

information from representations of sections.

This 'interpretative model' of legal expert systems is the only feasible one, based on the continuing interaction of the reasoning process alternating between

the two partners to the interaction. Seen from this perspective, the task of developing legal expert systems is feasible, useful and still just as challenging.

- *This paper is an edited version of the paper*

delivered by Graham Greenleaf, Senior Lecturer in Law, University of New South Wales, at the Australian Legal Convention in Sydney, August 1989.

LAPTOPS FOR LAWYERS

A four hour seminar to introduce lawyers to computers was held in Perth on each of three afternoons in mid-November 1989. The seminars were organised jointly by the Law Society of Western Australia and the Western Australian Society for Computers and the Law.

The formula was simple with:

- a maximum of ten participants seated at a round table;
- every participant having a Toshiba laptop computer; and
- the seminar leader displaying his screen using an overhead projector.

Many of the lawyers present had never used a

keyboard, let alone a computer. They were firstly introduced to basic word processing applications. Spreadsheet applications for crunching numbers and producing Scott Schedules were demonstrated. Tables of facts, or consolidated pleadings, to aid litigation management were then demonstrated. Finally, the participants were introduced to some document modelling applications.

The Western Australian Society would like to thank Toshiba for the use of the laptop computers, Imagineering for the Symphony software, to Legal Management Consultancy Services for the document modelling software and Deloitte Haskins & Sells for the use of their boardroom facilities.

It is likely that these seminars will become an annual event in Perth.

CASE NOTES

Injunctions Restraining Import

Lotus has obtained injunctions restraining a distributor from importing and distributing certain computer programs in Australia.

The respondent distributor did not present any serious grounds of defence to the allegations of infringement, conceding that the works were imported without licence and were identical with the works over which the applicants' copyright subsisted.

The Federal Court found that the evidence clearly indicated the goods were imported for distribution in the course of trade for a purpose that would seriously prejudice the owner of the copyright. The injunctions were applied until the determination of proceedings on copyright