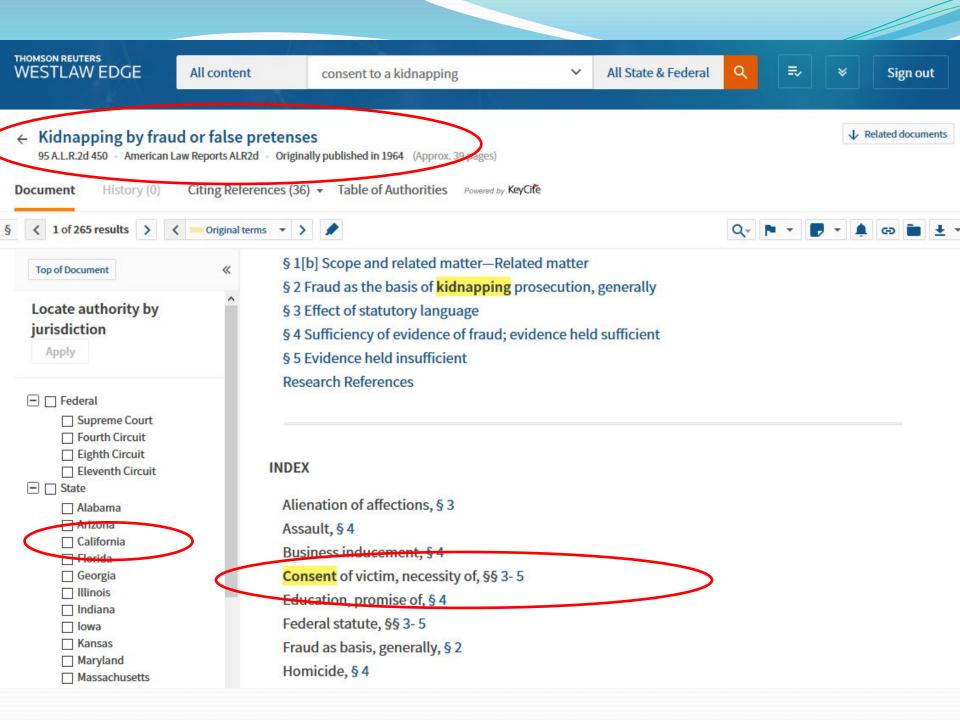


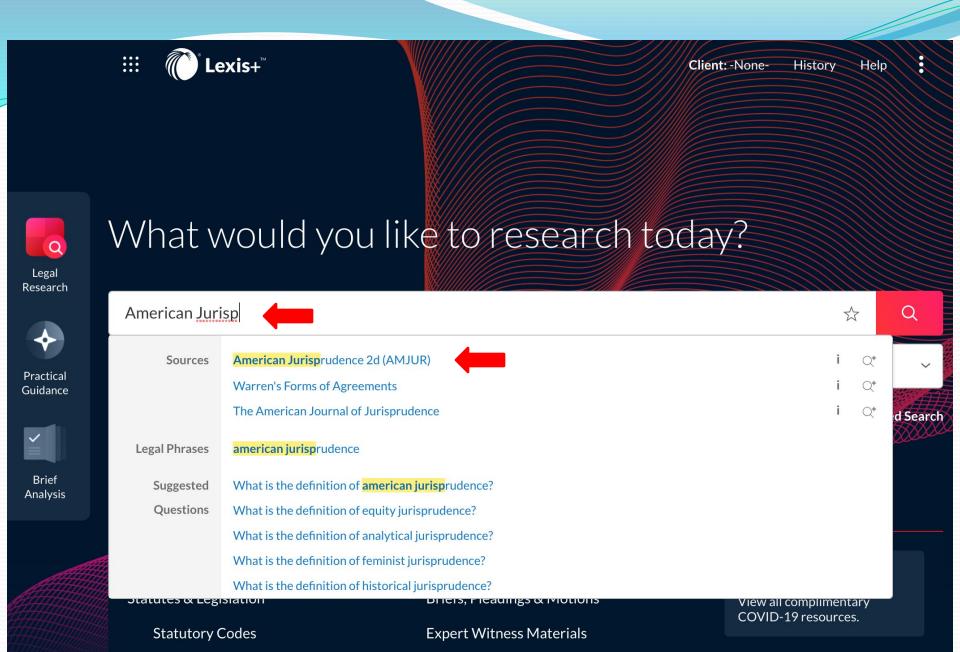
Relevance >

American Law Reports ALR2d • The ALR databases are made current by the weekly addition of relevant new cases. • 95 A.L.R.2d 450 (Originally published in 1964)

Although there is such variance among the statutes which define the crime of kidnapping that it is impossible to give a generally valid definition, it may be said that the gist of kidnapping is the taking or detention of a person against his will and without lawful authority. Where a person is coerced by illegal force or the threat of force, it is...

...In prosecution for murder and kidnapping, evidence that defendant shot man and falsely told kidnapping victim that someone else had shot man, and that defendant, in kidnapping victim's presence, told shooting victim that they were going to hunt down man who shot him was sufficient to constitute kidnapping by deception, although evidence did not show that defendant affirmatively caused kidnapping victim to believe they were going to hunt down assailant of shooting victim where defendant knew kidnapping...





Jury Verdicts & Settlements

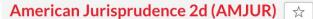
Archived Codes



Client: -None-

History

Help







Actions



Enter search terms

American Jurisprudence 2d (AMJUR)



Search All Documents in this source



Search Selected



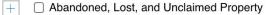












Abatement, Survival, and Revival

☐ Abduction and Kidnapping



☐ Abortion and Birth Control

Absentees

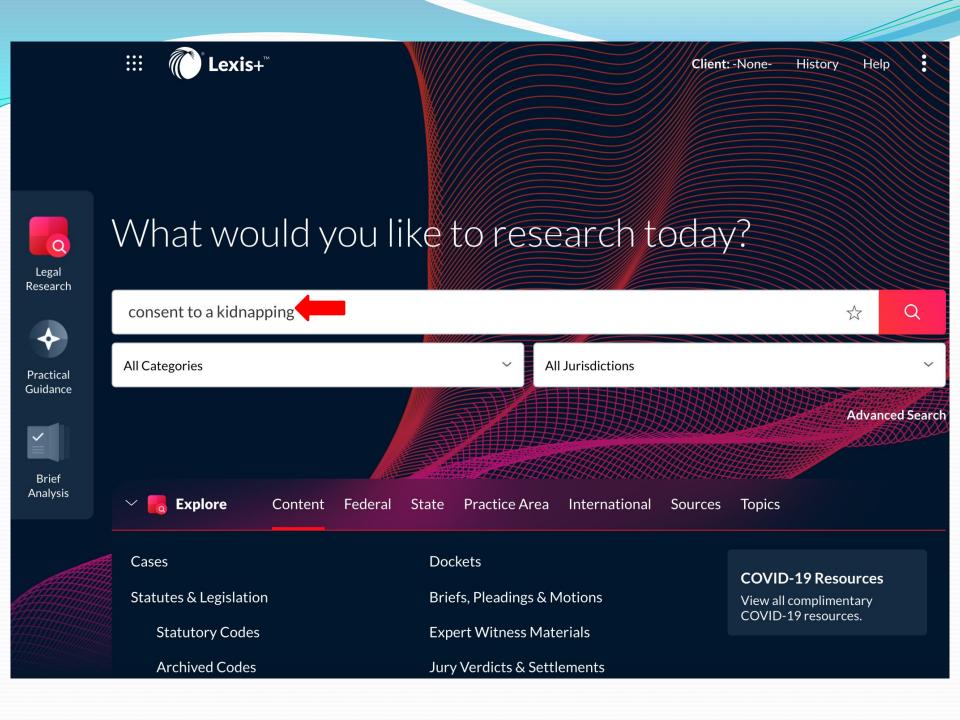
☐ Abstracts of Title

☐ Abuse of Process

☐ Accession and Confusion

Accord and Satisfaction

Accountants





Run New Search

Client: -None-

History

Sort by:

Help

Relevance >

Select Category

Legal News

Jury Verdicts and Settlements

Cases 10,000+~ Results for: consent to a kidnapping / 🗘 🗅 🚼





10,000+ Cases Statutes and Legislation 10,000+ Practice Notes and Articles 40 Forms, Clauses and Checklists 3 Secondary Materials 10.000+

10,000+ Administrative Materials

Briefs, Pleadings and Motions 10,000+

Administrative Codes and Regulations 6,745 Forms 278

News Get 10,000+

Dockets Get

10.000 +

Jury Instructions 1,741

Expert Witness Materials 1.540

Get Company and Financial Directories 10,000+

Scientific 10,000+

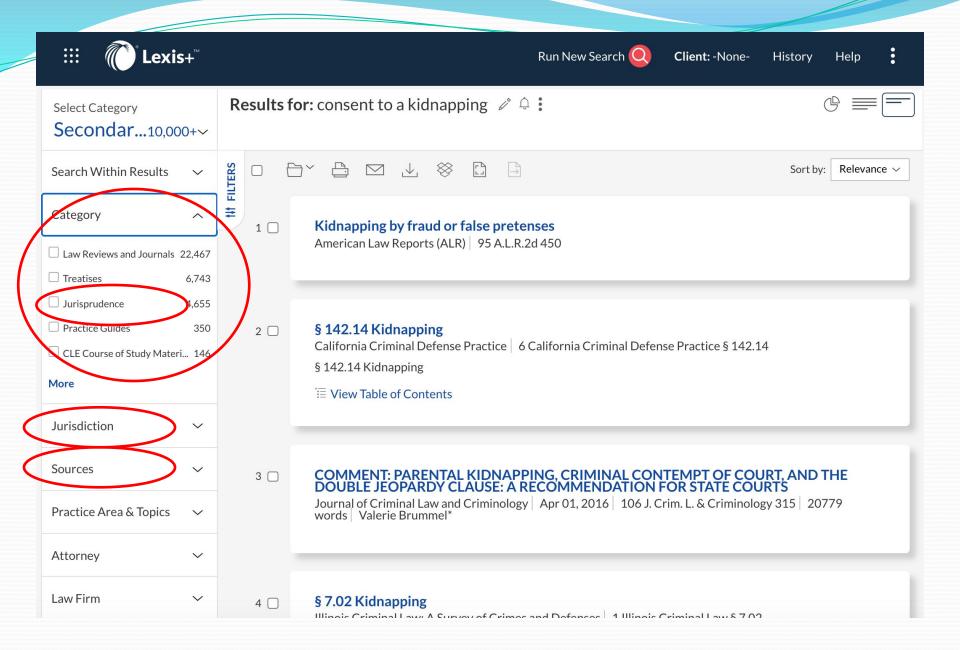
People v. Eid

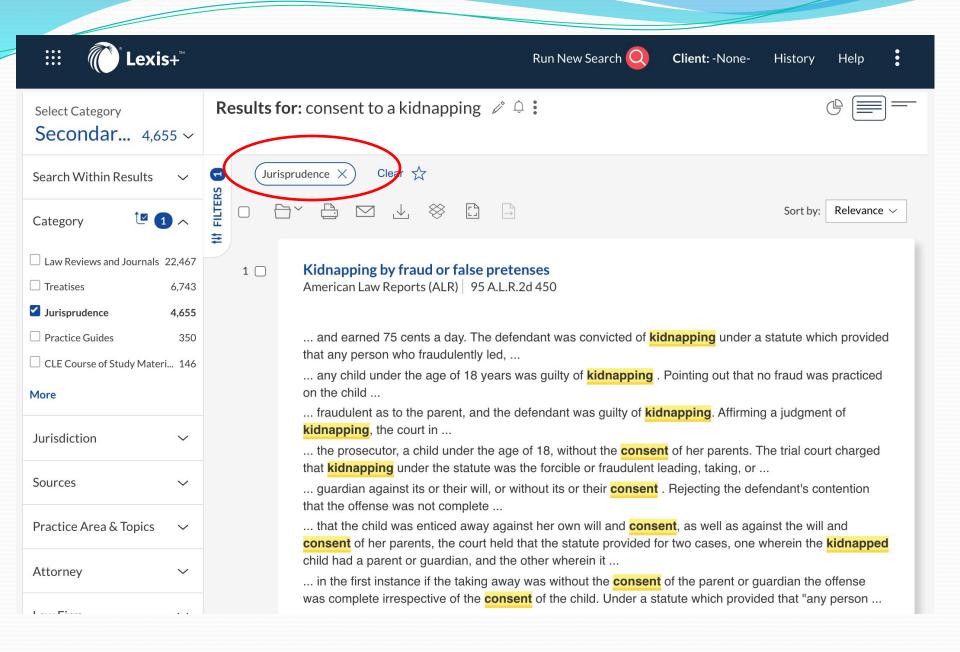
Court of Appeal of California, Fourth Appellate District, Division Three | Aug 19, 2010 | 187 Cal. App. 4th

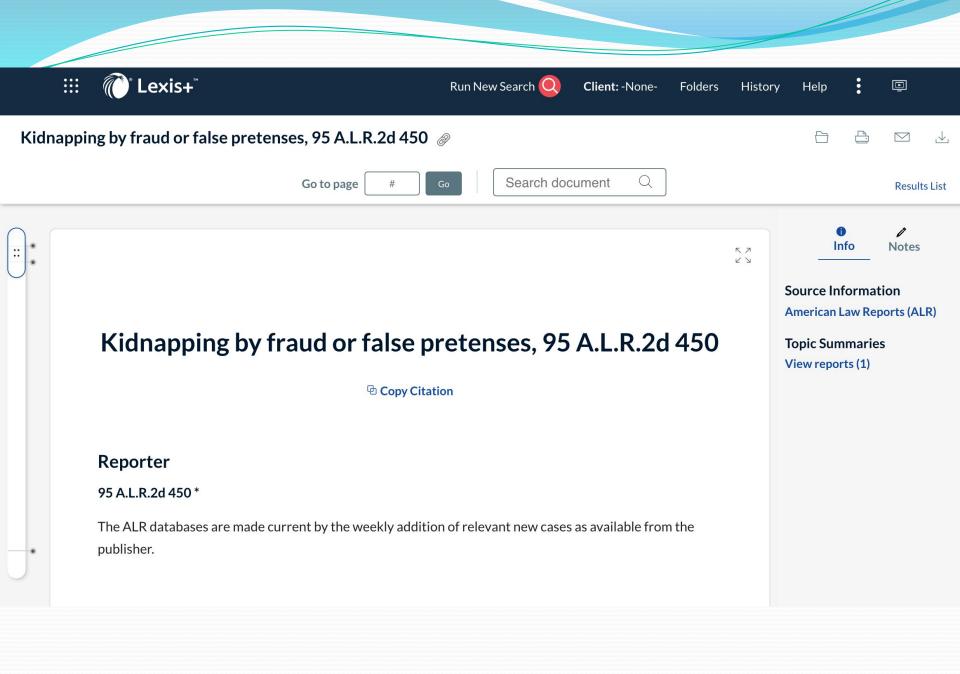
OVERVIEW: CALCRIM No. 1202 on kidnapping for ransom was incomplete because it failed to inform jury of People's burden to prove victim did not consent to being confined (or another predicate act) and that defendant did not actually and reasonably believe victim consented; a court thus erred by failing to charge a ury sua sponte on those elements of offense.

Headnotes Summary

given sua sponte by the court if supported by the evidence. These defenses inform the jury that a defendant is not guilty of the respective asportation kidnapping if the victim consented to the movement, or f the defendant reasonably believed the victim **consented**. The defenses specify that the People bear the burden of proving the victim's lack of consent and the defendant's lack of reasonable belief in consent. The asportation instructions further provide that in order to consent, a person must act freely and voluntarily and know the nature of the act," and that a person may withdraw ...







LRC Reference Desk

- Other videos:
 - https://www.sandiego.edu/law/library/research-trainings/lwr-trainings.php
- Chat: http://www.sandiego.edu/law/library/
- <u>lrcrefer@sandiego.edu</u>
- **619.260.4612**