I’ve been waiting . . . waiting for someone to ask me about some of the recent citations in the Law Library’s monthly publication, Selected Acquisitions of the Library. Among the usual listings for treatises detailing the intricacies of the Uniform Commercial Code and in-depth studies of how to write a brief, recent issues have included citations to the Three Stooges’s Disorder in the Court, Shirley Temple’s Little Miss Broadway, and the classic 60’s Sci-Fi flick Planet of the Apes.

As you may already know, the Library has a small collection of films (video tapes) whose plots revolve around legal themes. The films primarily serve two purposes: 1) to provide students with a source of entertainment when they are not studying, and 2) to provide viewers with a taste of how the legal system is, and has been, portrayed in popular culture.

This summer I happened to catch a documentary on the cable channel AMC (American Movie Classics) called Hollywood Goes to Court (PN 1995.9 .T75 H65 1999). The film attempts to depict, via clips from movies, “how Hollywood courtroom dramas have reflected American society’s view of the justice system.” Narrated by former LA Law (PN1997 L2 1988) star Harry Hamlin, the film also includes interviews with several prominent Hollywood attorneys (Johnnie Cochran, Gloria Allred, Barry Reed, etc.). After watching the film I contacted AMC in an attempt to purchase a copy for the Library collection. Unfortunately the film was not for sale, but after several calls to the producer I managed to convince them to present our library with a copy of the film as a gift.

Once we received the film I decided to try and purchase all of the films that were mentioned in the documentary. The documentary shows clips from twenty-eight films. Of those twenty-eight, we already had about half (mostly the more recently produced films). To date, we’ve been able to obtain all but three of the remaining films (Boomerang, Career Woman and The Story on Page One). Listed below are the remaining twenty-five films and their call numbers. If you’d like to view them, ask at the Library Circulation Desk. Brief descriptions of the film plots can be found in the online catalog and a complete list of all the Library’s films can be found.
in a notebook at the Circulation Desk.

*Disorder in the Court* (1936) - PN 1997 .H38 1993
*Young Mr. Lincoln* (1939) - PN 1997 .Y678 1988
*The Ox Bow Incident* (1942) - PN 1997 .O92 1990
*Miracle on 34th Street* (1947) - PN 1997 .M575 1947
*Inherit the Wind* (1960) - PN 1997 .I53

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**10 MOST WANTED (O.K., 4 MOST WANTED)**

The Center of Democracy and Technology asked the public to identify the most important types of government information that should be available on the Internet. Here is a partial list of those most frequently requested. You’ll have to visit the CDT Web site for the complete list at <http://www.cdt.org/righttoknow/10mostwanted/>

1. Congressional Research Service (CRS) Reports—This branch of the Library of Congress produces reports on public policy issues at taxpayer expense. These reports are available to our legislators, yet are only partially accessible to the public. Although selected reports have been posted online by some members of Congress, a comprehensive collection is not currently available.

2. Supreme Court Web Site (including opinions and briefs)—There are 10 unofficial web sites which publish various subsets of opinions, updated with varying frequency, but no official source of information from the highest court in the land.

3. Full Text of all Congressional Hearings—In the last year or two, some congressional committees have begun to post witness statements online, however, without consistency or a concerted effort of all committees.

4. Circuit Court Web Sites—Only five of the twelve Circuit Courts of Appeals have web sites providing access to opinions at no cost. Several law schools have tried to fill the gap, but if five circuits can do it why can’t the rest?

Marianne Mason,
Documents Librarian

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**ARE YOU HAVING PROBLEMS IN THE COMPUTER LABS?**

We have received a few complaints about the performance of the computers in the Computer Labs. In order to better identify what kinds of things are happening (i.e. computers locking up), we need your help. We are putting problem tracking forms in each lab that we would like you to fill out if you have a problem with a computer or a particular application. Please take a few minutes to fill out a form if you have trouble while using one of the computers in the labs. The only way we can identify and correct the problem is if we know specifically what is happening. If you have any questions, please speak to Dave Lankford in the Computer Center. By the way, the email stations in the reserve area will be replaced soon!

Linda Fariss,
Associate Director
Volume 10, Number 5

CIVIL RIGHTS QUIZ

As you all know, February is Black History Month. To commemorate the occasion, we have compiled a quiz you can take to test your knowledge of the Civil Rights Movement. Answers appear at the end.

1. Which former slave and noted abolitionist edited and published *The North Star*, an abolitionist newspaper?
   a. Phillis Wheatley
   b. Benjamin Banneker
   c. Frederick Douglass

2. The 15th Amendment, which granted African-Americans the right to vote, was passed on which date?
   a. February 3, 1870
   b. July 14, 1889
   c. November 19, 1910

3. Which civil rights activist gained notoriety in the late nineteenth century for her scathing editorials denouncing racial injustice?
   a. Sojourner Truth
   b. Zora Neale Hurston
   c. Ida B. Wells

4. Noted African-American intellectual and civil rights activist W.E.B. DuBois was a founding member of which organization in 1910?
   a. NAACP
   b. National Negro Business League
   c. Southern Christian Leadership Conference

5. Which landmark Supreme Court case represented an important victory for the civil rights movement in 1954?
   a. Plessy vs. Ferguson
   b. Dred Scott vs. Sandford
   c. Brown vs. Board of Education of Topeka

6. Who is generally considered the mother of the civil rights movement?
   a. Harriet Tubman
   b. Susan B. Anthony
   c. Rosa Parks

7. Which of the following propelled Martin Luther King, Jr. to national prominence as a lead of the civil rights movement?
   a. He led the boycott in Montgomery, Alabama against the segregated city bus lines.
   b. He organized the massive March on Washington at which he have his famous “I Have a Dream” speech.
   c. He was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for his philosophy of nonviolent resistance.

8. On June 11, 1963, President Kennedy ordered the National Guard to ensure the enrollment of two African American students, Vivian Moore and James Hood, at which university?
   a. University of Mississippi
   b. University of Georgia
   c. University of Alabama

9. What key event in the civil rights movement happened in 1964?
   a. Thurgood Marshall became the first African-American to be appointed to the U.S. Supreme Court.
   b. Congress passed the Civil Rights Act.
   c. The Black Panther Party was formed.

10. The National Rainbow Coalition, a political organization uniting various minority groups, was formed in 1986 by which political leader?
    a. General Colin Powell
    b. Louis Farrakhan
    c. Rev. Jesse Jackson

Answers: 1-C; 2-A; 3-C; 4-A; 5-C; 6-C; 7-A; 8-C; 9-B; 10-C.

Nonie Watt, Head of Technical Services

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The Suggestion Box

**Suggestion:** The policy of making the audiotapes only available for 4 hours. This will lead to people violating copyright laws by dubbing for home use. Return the tapes to the temporary collection so they can be more useful. I used them over the summer but cannot now due to the time restrictions, making them worthless.

**Response:** I’m not sure that I agree with your assertion that our loan policy will make people violate the law! We cannot take responsibility for whatever illegal acts people choose to perform. However, I do agree that the audiotapes should be available for longer than 4 hours. In fact, Jennifer Bryan, the Head of Circulation, has already requested that we change these items to 24 hour reserve. We are in the process of making that change. If an audiotape is requested for class reserve by a faculty member, it will continue to be on 4-hour reserve. Thanks for your suggestion.
A NEW YEAR’S RESOLUTION

One thorny research problem I’ve been meaning to tackle for longer than I care to admit has to do with identifying the proper citation for United Nations resolutions. I am happy to report that I have now taken the plunge, and include the following report for the legions of researchers who share my prior befuddlement.

As all United Nations researchers know, the General Assembly and Security Council (as well as other bodies) adopt resolutions, which often are quite significant. As perhaps somewhat fewer than all United Nations researchers know, UN documents are issued in various numbered series, each of which is about as complex as the UN organization itself. The two most important series are mimeograph documents, which are the documents that participants use in their deliberations, and official records, which include some of the mimeograph documents, and appear at the end of each session. Resolutions appear first as mimeograph documents, and later are published as a supplement to the Official Records.

The problem for legal researchers is that resolutions are usually referred to by their mimeograph document number, but must be cited (according to the Blue Book) to either the General Assembly Official Records (GAOR) or the Security Council Official Records. Surprisingly (or perhaps not so surprisingly, considering the source), it is extremely difficult to convert the one citation into the other.

Basically, the key is knowing that the supplement in which the resolutions are published is entitled, Resolutions and Decisions Adopted by the [GA or SC] During its [no.] Session, [year]. The researcher will also know (or be able to determine) from the mimeograph cite which session the resolution belongs to. With this information, the researcher can do a title search in the networked CD-ROM Index to United Nations Documents and Periodicals, and obtain a list of resolution supplements going back to 1976. With the supplement number, the researcher can retrieve the resolution from the Library’s microfiche collection and construct the proper Blue Book citation.

For years prior to 1976, the researcher can use the UNDOC Index (KZ4935 .U54), which includes an annual subject index. Here the researcher will find an entry for the resolutions supplement under the heading for either the GA or the SC, and under the subheading “Official Records.”

Ralph Gaebler,
Foreign and International Librarian

WORKING THE HALLS

Happy February Birthdays to:

Pat Clark, Director of Admissions, on the 1st
Mary Edwards, Library Accounting Rep., on the 4th
Nonie Watt, Head, Library Tech. Services, on the 7th
Jeff Ashby, Bindery/Conservation Asst., on the 14th
Professor Patrick Baude on the 14th
Professor Julia Lamber on the 27th

Happy Valentine’s Day