New sculpture debuts in the library

Those of you who haven't seen it yet should come check out the latest addition to our school's collection of original art. "Column of Light" by Seattle sculptor M. J. Anderson represents facets of teaching and learning.

In the words of the artist: "On opposite sides of the column are carved sets of hands in the gestures of hands facing and hands turned outwards.

Hands facing, as one would see their own hands presented before them, represents self truth and wisdom of the people. This same position is that which the hands form when holding a book, seeking knowledge.

The lower set of hands on the opposite side of the column are turned outward in the position of giving as well as receiving. This image conveys the intention of humble supplication as well as receiving grace bestowed. The rectangular image on the upper left of this same side represents the tablet or collection of written word that is sought."

More information from the artist is available at the Circulation Desk.

Walkover Collection re-dedication

On Thursday, November 9th at 3:00pm, the library will be holding a reception to re dedicate the Andrew Walkover Collection. More details to follow in next month's newsletter.

Kunsch speaks to local professional organizations

Reference Librarian Kelly Kunsch recently spoke to the local chapter of the National Association of Legal Professionals about conducting research on the Internet. In particular, he addressed the need to authenticate one's source of information in light of the anarchic nature of the web. For an example of how easily one can be fooled, compare the official web site of the World Trade Organization an attractive fake. Kelly also discussed the use of portals (FindLaw, Yahoo!, Google, etc.) to narrow a search, and the use of reputable fee services such as Loislaw and lexisONE which, while not free, are relatively inexpensive and may provide more peace of mind.

In a presentation to the Tacoma-Pierce County Bar Association, Kelly spoke about services such as lexisONE, VersusLaw, Loislaw, and FindLaw which provide a cheaper alternative to the typical subscriptions to Lexis or Westlaw. He also spoke about getting needed information while saving money by purchasing single volumes of sets, such as the RCWA or Washington Practice.
We are pleased to welcome Greg Soejima as the library's new (and first) Evening Library Monitor. Although Greg's duties are based in the computer lab/document delivery center, as the only permanent library employee available in the late evenings, his responsibilities will necessarily overlap with other public services departments. Greg will be working a Sunday through Thursday, 4:00pm to midnight schedule.

In addition to the "New Book Shelf" page on THEO, which lists all recent library acquisitions, the library now provides the "New and Notable" page, highlighting new resources we think might be of particular interest to our users. The page will include synopses, information on the authors, and links to available reviews.

Newsletter compiled by Suzanne Harvey and Brendan Starkey.

Questions? Comments? Please contact Brendan Starkey, editor.
One case at a time: judicial minimalism on the Supreme Court
Art law: the guide for collectors, investors, dealers, and artists, 2nd ed.
Dying to win: doping in sport and the development of anti-doping policy
Punishing hate: bias crimes under American law
Dissent, injustice, and the meanings of America


From the cover: Abortion, affirmative action, the "right to die," pornography and free speech, homosexuality and sex discrimination: as eagerly as the Supreme Court's rulings on these hot issues are awaited and as intently as they're studied, they never seem to settle anything once and for all. But something is settled in the process--in the incremental approach--as Cass Sunstein shows us in this instructive book.

One of America's preeminent constitutional scholars, Sunstein mounts a defense of the most striking characteristic of modern constitutional law: the inclination to decide one case at a time. Examining various controversies, he shows how-and why-the Court has avoided broad rulings on issues from the legitimacy of affirmative action to the "right to die," and in doing so has fostered rather than foreclosed public debate on these hard topics. He offers an original perspective on the right of free speech and the many novel questions raised by Congress's efforts to regulate violent and sexual materials on new media such as the Internet and cable television. And on the relationship between the Constitution and homosexuality and sex discrimination, he reveals how the Court has tried to ensure against second-class citizenship--and the public expression of contempt for anyone--while leaving a degree of flexibility to the political process. One Case at a Time also lays out, and celebrates, the remarkable constellation of rights--involving both liberty and equality--that now commands a consensus in American law. An authoritative guide to the Supreme Court, the book offers a new understanding of the American Constitution, and of the relationship between
democracy and constitutionalism, and between rights and self-government.

Cass R. Sunstein is the Karl N. Llewellyn Distinguished Service Professor of Jurisprudence at the University of Chicago.

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Using the 1996 Olympic Games in Atlanta as a starting point, the author explores the history and current practices of performance-enhancing drug-use and subsequent preventive regulatory efforts. Included is the text of the Council of Europe's Anti-doping Convention of 1989, along with a table of signatories, and the International Olympic Committee list of prohibited classes of substances and prohibited methods.

From the cover: European sports fans were dramatically alerted to the issue of drug abuse in sport by the death of Tom Simpson [left], aged 29, during the 1967 Tour de France. The first Englishman to wear the yellow jersey, he was recognized as a leading cyclist of his generation, known for his courage and determination in one of the most grueling of sports.

Simpson's autopsy revealed that his heart had collapsed and traces of amphetamine and methyl amphetamine were found in his blood supply. While the amount of stimulant was insufficient to have killed him, it led him to go beyond the normal limit of his strength and stamina. The capture on television of his death increased world interest in doping.

Today, doping may make the difference which could win an athlete a gold medal, lucrative sponsorship and the adulation of countrymen. But doping undermines the integrity of sport and is a real danger to the health of thousands of athletes. Drug abuse in sport has now become an acute international preoccupation.

This overview of doping, illustrated by specific cases in various pan-European and world sports events, reflects the extent to which athletes will jeopardize their health to attain glory. What sports rely on what drugs to sustain performance or to build up the appropriate muscles? How do certain drugs affect the athlete's body? How are such drugs monitored, what masking agents are applied to hide their use and how do monitoring systems stay ahead of new drug methods and practices?

The control of doping, ranging from the practicalities of monitoring and coverage of major events to the harmonization of both practice and policy among the major world sports bodies, requires a re-evaluation of the direction of future anti-doping policy.

Barrie Houlihan is Professor of Sport Policy at Loughborough University (UK).

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From the cover: Should bias crimes be punished more harshly than similar crimes that are not motivated by bias? Lawrence answers strongly in the affirmative, as do a great many scholars and citizens, but he is the first to provide a solid theoretical grounding for this intuitive agreement, and a detailed model for a bias crimes statute based on the theory. The book also acts as a strong corrective to recent claims that concern about hate crimes is overblown. A former prosecutor, Lawrence argues that the enhanced punishment of bias crimes, with a substantial
federal law enforcement role, is not only permitted by doctrines of criminal and constitutional law but also mandated by our societal commitment to equality.

Drawing upon a wide variety of sources, from law and criminology, to sociology and social psychology, to today's news, *Punishing Hate* will have a lasting impact on the contentious debate over treatment of bias crimes in America.

Frederick M. Lawrence is Associate Dean and Professor of Law at the Boston University School of Law.

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From the cover: Americans should not just tolerate dissent. They should encourage it. In this provocative and wide-ranging book, Steven Shiffrin makes this case by arguing that dissent should be promoted because it lies at the heart of a core American value: free speech. He contends, however, that the country's major institutions—including the Supreme Court and the mass media—wrongly limit dissent. And he reflects on how society and the law should change to encourage nonconformity.

Shiffrin is one of the country's leading first-amendment theorists. He advances his dissent-based theory of free speech with careful reference to its implications for such controversial topics of constitutional debate as flag burning, cigarette advertising, racist speech, and subsidizing the arts. He shows that a dissent-based approach would offer strong protection for free speech—he defends flag burning as a legitimate form of protest, for example—but argues that it would still allow for certain limitations on activities such as hate speech and commercial speech. Shiffrin adds that a dissent-based approach reveals weaknesses in the approaches to free speech taken by postmodernism, Republicanism, deliberative democratic theory, outsider jurisprudence, and liberal theory.

Throughout the book, Shiffrin emphasizes the social functions of dissent: its role in combating injustice and its place in cultural struggles over the meanings of America. He argues, for example, that if we took a dissent-based approach to free speech seriously, we would no longer accept the unjust fact that public debate is dominated by the voices of the powerful and the wealthy. To ensure that more voices are heard, he argues, the country should take such steps as making defamation laws more hospitable to criticism of powerful people, loosening the grip of commercial interests on the media, and ensuring that young people are taught the importance of challenging injustice.
Steven H. Shiffrin is Professor of Law at Cornell University.

Read an online exchange with the author on JURIST