

# THE REPORTER

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Valparaiso University School of Law Library

## *Check It Out— Makeover Trend Hits the Library*

by Mary Persyn

When you return in August, you will notice some changes in the Law Library's physical appearance. On the lower level of the library, there will be new furniture, including carrels and tables as well as comfortable upholstered chairs. There will also be six new (to us, at least) ranges of shelves to replace the unsightly gray ones we gladly donated to the Associated Mennonite Biblical Seminary. The replacement shelving is coming to us from Moellering Library after their books have been moved to the new undergraduate library, the Christopher Center for Library and Information Resources.

On the upper level of the Law Library, five of the teaching assistant carrels have been converted into three faculty offices. Professors Straubel and Morrisson will have two of the offices; the third office has not yet been assigned. On the first floor, there will be new computers in the computer lab; and on each floor of the library, there will be a new photocopier.

Be sure to come by and check out our new surroundings. You may also want to visit the Christopher Center, located on the main campus, next to the Chapel. The Law Library staff is trying hard not to be jealous of this state-of-the-art undergraduate library facility, complete with its own coffee bar!



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## You Can Read It Here . . . *The Reporter*

*The Reporter*, a newsletter written and produced by the Valpo Law Library staff, begins its 14th year with this midsummer edition. During the school year, we publish several issues and distribute copies throughout Wesemann Hall. Recent issues can also be read on the Law School's web site at [www.valpo.edu/law/lawlibrary/thereporter](http://www.valpo.edu/law/lawlibrary/thereporter). Topics for articles include new legal sources in print and online, research strategies, reviews of books and films with legal themes, human interest stories, and library news. We welcome suggestions for future articles.

## Law on the Big Screen: Ten Favorite Films with Legal Themes

by Gail Hartzell

**Lights! Camera! Action!** What are your top 10 law-related movies? Ted Tjaden, a law librarian at University of Toronto's Bora Laskin Law Library, has posted several lists of law-related films on the web at [www.law-lib.utoronto.ca/law-505/movies/movies.htm](http://www.law-lib.utoronto.ca/law-505/movies/movies.htm). He explains that the films he lists must contain one or more of the following features: "interesting courtroom scenes, portrayal of lawyers, themes of justice or liberty, or discussion of substantive legal issues." The lists include "court-martial movies," "inspirational lawyer movies," and "prison-related movies." See if you agree with his "Top 10" recommendations (listed alphabetically), as follows:

*Breaker Morant* (1980), starring Edward Woodward and Jack Thompson. In the time of the Boer War, three Australian lieutenants are treated as scapegoats when they are court-martialed for executing prisoners. Their court-martial is a way to deflect attention from the war crimes committed by their superior officers. The trial scenes are believable. Jack Thompson, who plays the defense lawyer, gives a strong performance.

*The Castle* (1997), starring Michael Caton. A comedy dealing with, of all things, expropriation. An Australian family living near an airport takes a corporate firm to court when the state condemns their home in an effort to take over their property. Some hilarious courtroom scenes result. The movie title stems from the saying "A man's home is his castle."

*A Fish Called Wanda* (1998), starring John Cleese, Kevin Kline, Eric Idle, and Jamie Lee Curtis. An extremely funny movie in which John Cleese plays a barrister who gets tangled up with a group of bungling diamond thieves. The ill-matched thieves team up in London to commit armed robbery; then they try to double-cross each other for the loot.

*Gandhi* (1982), starring Ben Kingsley. An epic story of the life of Mahatma Gandhi, who started out as a lawyer in South Africa. Through his philosophy of non-violent protest, Gandhi eventually succeeds in liberating India from British domination.

*Let Him Have It* (1991). This movie is based on a true story: In England, in the early 1950's, two young men are tried and found guilty of the murder of a policeman. One of the young men avoids the death penalty because of his age, but the other is hanged, despite his having the mental capacity of a young child. The gripping courtroom scenes are based on actual transcripts.

*The Paper Chase* (1973), starring Timothy Bottoms, Lindsay Wagner, and John Houseman. A first-year law student struggles with balancing his coursework and his relationship with the daughter of his contracts professor. Now somewhat dated, this movie is still a lot of fun to watch. John Houseman won an Academy Award for his portrayal of Professor Kingsfield.

*Rabbit-Proof Fence* (2002), starring Kenneth Branagh. Based on the true story of three "half-caste" girls taken from their aboriginal mothers and placed in a government residential school to be trained as domestic staff. The movie documents their attempt to return to their families across some 1,500 miles of the Australian outback, following a rabbit-proof fence.

*Reversal of Fortune* (1990), starring Glenn Close, Jeremy Irons, and Ron Silver. This film is based on a true story: Harvard Law Professor Alan Dershowitz handles the appeal of socialite Claus von Bulow, who has been convicted of the attempted murder of his wife. "The law students plunge like beavers into their research, triumphantly emerging with new strategies for their leader, who

does not like von Bulow much and doubts his innocence, but believes the case raises important legal points," writes Roger Ebert in a four-star review.

*To Kill a Mockingbird* (1962), starring Gregory Peck in his Oscar-winning role as Atticus Finch, a lawyer in a racially biased small town in Alabama. When Atticus courageously defends an African-American man falsely accused of rape, he and his children come face-to-face with the prejudice and social injustice that existed in the South in the 1930s.

*The Verdict* (1982), starring Paul Newman and James Mason. A good courtroom drama involving Paul Newman as a down-and-out lawyer who has been reduced to drumming up business by "crashing" funerals and wakes. He sees a chance to salvage his career and self-respect by taking a medical malpractice case to trial rather than settling. Make sure to yell "objection" in a loud voice during some of the courtroom scenes where rules of civil procedure are ignored in favor of dramatic tension.

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## The Intersection of Law and Life

by Naomi Goodman

The magazine *Legal Affairs* began in mid-2002 at Yale Law School as a niche publication for law professionals. It has since captured a wider audience of readers who like to keep up-to-date on areas and events where everyday lives are affected by our courts, laws, and government. The web version of the magazine now shows the title as *Legal Affairs: The Magazine at the Intersection of Law and Life*, which is a good reflection of its current focus. The change from the original title, *Legal Affairs: A Magazine of Yale Law School*, also reflects that the magazine is now produced by an independent publisher.

The articles are lively and well written, enticing the reader to continue to the end. Nearly all the topics are recognizable as being on the minds of the general public but of particular interest to lawyers, such as *Profiling's Gender Gap* ("If a woman can do anything a man can do, doesn't that include terrorism?") in Sept./Oct. 2003, *\$topp^ng \$p@m!!* in July/Aug. 2004, and *Your Cellphone Is a Homing Device* in July/Aug. 2003. Others are more directly targeted to practicing lawyers—*Crash Course: The Science of Reconstructing Car Accidents* in July/Aug. 2004 and *Prudent Jurist* ("What's a

lawyer to do if his client lies to him?") in Mar./Apr. 2004. Recent thought-provoking articles include *Want Your Kid to Disappear?* ("For \$1800, former Atlanta police officer Rick Strawn will make that problem child someone else's problem. He even makes house calls.") in the July/Aug. 2004 issue, and a series on U.S. prisons that includes *The Problem of Prison Rape* in the Mar./Apr. 2004 issue.

Authors include easily recognizable names such as Richard Posner, Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals judge and a senior lecturer at the University of Chicago Law School, as well as law professors and students, practicing attorneys, the magazine's own staff, and professional journalists from other fields. Some authors are well identified by their position title or work, and some are not (some are simply identified as "a writer"). The magazine's popular style precludes cites or footnotes, which makes for easy reading but isn't useful when a reader wants more on the subject.

The easiest way to read *Legal Affairs* is on the publication's web site, [www.legalaffairs.org](http://www.legalaffairs.org) (Valpo Law Library also subscribes to the paper version).

When read in addition to major newspapers such as the *Washington Post* and the *New York Times*, legal newspapers, and bar journals, this magazine provides an informal and enjoyable way to remain aware of current legal developments.

The magazine's inclusion in a recent list of *50 Best Magazines* in the "Tempo" section of the *Chicago Tribune* (June 17, 2004) attests to its readability and growing appeal to a wide audience. On this list, *Legal Affairs* is in the company of other

subject-specific magazines whose reporting and writing have earned them a wide audience, such as *Wired* (number 1), *The Economist* (number 3), *Business Week*, *Gourmet*, and *The New York Review of Books*. A critical person might note that it also placed after *Whole Dog Journal* and *Martha Stewart Weddings*—but even a magazine needs goals. Next year may see it surpass some of the titles now ahead of it in the *Chicago Tribune's* top 50 choices.

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## How "Conventional" Is Your Wisdom? (A Trivia Quiz)

by Sally Holterhoff

Coming up this summer are the national conventions of the two major political parties. The Democrats will hold theirs in Boston July 26-29. For the first time ever, the Republicans have selected New York City as the site for their August 30 to September 2 convention.

At their conventions, the Democratic and Republican parties each get their time in the spotlight. In recent times, the conventions have been criticized as predictable media events, lacking excitement or significance. It's true that primaries have gradually taken over the role of conventions in selecting candidates. But convention television coverage still manages to attract a sizable audience of viewers who are interested in seeing the thousands of cheering delegates, the masses of balloons dropped from above, and the rousing speeches interrupted by applause. Amid the bright lights and festive atmosphere, proposals for governing are set and presidential candidates formally accept the nominations of their parties. Meanwhile, behind the scenes, issues are heatedly debated and history is made.

What do you know or remember about past conventions? To test your knowledge, we offer the following trivia quiz (answers are on the next page).

1. Which city was the last to host both Republican and Democratic national conventions in the same year?
2. Which city has held the most Democratic and Republican conventions?
3. Which nominee came to regret his famous convention statement on taxes?
4. Who was the first woman placed on the national ticket for the Democratic or Republican party?
5. Who finished second in the delegate race at the 1988 Democratic National Convention after Massachusetts governor Michael Dukakis?
6. What Democratic presidential nominee delivered his acceptance speech at 3:00 a.m. in 1972?
7. At the 1896 Democratic National Convention, what presidential hopeful delivered the famous "cross of gold" speech?
8. Who was the first African-American woman to deliver a keynote address at a major political party's national convention? At what convention was it given?
9. What man, in his 1964 acceptance speech at

the Republican National Convention in San Francisco, declared that “extremism in the defense of liberty is no vice”?

10. What man offered to do his version of the Macarena for the crowd gathered at the 1996 Democratic National Convention in Chicago?
11. What African-American general served as the keynote speaker for the 2000 Republican National Convention?
12. What presidential candidate opened his acceptance speech at his party’s national convention by declaring that he wanted to build a bridge to the 21st century?
13. Who referred to himself as the “most optimistic man in America,” as he accepted his party’s presidential nomination? At what convention did he do so?
14. What man, in a speech before a Republican national convention, said, “The Soviet bear may be gone, but there are still wolves in the woods”? To what convention did he make this statement?
15. Who was the first Republican vice president to be

nominated for president at the end of his term? At what convention did this nomination occur?

16. Which major party candidate was the first to deliver his acceptance speech in front of convention delegates?
17. “In this springtime of hope, some lights seem eternal: America’s is.” What presidential candidate spoke these words in his acceptance speech to a Republican national convention, and when and where was that convention held?
18. Who was the first African-American woman to seek the presidential nomination from a national political party? At what convention did she seek the nomination?
19. At the 1972 Democratic National Convention, the party nominated this man for vice president, but he withdrew from the ticket shortly thereafter and was later replaced by R. Sargent Shriver. Who was the original candidate?
20. Who was the first woman ever to receive votes for the presidential nomination at a Republican national convention? At what convention did she receive these votes?

### Answers to “Conventional” Quiz:

1. Miami, 1972
2. Chicago has hosted 14 Republican and 11 Democratic conventions since 1860.
3. In his acceptance speech at the 1988 Republican National Convention, George H. W. Bush said, “Read my lips. No new taxes.” Despite this pledge, as president he signed into law a large tax increase, which led to his defeat when he ran for re-election in 1992.
4. Representative Geraldine Ferraro of New York was nominated by the Democrats for vice president in 1984.
5. Jesse Jackson
6. George McGovern
7. William Jennings Bryan
8. Barbara C. Jordan delivered the keynote address to the 1976 Democratic National Convention.
9. Senator Barry Goldwater
10. Vice President Al Gore
11. Colin Powell
12. Bill Clinton
13. Bob Dole, at the 1996 Republican National Convention
14. George H. W. Bush, to the 1992 Republican National Convention
15. Richard M. Nixon. He received the presidential nomination at the 1960 Republican National Convention in Chicago while vice president under Dwight Eisenhower.
16. In 1932, Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York flew from Albany to Chicago to deliver his acceptance speech in person at the Democratic National Convention. Previously, most nominees had made their acceptance speeches in their hometowns.
17. Ronald Reagan, at the 1984 Republican National Convention in Dallas, Texas
18. Shirley Chisholm sought the presidential nomination at the 1972 Democratic National Convention in Miami Beach.
19. Thomas F. Eagleton
20. Senator Margaret Chase Smith of Maine received 27 votes supporting her as a presidential nominee at the 1964 Republican National Convention in San Francisco.

# SHELF LINERS

by Michael Bushbaum

A brief introduction for new 1Ls. I'm Michael (Mike) Bushbaum, one of the reference librarians at Valpo Law. My office is Room 112, across from the main floor computer lab. I team teach first-year legal research with the other library professors, so you will probably become very familiar with where I work. I look forward to meeting each of you.

Now, whether you are coming to law school for the first time or looking forward to graduation next May, here is a list of my top ten tips for saving time using your computer. Some are specific to Microsoft Word; some are useful across any Windows-based application.

## 10. Open fast or find a file (Windows)

Start Windows Explorer: **Windows-E**. (The **Windows** key is between the **Alt** and **Ctrl** keys.)  
To find a file: **Windows-F**.

## 9. Split a document window for easier editing (Word)

Split the window to view different parts of a document at the same time, making navigating and editing long documents easier; changes made in one pane are reflected in the other. On the menu bar, choose **Window>Split**. To adjust the size of the panes, drag the split box up or down. Each pane has its own scroll bar and ruler. Switch between panes by clicking in the pane you want active. Remove the split by choosing **Window>Remove Split**.

## 8. Enable Line Numbering (Word)

Need line numbers? Choose **File>Page Setup**. Click the **Layout** tab and click the **Line Numbers** box. Select the **Add Line Numbering** option and configure the other boxes to correspond to the scheme you have in mind.

Click OK twice to save your settings. Select **Page Layout View** to see the results.

## 7. Minimize all open windows and reveal the desktop (Windows)

**Windows-M** or **Windows-D**: either gives access to the desktop without closing open applications. To restore all apps you minimized, use **Shift-Windows-M** or repeat **Windows-D**.

## 6. Basic font formatting (Word)

Keystrokes are toggle based. Use once to apply, a second time to remove.

**Ctrl+Shift+A** — All caps

**Ctrl+B** — Bold

**Ctrl+I** — Italics

**Ctrl+Shift+K** — Small caps

**Ctrl+U** — Continuous underline

**Ctrl+Shift+W** — Word underline

## 5. Eliminate paragraph marks from copied text (Word)

Ever copied text from an e-mail, pasted it into Word, and noticed that each line of text ends with a paragraph mark and the words don't wrap? **Find and Replace** gets rid of the extra marks.

Select **Edit>Replace** (or **Ctrl+H**) and click the **More** button. Click in the **Find What** box, click the **Special** button, and select **Paragraph Mark**. In the **Replace With** box, enter a single space or nothing at all, depending on what you need. Click **Find Next**, and Word will find a paragraph mark and await your instructions. Click **Replace** at each paragraph mark that

doesn't separate paragraphs. If you click **Replace All**, you will delete all your paragraph marks, even the ones that actually separate paragraphs. If you wish to use **Replace All**, you may substitute a combination unlikely to occur in your document, such as !@#\$, for each genuine paragraph break before using **Replace All** to delete unwanted paragraph marks. After removing unwanted paragraph marks, use **Find and Replace** once again to replace each !@#\$ with a paragraph mark.

#### 4. Use Paste Special to paste unformatted text (Windows/Word)

Typically, all formatting is preserved when you cut information from a web page and paste it into a Word document. Making this formatting match your document can take a lot of time. Choose **Edit>Paste Special**, and select **Unformatted Text**. You'll insert the words without the extraneous formatting.

#### 3. Apply formatting multiple times (Word)

The Format Painter button on the Standard toolbar is a quick and easy way to copy paragraph or character formatting from one place to another. Select a paragraph before clicking Format Painter to copy all the paragraph formatting (including font formatting). Select only characters, copy only character formatting.

Use the button's "sticky" feature to apply formatting to nonsequential words or to items in different locations in a file. First, select the item whose format you would like to copy. Next, double-click the Format Painter button (the button stays selected, or "sticky"). Then select the text where you want to apply the new format. Repeat until everything you want to change is reformatted. When you finish, click the Format Painter button again to turn it off.

#### 2. Use Autocorrect to insert the § symbol (Word)

For a quick way to insert the § symbol in a document, use AutoCorrect. On the menu bar, choose **Insert>Symbol**. In the Symbol dialog box, select **(normal text)** as the font. Click the section symbol, then click the **AutoCorrect** button. In the **AutoCorrect property sheet**, make sure **Replace text as you type** is checked. Type the text you'd like to replace in the **Replace text** box. You might specify "sec" (without quotes) as the replaceable text for the symbol. Click **Add** to create the new AutoCorrect entry. Click **OK**. Click **Close** to dismiss the Symbols dialog box. Now you can insert the symbol in a document by typing the text you specified in the **Replace text** box.

Another way to insert the § symbol (available in some Word programs) is **Alt+S**.

#### 1. And finally, the TOP tip everyone should know: Use shortcuts! (all Windows applications)

**Ctrl+C** — Copies any text you have highlighted.

**Ctrl+V** — Pastes the text you just copied. (See Tip 4 if you don't want the formatting from the original document.)

**Ctrl+X** — Cuts (or deletes) the highlighted text. Text can be pasted by using Ctrl+V.

**Ctrl+A** — Selects all the text of a given document, range, or section, depending on the application.

**Ctrl+Z** — Will usually UNDO your last operation.

## Student Help Wanted in the Law Library

*Earn extra money during the academic year helping out in the law library. Students may work up to twenty hours per week (except first-year law students, who may work up to ten hours). Library positions are filled quickly, so if you are interested, please apply as soon as possible.*

### AUDIOVISUAL ASSISTANTS

Under the direction of the circulation desk supervisor, audio-visual assistants handle the day-to-day audiovisual requirements of law school faculty, staff, and students. It's helpful, but not necessary, for applicants to have previous experience setting up and operating video cameras, TV/VCRs, microphones, PowerPoint projectors, and other types of audiovisual equipment. Applicants must be able to work a flexible schedule including occasional evening and weekend hours. For more information, please contact **Debbie Blennerhassett** at 219-465-7815 or [debbie.blennerhassett@valpo.edu](mailto:debbie.blennerhassett@valpo.edu).

### BOOK SHELVERS

Shelvers put back in the proper place all books and materials used by library patrons. Hours are flexible, but shelvers must work at least two consecutive hours, ideally in the morning or afternoon. For more information, please contact **Debbie Blennerhassett** at 219-465-7815 or [debbie.blennerhassett@valpo.edu](mailto:debbie.blennerhassett@valpo.edu).

### CIRCULATION DESK WORKERS

These students work behind the circulation desk and perform a variety of tasks, including checking materials in and out, answering the phone, directing visitors to locations in the law school, and referring patrons with reference questions to the law librarians. Prior experience working with the public is a plus for this position. The circulation desk is staffed every hour the library is open, so it's preferred that students work at least two consecutive hours per shift. For more information, please contact **Debbie Blennerhassett** at 219-465-7815 or [debbie.blennerhassett@valpo.edu](mailto:debbie.blennerhassett@valpo.edu).

### COMPUTER LAB ASSISTANTS

Computer lab assistants help students use the library's two computer labs. They provide software support for lab applications and maintain the printers, including clearing paper jams and changing toner cartridges. Applicants must be able to work shifts of two consecutive hours during the day or evening, and they must have a good working knowledge of Windows, Microsoft Office applications, and Net browsers. For more information, please contact **Michael Bushbaum** at 219-465-7822 or [mike.bushbaum@valpo.edu](mailto:mike.bushbaum@valpo.edu).

