



Topic Selection

A Publishable Article

- Casenote or Comment
- “Hot” Topic
- Strong Thesis
- Four-Part Structure
- Extensive Use of Footnotes (Bluebook)

What is a Casenote?

- An analysis of one case (typically new, typically appellate or Supreme Court).
- Originally a vehicle for informing law review readers that a significant case had been decided. (SW p. 9)
- Online and looseleaf services perform these functions more quickly and efficiently than a law review can.
- Today the function is to provide thoughtful and original evaluation of a decision.

What is a Casenote?

- Casenote MUST go beyond paraphrasing to analysis.
 - A casenote is not case-briefing.
 - NEVER sufficient to argue that the majority is correct for the reasons that the majority advances!
 - Critical writing – analyzing what lies between the lines.
 - Looking beyond the Court's “articulated” reasons.

What is a Casenote?

- Casenote evaluates both the result and the reasoning of a judicial opinion.
 - The result was correct, but the court proposed no clear standard for guidance in the future; XYZ would be a workable standard;
 - The result was incorrect; further the court's standard is so complex that the outcome of future cases cannot be predicted; ABC would be a better standard;

What is a Casenote?

- Casenote evaluates both the result and the reasoning of a judicial opinion.
 - The result was incorrect; the court failed to consider a significant issue which would have been dispositive;
 - The result was incorrect; the court misconstrued or misused precedent.
- See Page 10 of SW text for more examples.

What is a Comment?

- An analysis of a development or controversy in an aspect of the law.
- Four major versions, but scholarly comments can cover a wide spectrum. (SW text pg.6-7 lists several different formats these can take).

What is a Comment?

1. “*Typical*” article analyzes case law in an area that is confused, in conflict, or in transition.
 - Author resolves the conflict or problem by reference to policy, offering a solution that best advances goals of equity, efficiency, and so forth.
2. “*Law reform*” article argues that a legal rule or institution is not just incoherent, but bad – has evil consequences, inequitable, or unfair.
 - The writer shows how to change the rule to avoid these problems.

What is a Comment?

3. “*Legislative*” article
 - Author analyzes proposed or recently enacted legislation, often section by section, offering comments, criticisms, and sometimes suggestions for improvement.

4. “*Interdisciplinary*” article
 - Author shows how insights from another field, such as psychology, economics, or sociology, enable the law to deal better with some recurring problem.

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Picking a “Hot” Topic

- Pick a topic that will express *original, useful,* and *timely* ideas about an *important* subject
- Pick a topic that interests YOU
 - What kind of law do you want to practice?
 - Talk to professors
 - Talk to a judge or an attorney

Hot Topics: Let the Topic Come to You

- Major Newspapers – [NYT](#), WSJ, Wash Post
- As part of your normal TV & Internet surfing
- NPR - National Public Radio [www.npr.org](#)
- Findlaw - <http://lp.findlaw.com/> (legal news tab)
- CNN – [www.cnn.com](#)
- Blawgs - <http://www.abajournal.com/blawgs>
- Recent Law Review articles
- Conversations

Hot Topics: Casenote Resources

- Recent Appellate Decisions:
 - Westlaw
 - LexisNexis
- Circuit split sites:
 - BNA USLW CIRCUIT SPLIT ROUNDUP section
 - http://scholarship.shu.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1143&context=circuit_review
- New Supreme Court cases
 - Cornell LII, [SCOTUSblog](#), supremecourtus.gov

Hot Topics: Comments

- Timely large social and global issues
- Your own experiences
- Recent cases
- Current awareness tools – listservs, newsletters, bar journals, current topical treatises, web sites (Google blog search, LII, Bar Assn discussion boards)

Current Hot Topics

- Cell phone searches – courts split?
- Affirmative action ongoing hot topic
- Gun control ongoing hot topic
- LGBTQ Rights
- Police brutality

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Developing a Strong Thesis

- Thesis – an original and supportable proposition about the subject.
- It is not enough to simply identify a problem – you need to try to resolve it.
- Narrow your thesis to something manageable.
 - If the focus is sufficiently narrow, you will be able to read a lot of material and become an expert in that one area in a short amount of time.
 - Sometimes, your initial research will suggest ways to narrow focus.

Developing a Strong Thesis

□ “[F]ind one new point, one new insight, one new way of looking at a piece of law, and organize your entire article around that. One insight from another discipline, one application of simple logic to a problem where it has never been made before is all you need.” (SW page 25).

Develop Your Thesis

- **Develop a Thesis – an original and supportable proposition about the subject**
 - Find one new point, one new insight, one new way of looking at the law, and organize your entire article around that.
 - Probe sources to search for an original thesis – critical reading.
 - Read for inconsistency, logical error, and omission.
 - Write down ideas while you read.
- **After you identify your thesis, test it.**
 - If your thesis identifies a problem and proposes a solution, bombard it with hypotheticals to see if the solution works in all its likely applications.