**12 angry men: true stories of being a black man in America today.**

*BY: Gregory S. Parks, ed.*

**PUBLISHER**: New Press - 2010  
**CALL#:** 305.896 T971

“This book of stories by black men living in America can serve as a primer to help all Americans understand the dominant roles that history and culture, race and intergenerational poverty all play in defining how we enforce our law. The twelve angry men remind us of the outsized role that we give to law enforcement in running our lives. The men are the stopped-and-frisked, the unlawfully detained, the racially profiled. These men’s accounts of their interactions with the police are cinematic in their clarity and pathos. Their anger is understandable, justifiable. It stems from an often arbitrary, sometimes violent moment of encounter with personified state power, with its attendant embarrassment, helplessness, and fear. If we ‘read race’ through the eyes and the pain of these twelve angry men, we can begin to see that the conversation on race has moved from the ‘colored’ water fountain and the back of the bus to the profiling moment and the prison cell.”

**Sisters in law: women lawyers in modern American history.**

*BY: Virginia G. Drachman.*

**PUBLISHER**: Harvard University Press - 1998  
**CALL#:** 340.082 D757s

More than any other profession women entered in the nineteenth century, law was the most rigidly engendered. Access to courts, bar associations, and law schools was controlled by men, while the very act of gaining admission to practice law demanded that women reinterpret the male-constructed jurisprudence that excluded them. This history of women lawyers--from the 1860s to the 1930s--defines the contours of women's integration into the modern legal profession. Nineteenth-century women built a women lawyers' movement through which they fought to gain entrance to law schools and bar associations, joined the campaign for women suffrage, and sought to balance marriage and career. Based on rich and diverse archival sources, this book is the landmark study of the history of women lawyers in America.
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<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Author</th>
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<td>International law frameworks.</td>
<td>David J. Bederman.</td>
<td>Foundation Press Thomson/West - 2010</td>
<td>341 B411i</td>
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<td>From the closet to the courtroom: five LGBT rights lawsuits that have changed our nation.</td>
<td>Carlos A. Ball.</td>
<td>Beacon Press - 2010</td>
<td>342.7308 B187f</td>
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In this comprehensive examination of international law, you'll find in-depth, substantive discussion supported by expert analysis and commentary, case citations, statutes, and court rules. You'll also reap the benefits of the author's experience, opinions, and insight. Representative topics include treaties, international environmental law, human rights, jurisdictional immunities, and laws of war.

The Law of American State Constitutions provides complete coverage of the legal doctrines surrounding, applying to, and arising from American state constitutions and their judicial interpretation. Using specific examples, Professor Williams provides legal analysis of the nature and function of state constitutions by contrast to the federal Constitution, including rights, separation of powers, policy-based provisions, the judicial interpretation issues that arise under state constitutions and the processes for their amendment and revision. Reference is made to history and political theory, but legal analysis is the primary focus. The Law of American State Constitutions provides an important analytical tool that explains the unique character and the range of judicial interpretation of these constitutions, together with the specialized techniques of argument and interpretation surrounding state constitutions. This is the first book to present a complete picture of the current body of state constitutional law and its judicial interpretation.

The advancement of LGBT rights has come about through struggles large and small—on the streets, around kitchen tables, and on the Web. Lawsuits have also played a vital role in propelling the movement forward—and behind every lawsuit is a human story. A landlord in New York seeks to evict a gay man from his home after his partner of ten years dies of AIDS; school officials in Wisconsin look the other way as a gay teenager is repeatedly and viciously harassed by other students; a lesbian couple shows up at a clerk’s office in
Between 1865 and 1870, the 13th Amendment abolished slavery in the U.S., the 14th Amendment conferred citizenship and equal protection under the law to all Americans, white or black, and the 15th Amendment gave black American males the right to vote. In 1875 the far-reaching Civil Rights Act granted all Americans regardless of color the full and equal enjoyment of public conveyances and places of amusement. Yet eight years later, in 1883, the Supreme Court, by an 8-1 vote, overturned the Civil Rights Act as unconstitutional, arguing Congress had overstepped its authority. As the author pointedly acknowledges, in the next 20 years despite "by the dawn of the 20th century the U.S. had become the nation of Jim Crow laws, quasi slavery, and precisely the same two-tiered system of justice that had existed in the slave era," How and why this happened, and the ramifications and reverberations into today, is the subject of this work. As he has done in the equally important Williams v. Mississippi, was deeply guilty by association, turning a blind eye to the obvious reality of Jim Crow, the author challenges the conventional view of history through a rigorous examination of the historical record. He makes clear the Supreme Court, in cases as celebrated as Plessy v. Ferguson and the equally important Williams v. Mississippi, was deeply guilty by association, turning a blind eye to the obvious reality of Jim Crow, demonstrating the fallacy and hypocrisy of a strict interpretation of the Constitution.
From disgust to humanity: sexual orientation and constitutional law
BY: Martha C. Nussbaum.

PUBLISHER: Oxford University Press - 2010
CALL#: 342.7308 O13c

Martha Nussbaum stands as one of our foremost authorities on law, justice, freedom, morality, and emotion. In *From Disgust to Humanity*, Nussbaum aims her considerable intellectual firepower at the bulwark of opposition to gay equality: the politics of disgust. Nussbaum argues that disgust has long been among the fundamental motivations of those who are fighting for legal discrimination against lesbian and gay citizens. When confronted with same-sex acts and relationships, she writes, they experience "a deep aversion akin to that inspired by bodily wastes, slimy insects, and spoiled food--and then cite that very reaction to justify a range of legal restrictions, from sodomy laws to bans on same-sex marriage." Leon Kass, former head of President Bush's President's Council on Bioethics, even argues that this repugnance has an inherent "wisdom," steering us away from destructive choices. Nussbaum believes that the politics of disgust must be confronted directly, for it contradicts the basic principle of the equality of all citizens under the law.

Congress shall make no law: the First Amendment, unprotected expression, and the Supreme Court.
BY: David O'Brien.

PUBLISHER: Rowan and Littlefield Publishers - 2010
CALL#: 342.7308 O13c

The First Amendment declares that “Congress shall make no law . . . abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press”. Yet, in the following two hundred years, Congress and the states have sought repeatedly to curb these freedoms. The Supreme Court of the United States in turn gradually expanded First Amendment protection for freedom of expression but also defined certain categories of expression: obscenity, defamation, commercial speech, and “fighting words” or disruptive expression, as constitutionally unprotected. From the Alien and Sedition Act of 1798 to the most recent cases to come before the Supreme Court, noted legal scholar David M. O'Brien provides the first comprehensive examination of these exceptions to the absolute command of the First Amendment.