



Nota Bene, 2006

Nota Bene, 2000s

3-14-2006

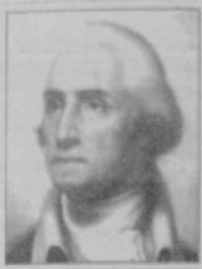
Nota Bene, March 14, 2006

Follow this and additional works at: https://scholarship.law.gwu.edu/nota_bene_2006

Recommended Citation

George Washington University Law School, 19 Nota Bene 4 (2006)

This Book is brought to you for free and open access by the Nota Bene, 2000s at Scholarly Commons. It has been accepted for inclusion in Nota Bene, 2006 by an authorized administrator of Scholarly Commons. For more information, please contact spagel@law.gwu.edu.



GW Joins Indian University in IP Partnership Lawrence Travels to India to Sign Agreement

BY JEFF WINMILL
Staff Writer

Last month, the Law School signed a strategic agreement with the Indian Institute of Technology (I.I.T.) at Kharagpur to create the first Intellectual Property law program on the Indian sub-continent. "This is a very big deal and an important project," said Dean Lawrence, who signed the agreement in India in February.

Coming only weeks prior to President Bush's nuclear agreement with India, the GW-I.I.T. partnership is further evidence of India's claim to being a world technological leader. GW Law appears to be among the first U.S. law schools to make inroads in the world's second most populous nation. "It is not a question of when or if," Lawrence stated. "India is here. And, it really is as much a privilege as an opportunity for us to be involved in this."

The Rajiv Gandhi School of Intellectual Property Law will be located on the I.I.T. campus at Kharagpur. The Gandhi School will begin turning out India's first generation of home grown IP lawyers in a few years. Initially, GW will help train faculty and staff and establish the school's curriculum. In the future the GW-I.I.T. partnership will likely include faculty and student exchanges.

GW will help train faculty and staff and establish the school's curriculum. In the future the GW-I.I.T. partnership will also likely include faculty and student exchanges.



Dean Fred Lawrence and Dean Probir Gupta of the Indian Institute of Technology-Kharagpur sign the Technical Cooperation Agreement between the two schools. The signing occurred in Bangalore, India.



Dean Fred Lawrence, Professor Martin Adelman, Justice Asok Ganguly of the Calcutta High Court, and Dr. Nripen Mitra, former dean of the National Law School, Bangalore, at the new library at the National Law School in Bangalore.

fledged law school with a special emphasis upon IP. "Initially it will function like a regular law school with an honor's concentration in intellectual property."

Lawrence said. The focus of the IP program will be India-specific. A comparative IP focus may be added sometime in the future.

The timing of the GW-I.I.T. agreement is no coincidence. India's economy is currently booming and that success is underwritten largely by India's investments in technological services, which produced

highly educated work force, particularly in math and the science, relatively low wages, and a national proficiency in English, India has become the destination of choice for many of the world's tech companies. However, according to Lawrence, IP law in India has not caught up to the country's technological advancement.

"Obviously when you begin producing a lot of technology - IP is going to become more important - and India is now producing a substantial amount of technology," Lawrence said.

According to a 2003 Goldman Sachs report, India's economic rise will continue, which likely means that the importance of Indian IP law will continue to grow. In ten years, India's economy will be larger than Italy's. In 15 years it will have outpaced Britain's. By 2040 India will have the third largest economy

on the planet.

India now boasts a middle class the size of the entire U.S. population. However, as statistics reveal, India is still a nation in transition, whose soaring economy remains tethered by the harsh realities of the third world. According to columnist Fareed Zakaria, "The country might have several Silicon Valleys, but is also has three Nigeria's within it and more than 300 million people living on less than a dollar a day. India is home to 40 percent of the world's poverty and has the world's second largest HIV population."

Despite these challenges, India's economic status and strategic importance in the world is growing. GW, like many U.S. corporations, is looking to expand its presence in India. The Gandhi school is part of the larger GW Law India Project, whose purpose is "to create interactions between leading U.S., European, Asian and Indian academics, industry leaders, lawyers, judges and policymakers in the field of intellectual property."

Directed by Professor Adelman, and managed by Dr. Raj Dave, a partner at the Washington Firm Morrison & Foerster and an alumnus of both I.I.T. and GW Law, the India Project recently hosted a 61 member delegation to India to study IP issues. The delegation included some very big names in the IP world, which is another testament to India's growing importance in the world of IP. Among the delegates were Judge Randall R. Rader of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit (and GW adjunct professor), a German and an Israeli supreme court Justice, the corporate counsels for Microsoft, Intel, and IBM, Bristol-Meyers-Squibb, among others, and our own Dean Lawrence, Dean Karamanian and Professor Adelman.

One of the highlights of the trip, according to Lawrence, was a two day moot

SBA to Submit Scaled-Back "Flexible Exam" Proposal to Appease Faculty

BY JOHN WALKER
Staff Writer

Obtaining greater flexibility in the way that the Law School conducts examinations has been a major project of the Student Bar Association for over a year.

The project, led by president-elect Sam Jammal along with SBA members Jackie Chan and Karen Greenwood has resulted in a set of recommendations to be presented to the Faculty Curriculum Committee on Monday, March 20.

Those recommendations, however, will be drastically scaled back from

the SBA's original vision because of numerous and substantial concessions to faculty members' objections.

The idea for a more flexible exam policy came to Chan and Greenwood at their 1L academic advising session when Professor Steve Schooner expressed his opinions that the current exam policy was overly strict.

Schooner remarked that were the school to allow students more freedom to reschedule exams, students would be

free of the restrictions of exam scheduling when choosing the courses they wanted to take. Chan and Greenwood went to Jammal, then vice president, and soon the SBA began researching the exam policies of other top schools in preparation for fashioning a proposal.

The original plan was to implement a policy similar to that of the University of Virginia School of Law. There, students

The original plan was for students to take either a "fixed" or a "flex" exam at the discretion of the professor.

See FLEXIBLE page 2

See INDIA page 2

News	Features	Opinions
Late Grades - page 2	Picking Classes - page 8	Pimps - page 12
Human Rights - page 4	Baseball - page 10	Lee Greenwood - page 14
	Run for Justice - page 9	
	Eighteenth Street Lounge - page 12	

NEWS

No Relief in Sight from Late Grading

By RAHKEE VEMULAPALLI
Staff Writer

One perennial issue debated during SBA elections is the push for earlier grading deadlines for professors. As 1Ls searching for jobs at the beginning of the semester can attest, the benefits to students of getting their grades earlier is clear. So why would the administration and professors hesitate to get grades in earlier?

According to Senior Associate Dean for Academic Affairs Roger Trangsrud, the Academic Dean's office is completely "in favor of getting grades in early." Trangsrud stated that earlier grading makes it easier for his office, as well as the CDO and Records Office, to complete its duties, specifically in the area of designating honors. Additionally, as Dean Trangsrud mentioned, earlier grading allows faculty to "get on with the business of teaching and writing."

While the facilitation of the administrative process coupled with the students' interest in having their grades earlier would seem to strengthen the argument in favor of earlier deadlines, some members of the faculty argue that there is still a trade off to be made. Though he wants "students to get what [they] want," Professor Steve Schooner cautions that "the more aggressive we are with deadlines [the] potential losers are students," because the earlier deadlines allow professors less time to review exams. Not only does this mean that professors may read

exams less attentively, but it most likely means that they will end up providing fewer comments.

Besides the possible drop in the quality of exam review, Schooner argues that another potential drawback of the earlier deadline would be professors' withdrawal from participation in outside academic work, such as attending conferences. While Professor Schooner is quick to admit that not all professors are hard at work representing the school during the first week of January, (some are just on vacation), those who are enhance the reputation of the University, which in the long run benefits

The benefits to students of getting their grades earlier is clear.

students.

A separate but related issue concerns professors who miss their deadlines. According to Dean Trangsrud, only a

handful of professors turn their grades in late each semester and there are rarely repeat offenders. While the deadline for turning in fall grades is concrete, professors may take it less seriously than the spring deadline for 3L grades that if missed, would lead to a fiasco at graduation. Unlike many other schools, GW actually confers a diploma at graduation. Therefore, it is imperative the grades get in on time in order to determine GPAs, rankings and various honors. All it takes is one late grade to throw everything off kilter.

This means that professors may read exams less attentively, but it most likely means that they will end up providing fewer comments.

Although the Academic Dean's office is in a panic every spring, the graduation deadline has never been missed, although there have been close calls. For example, an adjunct professor who was sent to Kabul unexpectedly needed to e-mail grades to get them in on time.

Professors that are late for the fall deadlines or the non 3L spring deadlines receive repeated phone calls and e-mails from the administration. Constant nagging seems to be the major consequence of not turning in grades on time. Dean Trangsrud explained that in the case of a part-time faculty member who was consistently late, the school would consider if it wanted to retain that person, although no such consideration has happened recently. Since most full-time faculty are tenured, turning grades in late would not lead to any explicit sanction, but it would be weighed amongst various factors during the normal review process.

Other law schools address the issue

differently. Georgetown, for example, fines professors who turn their grades in late. While this idea has been previously discussed at GW, it has not been put before the full faculty in at least twenty years, according to Dean Trangsrud.

Professor Schooner mentioned the technique, implemented by some schools, of withholding paychecks, but hastened to add that he is not sure "you really want your grades decided by someone who is waiting for a paycheck." □

**JOIN
NOTA
BENE!**

**notabene@
law.gwu.
edu**

INDIA from page 1.

court session, intended to highlight the differences and similarities between U.S. and Indian IP law. "On the first day attorneys from the U.S. argued a legal problem before a U.S. judge, applying U.S. law," Lawrence said. "The next day, the same problem was argued by Indian attorneys, before an Indian judge, applying Indian Law. It was a fascinating exercise."

According to Dean Karamanian, another highlight was meeting Indian Supreme Court Justices. "The Justices were so gracious," she said. "Only a few moments before he had to hear oral arguments, one judge insisted on receiving us and made us feel very welcome. It is a testament to the hospitality of the Indian people."

Dean Lawrence also spoke glowingly of Indian hospitality. The Dean also grew visibly excited when talking about Indian-U.S. relations. "I don't want to over do it but I don't want to under do it either," Lawrence said. "We speak the same both figuratively and literally, by the former I mean democracy by the latter I mean English. There is great potential in the relationship between our universities and our nations."

GW is poised to lend its expertise in an area in need of development in India. In the process, GW will establish a foothold in what may be the most important nation, economically and strategically, of the next few decades. The GW-I.I.T. agreement appears to be a mutually beneficial relationship that hopefully will expand in the future. □

FLEXIBLE from page 1.

take either a "fixed" or a "flex" exam at the discretion of the professor. Flex exams have designated dates and time slots during which students may come at any point, pick up their exams, and go to a location of their choice to complete the exam.

Once the allotted amount of time has expired, the student must stop writing and return the exam, typically on a disk, to be stamped with the date and time. Under such a policy, the rescheduling of exams would be less burdensome because exams would not need to be administered during a single three hour time slot on a given date.

After speaking with the deans, members of the faculty, and administrative officials, however, it became clear to the SBA that such a proposal would encounter staunch opposition from faculty members who were concerned about students cheating. In response, the SBA decided to modify its recommendations to suit faculty concerns.

"It was a difficult choice," said

Jammal. "But after talking to Dean Trangsrud and other faculty members, we wanted to take a step back and move more incrementally."

The proposal that will be presented on March 20th is extremely deferential to

It became clear to the SBA that such a proposal would encounter staunch opposition from faculty members who were concerned about students cheating.

the faculty. Many faculty members are concerned that allowing students to reschedule exams would facilitate cheating in the form of students sharing answers with colleagues who will be taking exams on a rescheduled date.

The logical solution to that issue, outside the great flexibility of the UVA policy, would be the composition and grading of two separate exams. This proposition has also failed to find favor with the faculty.

In response to the opposition, the SBA has engineered its proposal to be entirely voluntary as to each faculty member.

A memorandum on the proposal written by the SBA to the faculty reads, "The SBA feels that if a member of the faculty is so opposed to any of the recommended changes, he or she should in no way be required to abide by them." □

In fact, the only actual change in stated policy proposed by the SBA would be to designate two days during the exam period when students could take rescheduled exams.

All other recommendations come in the form of encouraging professors to allow students to reschedule their exams on those dates and to offer more take-home exams.

To alleviate resistance to writing and administering multiple exams, the SBA proposes that the policy only be implemented in bar courses using multiple choice exams. The SBA asserts that such exams tend to be repeated form year to year anyway, and professors would not suffer undue hardship in concocting two sets of multiple choice questions per semester.

In response to faculty concern over the possibilities for cheating opened up by rescheduling exams, the SBA suggests requiring all students taking a rescheduled exam to sign an honor statement vowing that they received no assistance.

The SBA hopes that some professors will be convinced to allow students to reschedule their exams and that other professors will follow suit in later years after the policy proves workable.

"Our goal is to start the discussion and maybe move some professors our way on this," Jammal said. "At the end of the day, it comes down to students abiding by the honor code and the professors trusting the students." □

#1 *in the 2005
AmLaw Summer
Associate Survey*

**WE'RE PROUD TO BE NUMBER ONE
FOR THE THINGS THAT ARE MOST
IMPORTANT TO YOU.**

*top grades for
communication, collegiality
and diversity outreach.*



*for training and
guidance and overall
rating as a place to work.*

What does this mean for you?

We ranked FIRST in the country out of 156 major law firms in the 2005 AmLaw Summer Associates Survey. Year after year we are first in the overall rating as a place to work, getting high marks for training, mentoring, collegiality and family friendliness. And it doesn't end there. We've also consistently ranked in the top 10 in the AmLaw Midlevel Associates Survey. Because we believe that a fulfilling legal career is a marathon, not a sprint, many summer associates spend their whole careers with us, developing strong bonds with clients we have served for decades and forging new client relationships through excellent client service.

Want to be part of a winning team?
Contact Randi S. Lewis at 410.385.3563.

MILES & STOCKBRIDGE P.C.

NEWS

Human Rights Conference Examines Diverse Issues

Human Rights!

BY ANITA VALLIANI
Staff Writer

On February 23, 2006, the Human Rights Law Society (HRLS), formerly Amnesty International Legal Support Group, sponsored its second annual "Conference on Poverty and Human Rights" at the Law School.

Nine student organizations collaborated with HRLS to host various panel discussions which explored the extent and effects of poverty in the modern world.

According to HRLS member Glenn Emery, who co-chaired the conference with fellow HRLS member Lena Graber, the event was successful despite its overlap with the Government/ Public Interest Fair.

"Our hopes were high, but we had low expectations," Emery said. "We were a little worried about the turnout, but every panel I went into was very well-attended."

Emery said that attendance at the conference was in part a response to the extensive publicity which the event enjoyed outside the Law School.

"Many individuals from the community attended the conference along with Law School students and faculty members," Emery said. "In future years, HRLS hopes to similarly attract human

rights professionals and scholars to attend and participate in the panels."

Emery said that this year's conference differed from one held in the 2004-2005 school year because more student organizations aided HRLS in its development.

"Instead of recruiting speakers ourselves, [HRLS] invited various student groups to develop their own panels," Emery said. "While many of the religious-based organizations whom we contacted did not respond, we were able to incorporate many others."

The Law School's chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU-GW Law), for example, sponsored a panel entitled "The Effect of Poverty in America's Capital Punishment System," which contemplated access to counsel in death penalty cases.

Vice President of ACLU-GW Law Morgan Macdonald said that in hosting its panel, the organization wished to familiarize attendees with the unfortunate relationship between poverty and capital punishment.

"It is very common for death penalty defendants to receive inadequate

legal representation," Macdonald said. "Socioeconomic background is often a major factor in determining who gets the death penalty in the U.S."

According to Macdonald, the conference also offered ACLU-GW Law an opportunity "to show that the ACLU does have an interest in and connection to human rights issues, both of which are often overlooked."

The Muslim Law Student Society (MLSS) and South Asian Law Students' Association (SALSA) similarly co-sponsored a panel entitled "Democracy and Human Rights in the 21st Century: Reviving the Jinnah Vision."

The panel featured various prominent speakers including Daniel Sutherland, Officer of Civil Rights and Liberties at the Department of Homeland Security and Ambassador Touquir Hussain, former Ambassador of Pakistan to Spain, Brazil and Japan.

SALSA and MLSS member Umar Akbar Ahmed said that in focusing their panel discussion on the politics of the Founder of Pakistan, Mohammed Ali Jinnah, the organizations aimed to showcase a South Asian Muslim leader who

embodied democratic values.

"We wanted to give an example of a Muslim leader whose values can be revived," Ahmed said. "We wanted to show that [democracy] is not a foreign concept to us [Muslims]."

Ahmed said that the conference allowed participants and attendees the ideal opportunity to "build bridges between civilizations through dialogue and communication."

In his speech, Ambassador Hussain provided attendees with insight into Pakistan's failure to exemplify Jinnah's vision of a "democratic, liberal Pakistan."

Ambassador Hussain noted that Pakistan's internal political divisions; its communities' obsessions with national, religious and cultural ideologies; its powerful military and the existence of feudalism have made it difficult for Pakistan to achieve democracy.

"Democratization of society, especially in the Muslim world, becomes a question of nation building," Ambassador Hussain added. "Many of the issues which Pakistan is currently facing were similarly confronted by the West long ago."

The American Constitution Society, Corporate and Business Law Society, Feminist Forum, Hispanic Law Students Association, International Law Society and National Lawyers Guild were also among the student groups that contributed to the organization of the conference. □

Nine student organizations collaborated with HRLS to host various panel discussions which explored the extent and effects of poverty in the modern world.

Panel Highlights Increased Understanding

BY JOHN MURPHY
Staff Writer

Cooperation and understanding between a predominantly Judeo-Christian United States and the Muslim world is imperative for the future of the country and the rest of the world. That was the theme of one lecture at the Human Rights Law Society's recent "Conference on Poverty and Human Rights," held at the Law School.

The distinguished panel included Daniel Sutherland, a member of the Department of Homeland Security's Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties; Ambassador Tourqir Hussain, former Ambassador for Pakistan to Spain, Japan, and Brazil and current visiting scholar at the Center for Globalization at The George Washington University; Dr. Nawar Shora, Director of the Law Enforcement Outreach Program with the American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee; and our own Umar Akbar Ahmed, a current LL.M. student at the Law School.

Mr. Ahmed organized the panel to convey the message to law students, who study alongside Muslim law students ev-

eryday and who may work with them in their future careers, that more affirmative effort needs to take place between Americans and Muslims to reduce the current conflict between the cultures and to ensure a lasting peace based on mutual understanding and respect.

Mr. Sutherland emphasized the Bush Administration's continued efforts to fight the war on terror in a way that is respectful of Muslims in the region and throughout the world. From the beginning, Sutherland emphasized, the Bush Administration has realized that winning the "hearts and minds" of Muslims was just as important as breaking up terrorist cells.

Mr. Shora highlighted his organization's goal of educating those in America who will have the largest impact on our domestic Muslim community. Mr. Shora spends his time educating government agencies (including the FBI),

private corporations, churches, and academic institutions about diversity and cultural awareness. Since founding the organization in 2002, he has reached many thousands of individuals here at home and educated them about

misunderstandings of Muslims and Islamic culture.

Ambassador Hussain has put

his many years of experience with the government of Pakistan toward education at academic institutions. In addition, he regularly contributes op-eds to American and Pakistani newspapers on South Asian security issues, the Kashmir dispute, U.S.-Pakistan relations, political Islam, terrorism, and U.S. relations with the Islamic world. He spoke of how simple dialogue between people from different walks of life, such

as the panel on which he was sitting, was an important step toward a mutual understanding between Muslims and the West.

"Talks such as these are the kinds of things we need to do to begin the dialogue that is essential to mending the relations between the United States and Muslims worldwide that have been strained over the past few years," he said. "The panel was an opportunity to hear moderate voices speak on issues that are usually dominated by extreme opinions on both sides."

According to Ahmed, only 16% of Muslims are Arab, a statistic he believes may surprise many in the U.S. "With the War on Terror on many American's minds, Muslims of all ethnicities in the U.S. have been targeted with fear and

suspicion," he said. "With knowledge comes understanding, with understanding comes trust, and only with trust can fellow nations truly be allies."

Ahmed also believes that Muslims need a symbolic figure to lead them to greater freedom and democracy. As an example, he played a clip from "Jinnah," a film documenting the life of Mohamed Ali Jinnah, founder of the modern state of Pakistan.

The film characterizes Jinnah as a peaceful man who was trusted by his people and one who valued many of the principles Jefferson spoke of in the Declaration of Independence. According to the film, Jinnah managed to include provisions protecting human, women, and minority rights into Pakistan's Constitution.

Ahmed notes there is a long way to go to bridge the divide between the U.S. and the Muslim world, but with events like these, he believes we can see a significant change within our lifetimes. He stresses that fellow law students can play a significant role by simply being open, communicative, and honest with visiting Muslims at school and in the city will make them goodwill ambassadors when they return to their countries. □

Ahmed also believes that Muslims need a symbolic figure to lead them to greater freedom and democracy.

Ahmed notes there is a long way to go to bridge the divide between the U.S. and the Muslim world

NEWS

Prestigious Visiting Profs Join Faculty for '06-07

BY ERIC C. JESCHKE
Staff Writer

The Law School administration has spent approximately two months recruiting some of the most talented professors from other law schools to teach during the 2006-2007 academic year. One common characteristic for the visiting professors, according to Senior Associate Dean for Academic Affairs Roger Trangsrud, is strong teaching credentials. The group of seventeen visiting professors (one of which will do only research) will help fill the void of the twenty full-time faculty members on some form of leave for at least one semester next year.

"The number of faculty going on leave next year is sizeable, but not unusual," noted Dean Trangsrud. "We have a large full-time faculty so in any given year it is not surprising to find about twenty or so on some form of leave."

The full-time faculty members going on sabbatical or leave for the entire 2006-2007 academic year (with the recent upper-level courses the professor has taught) are: 1) Professor Robert Brauneis – Copyright, Trademark and Unfair Competition; 2) Professor Paul Butler – Criminal Procedure; Race, Racism & American Law; 3) Professor Bradford Clark – Federal Courts; Constitutional Law Seminar; 4) Professor Jack Friedenthal – Evidence; Conflict of Laws; 5) Professor William Kovacic – Antitrust; 6) Professor Jennifer Lyman – Federal Criminal/Appellate Clinic; 7) Professor Spencer Overton – Campaign Finance Law; Civil Rights Legislation; Voting Rights Law; and 8) Professor Michael Selmi – Employment Law; Employment Discrimination Law.

Many faculty members are taking leave or on sabbatical for only one semester next year. The full-time faculty who are on leave or on sabbatical for the Fall of 2006 (with the recent upper-level Fall courses the professor has taught) are: 1) Professor Orin Kerr – [no recent upper-level Fall classes]; 2) Professor Cynthia Lee – Professional Responsibility; 3) Professor Eric Sirulnik – [no recent upper-level Fall classes]; 4) Professor John Spanogle – International Business Transactions; International Commerce Law; 5) Professor Dalia Tsuk – Corporations; Legal History Seminar; 6) Professor Luize Zubrow – [no recent upper-level Fall classes].

The faculty members on leave or sabbatical for the Spring of 2006 are: 1)

Professor C. Thomas Dienes – [no recent upper-level Spring classes]; 2) Professor Peter Meyers – Drugs and the Law; Vaccine Injury Clinic; 3) Professor Stephen Saltzburg – Evidence; 4) Dean Roger Trangsrud – [no recent upper-level Spring classes]; 5) Professor Arnold Reitze – Environmental Law.

There are nine faculty members that will be visiting faculty for the entire 2006-2007 academic year.

Professor Laura Bradford is with the GW faculty for her second and final year as the Frank H. Marks Visiting Associate Professor of Law and Administrative Fellow in the IP Program. She will help administer the IP program and teach two seminars.

Professor S. Alan Childress is one of the most popular members of the Tulane Law School faculty, which he joined in 1988. He will teach two sections of Evidence and two sections of Professional Responsibility.

Professor Martha Ertman is a member of the University of Utah faculty but has also taught at Denver, Oregon, Connecticut, and Michigan Law Schools. She will teach two sections of Contracts I and II but has also written widely on commercial and family law issues.

Professor Richard Freer was one of the two approved finalists during the dean search that selected Dean Lawrence. Professor Freer is currently a member of the Emory Law School faculty and has won numerous teaching awards. He is also Barbri lecturer. He will teach Civil Procedure I and II as well as Corporations.

Professor Susan Martyn has been a member of the faculty at the University of Toledo Law School for 25 years. She was recently named the Stoepler Professor of Law and Values at Toledo. She will teach Torts as well as three sections of Professional Responsibility.

Professor Michael Matheson, a former Deputy Legal Advisor to the Department of State, joins the faculty again as a Visiting Research Professor. He will teach International Criminal Law in the fall and work with the International Law faculty to organize symposia and panels.

Professor Michael Meyerson has been a member of the University of Baltimore Law School since 1985. He will teach Contracts I and II, Separation of Powers, and the Constitution and the Supreme Court.

Professor Paula Monopoli taught at the Southwestern University Law for 12 years before joining the faculty at the University of Maryland Law School in 2004. She won the Professor of the Year award at Maryland last year and will teach two sections of Property as well as Trusts and Estates.

Visiting Research Professor of Law Thomas Schoenbaum will work with the international law faculty on a variety of projects. He was the Dean and a Professor of Law at the University of Georgia Law School before joining the faculty.

Three of the visiting faculty will teach only for the Fall semester.

Professor Leslie Griffin taught at the Santa Clara Law School for 8 years before joining the

Houston Law School faculty in 2002, where she serves as the Larry and Joanne Doherty Chair in Legal Ethics. She also received a Ph.D. in Religious Studies from Yale and served as an Assistant Professor of Theology at Notre Dame for four years. She will teach Torts and Professional Responsibility.

Professor Adam Hirsch had been teach-

ing at Florida State Law School since 1983 and visited at the law schools at SMU, Colorado, Tulane, Texas and Hastings. He also received a Ph.D. in history from Yale. He will teach Creditors' Rights and Debtors' Protection as well as Trusts and Estates.

Professor Laird Kirkpatrick served as the Dean of the University of Oregon Law School before joining the G.W. faculty last spring. He has twice won university-wide teaching awards at Oregon and will teach Evidence and Law & Psychology in the fall.

Four of the visiting faculty will teach only during the Spring semester.

Professor Christopher Bracey was a visiting professor at Northwestern before joining the faculty at the Washington University in St. Louis School of Law in 2001.

He will teach Civil Rights Legislation and Race, Racism & American Law.

Professor Neil Devins joined the faculty at William and Mary Law School in 1987. He will teach Constitutional Law I and a Constitutional Law Seminar.

Professor Bruce Smith is one of the most popular professors at the University of Illinois Law School, where he has taught since 2001. He received his J.D. as well as a Ph.D. in History from Yale. He will teach Trademarks & Unfair Competition Law as well as a survey course in Intellectual Property Law.

Professor Joseph Strauss is the Director of the Max Planck Institute in Munich. He is the leading patent scholar in Europe and will visit G.W. again as the Marshall Coyle Visiting Scholar and co-teach Chemical and Biotech Patent Law with Professor Martin Adelman.

In a rare occurrence, the Law School has taken on a visiting professor for the summer term.

Professor Patrick Garry is a member of the faculty at the University of South Dakota, where he has taught Administrative Law and Constitutional Law since 2003. He received a Ph.D. in U.S. Constitutional Law and History from the University of Minnesota in 1986. He will teach Administrative Law during the summer of 2006.

The Law School administration has also accepted two new full-time faculty members. Mr. David Fontana graduated with High Honor from the University of Virginia with a degree in Government and Foreign Affairs in 1999. He attended Yale Law School where he was senior editor of the Law Journal and editor of the Yale Journal on regulation and is working towards a D.Phil. [Ph.D.] in Socio-Legal Studies from Oxford University. He is currently clerking on the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals and will teach Criminal Law in the fall and a new course called Comparative Constitutional Law in the spring.

Mr. Donald Braman received a J.D. as well as a Ph.D. in Anthropology from Yale. He will teach Criminal Law in the fall and a Criminal Law Seminar on Sentencing in the spring. Both new faculty members will likely bring a beneficial interdisciplinary perspective to their instruction based on their backgrounds. Mr. Braman, for example, recently completed a book assessing the impact of incarceration on defendants' families and communities. □

One common characteristic for the visiting professors, according to Senior Associate Dean for Academic Affairs Roger Trangsrud, is strong teaching credentials.

Banzhaf Continues Campaign Against Smoking

BY NIKHIL SHIMPI
Asst. News Editor

Prof. John Banzhaf would never be mistaken for an unassuming man. From his command center in a townhouse located across the street from the Law School, he runs Action on Smoking and Health (ASH), an organization that has worked with state and local governments to reduce smoking in public places and perhaps to eventually wipe out the practice entirely. Despite the power of the cigarette lobby, the white-haired professor of torts at GW has guided the organization on a thirty-six year mission that has recently led to an international treaty on smoking cessation and a ban on most public smoking in Puerto Rico.

But according to Prof. Banzhaf, the campaign grew out of accidental origins. "It grew out of a decision which I got from the FCC that required all radio and television stations that were broadcasting cigarette commercials to broadcast anti-smoking messages," he said. "The decision had to be defended and enforced, and when major health organizations refused to do it, I formed this organization to defend and enforce the decision and then ultimately to come up with a new concept."

That concept, the use of lawsuits for damages, was not a new one, Banzhaf acknowledges. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) had both employed court action to advance agendas that faced significant public opposition and likely defeat in state legislatures. Banzhaf used

the same methods to achieve a more modest social agenda, stopping smoking, that nevertheless was pervasive at mid-century and had the support of the wealthy and influential tobacco companies.

"Congress has not done a damn thing to advance the cause of anti-smoking legislation in the U.S.," Prof. Banzhaf says. Through coordinated lawsuits, ASH forced lawsuits on public access for non-smokers, and sued tobacco companies in court for damages, ultimately successful campaigns that resulted in billions of dollars in settlements with state governments. Banzhaf cites as an inspiration Victor John Yannacone, Jr., a Long Island lawyer who successfully began a purely courtroom campaign to fight against DDT spraying on Long Island, and founded the Environmental Defense Fund (EDF), a non-profit organization that now claims to represent

400,000 individuals on issues as varied as clean water and global warming.

Prof. Banzhaf's headquarters in a modest townhouse directly across from the main building of the George Washington University blend into the surrounding college area. The interior of the building, too, is more reminiscent of a well-appointed home than the office of an organization that has succeeded in so many of its goals and is taking its mission worldwide. ASH is expanding its objectives to include advocacy for non-smokers as well as action against smokers.

At first, the movement proceeded slowly, he says. "The movement started at a time when there were no statutes. People brought legal actions that generated public support and that put pressure on legislators." Similarly, the worldwide

NEWS

GW Federalists Attend New York Symposium

By MATTHEW SCOTT BROWN
Staff Writer

On February 24th, forty-three students from the Law School and four other schools in the D.C. area set aside their textbooks and piled into a chartered bus parked on 20th street. They were to attend the 25th annual Federalist Society National Student Symposium at Columbia Law School, along with over one thousand of their confederates from nearly 130 law schools in the country, representing the next generation of conservative and libertarian jurists.

The Federalist Society for Law and Public Policy has many prominent and accomplished members, including Supreme Court Justices Thomas, Scalia, and Alito, as well as GW Law Professors Maggs, Kerr, and Cottrol.

In spite of this it has endured a considerable share of media controversy in the last several years, no doubt because of the certain type of mentality it tends to attract. *Washington Post* writer Charles Lane went so far as to disparage it as an organization "where right-of-center types meet to denounce liberalism and angle for jobs in the Bush administration." Nevertheless, on account of its strong support for constructionist theory and the idea that the courts should say "what the law is" rather than "what the law should be," the Federalist Society is recognized as a major entity in the field of Constitutional interpretation.

The symposium addressed the topic of international law and the role that it should assume in the U.S.'s interactions with other nations, and if that role could potentially impinge upon or supersede the powers of the legislature and judiciary as outlined in the Constitution and upheld by the country's legal traditions.

In the opening panel discussion, New York University Law Professor Thomas Franck stated the importance of consensus and compromise in the justification for international law, treating the U.S. as a member within the world body that must respect its opinion.

"If you're into the notion of rational choice, you don't start with the notion of 'I can have everything I want by defying the law.' You start with 'I must enroll oth-

ers into cooperation, and recognize that I'm going to win some and lose some.' There may be situations so overwhelmingly threatening to the U.S. that the law has no place in it and we do what we must to save ourselves, but we must determine when that standard has been reached, and there must be checks and balances in making that decision. That is what the law is, and those are the parameters in which the foreign policy of the U.S. must operate."

In rebuttal, Harvard Political Science Professor Jeremy Rabkin stressed a more candid, functional approach.

"Let's not expect too much of international law... [T]alking about the rule of law, you could forget that international law is different. You always need courts, and you need police to enforce the judgment of the courts. Just to put together plausible materials and theories is not enough."

Many of the other panelists articulated similar views.

Among them was the keynote speaker, John Bolton, U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations. Consistent with his incisive and well-publicized criticism, Bolton stated he was "deeply troubled" by what he perceived as an ongoing crisis at the U.N., citing problems with management, the perception of corruption, and an overall lack of confidence undermining the world peacekeeping organization's stated purposes. Among these he mentioned the infamous Oil-for-Food scandal, in which the U.N. was accused of mismanaging a humanitarian program designed to benefit the Iraqi people under the regime of Saddam Hussein.

"This kind of corruption and mismanagement doesn't spring up overnight, and the problems arose from the culture of the U.N. itself."

Bolton also mentioned the crisis of nuclear proliferation in Iran as examples of the U.N.'s deficiencies, something that the International Atomic Energy Agency has struggled with for several years. The U.N. has passed resolutions to compel Iran to direct nuclear research solely toward peaceful purposes and has asked it to stop hindering investigations as to its capabilities. However, Bolton doubted the agency's ability to force compliance with them.

"You would think the proponents

of stronger international law would say that these violations should have troubling consequences for the Iranians, but ironically, many people are arguing that in fact these decisions are not binding... What it really comes down to is whether through the UN system, the IAEA or the Security Council, we're going to make Iran comply with obligations that it voluntarily undertook."

Panelist Akhil Amar, a Yale Law professor, was also dubious of the U.N.'s ability to encourage peaceful resolution in place of conflict. He endorsed multinational organizations as a place for international opinions, but not for those that emanated from a developing world less receptive to the ways of the liberal, democratic West.

"Some of our greatest achievements have come because we care about world opinion, as with the Emancipation Proclamation... We need to move toward multilateral organizations -- not necessarily binding ones -- with a genuine community of democracies to criticize us when necessary. The [U.N.] General Assembly and Security Council do not resemble that."

International opinion formed the topic for another discussion that concerned its use not only in the creation of policy, but also in the interpretation of the Constitution. Certain U.S. Supreme Court cases such as *Roper v. Simmons* have cited to foreign case decisions and inter-

national consensus in their opinions, and former Justice O'Connor recently stated that "conclusions reached by other countries and by the international community should at times constitute persuasive authority in American courts."

Professor Gerald Neuman of Columbia Law noted that efforts to adopt foreign legal norms, as well as the suspicion that results, are not without precedent in the American system. "The referendum was introduced from Switzerland in the 19th century, and at the time Americans criticized it for being incompatible with the 'republican form of government' guaranteed in the Constitution."

In response, Judge Frank Easterbrook of the 7th Circuit Court of Appeals characterized dicta that mentioned foreign practices as more of a form of "window-dressing" for the courts that illustrated an equivalency for their own decisions instead of a source for judicial authority. However, he rejected Justice O'Connor's assertion that extraneous sources of law should go so far as to have persuasive authority in the American judicial system.

"The problem isn't international law... but judges who overstep their bounds of authority. It makes no sense for American judges to point to European [sources of law] and to implement their decisions when Americans are free to solve the questions at issue themselves." □

BANZHAF from page 5.

movement has created a draft treaty with the sponsorship of the World Health Organization that will ban many forms of tobacco advertising, will prevent non-smoker's exposure to tobacco products, and prevent smoking in federal buildings and work areas. One hundred twenty-four countries have already adopted the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC).

Protections for non-smokers grew out of an affiliated movement, entitled CRASH, that GW Law students began to demand separate sections on airplanes. Those interests are protected under laws recently passed in the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and Uruguay that significantly limit smoking in public.

The possibilities for change, Prof. Banzhaf says, are even greater in the third world, because of the absence of tobacco lobbyists and company dollars influencing politics. He wants to attract those who gravitate toward international law, public interest law and health law to attend the Third World Conference on Nonsmokers' Rights, on April 1-2nd. The conference, he says, already has students and lawyers from Nigeria, India, and Canada who plan to attend.

"We're going to see more [happening] in third-world countries because of irony," he says. "We have a short window, maybe 10-15 years. What I mean is, if we proposed graphic warnings or bans, they'd laugh at me in Congress, because major American tobacco companies have so much influence. But in most of those countries, these industries have no major influence... But they need help explaining to legislatures why they need to ban smoking." In addition, drafting of proposed protocols to prevent legal evasion by skilled company attorneys is another goal of his organization.

While his organization is between general counsels, Prof. Banzhaf has maintained a presence on talk shows. He has even appeared on the popular cable satire, *The Daily Show*, where his campaign was absurdly attacked on the basis of a comment he made comparing anti-smoking bans to those against public masturbation.

Prof. Banzhaf's new initiatives will probably be no less controversial than non-smoking legislation was when he first proposed it. Unique among advocates, he says that he prefers tort legislation, the private-enterprise system at work, rather than preventing private employers from firing smoking employees. He wants children's advocates to attack smoking parents, and to have judges and legislatures acknowledge that having non-smoking parents is in the best interests of children who may be confined in small spaces while their parents smoke.

These campaigns involve mountains of data, marshaled to support the simple proposition that smoking causes cancer, and heart attacks. They also support, on largely economic grounds the less widely accepted policy rationale that smoking is not a right of any type, and that the government may ban it in all public and private areas without concern for the coercive effect of the legislation.

It is true that smoking costs employers and employees both dollars and years of their lives. What is less certain is whether Prof. Banzhaf will be able to convince local and state governments to adopt his more far-reaching ideas.

Yet Prof. Banzhaf sees hope in developments like the recent action of the local government of Calabassas, California, which has adopted an anti-smoking law so strict that smoking is prohibited in almost all public outdoor areas of the city. "Probably this is going to be the norm in the rest of California in a few years," he says. □

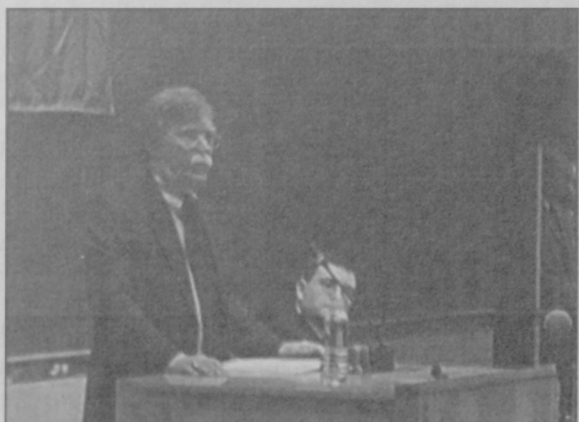


Photo courtesy of Matt Brown

Ambassador to the United Nations John Bolton spoke at the Federalist Society Annual Symposium in New York City.

Lyndon LaRouche & Co: More Menace than Annoyance

Ain't Got a Hope in Hell

The
1L Page!

There's been a lurking presence on campus recently. Law school has continued relatively the same, but one can't help getting the feeling that there may be more than just fellow students wandering the halls these days.

As the Law Revue show confirmed last Saturday, students are becoming aware that this unwelcome presence is none other than Lyndon LaRouche's squad of incomprehensible followers (they call themselves the more deceptively titled "LaRouche Youth Movement"). As if political offices, rallies, speeches, city parks, shopping malls, sporting events, music concerts, subway entrances, sidewalks, street corners (you get the idea) weren't enough, LaRouche's crackpot crew of crazed crunchies has decided that their campaign of fanaticism needs to expand to the GW Law campus.

Our first encounter with the LaRouchies is the now infamous infiltration of two law classes by several of their members. Promptly rejected by the class in favor of 4th Amendment law (they must have been really unpopular), they were easily chanted out of the classes.

Just a week ago Section 11 entered their first class of the day to find a piece of LaRouche literature on each seat in class. Their prior presence unsettling on its own, I was further disturbed by the actual "literature," if you can call it that. It was titled "Children of Satan IV." Hoping it may be a comic book about Cheney's new and more direct assault on mankind, I actually opened it.

I was truly disappointed. It consisted of several dozen pages of how the powerful (whether it be Bush, Cheney, federalist society members, foreign U.S. allies, or even just the rich) have all formed a cabal whose mission is to *TAKE OVER THE WORLD*. As much as that sounds like a poor attempt at humor, it really is the gist of what they are trying to communicate.

I knew we had been officially infiltrated when I ran smack into a parade (of 15) LaRouchies stomping through campus wearing hunting gear and yelling some unintelligible chant about dodging Cheney's next shot. The only thing stranger than the ideas are the disciples themselves.

I wouldn't even give LaRouche and his supporters' space in this column if I didn't feel there could be a more worrisome effect than just the occasional annoyance. On the contrary, in the articles written following the class infiltration episode there was the first talk of heightened security in the GW Law buildings. Georgetown has already implemented such a system. My only response is: Don't let LaRouche ruin our uniquely open environment at school.

I felt soon after I arrived in Wash-

ington last summer the increased security that had taken over the city since I was last here in the summer of 2001. Whether it be going through metal detectors at the Library of Congress, having to enter the Washington monument through a ten-foot granite wall, or getting your bag searched when entering a museum, Washington is a city obsessed with security. Not to say it isn't all necessary. With one of the only terrorist attacks on American soil occurring just across the Potomac and another planned for the Capitol, these measures are surely reasonable for the times in which we live.

At GW Law, we currently come and go through our buildings as freely as I can walk into my mom's house in rural New Hampshire (which is never locked). For the last three years, I was able to walk freely in and out of the Capitol building in Maine with no holdups. The unimpeded ingress and egress makes

the taste of freedom we have everyday just that much sweeter. This may seem insignificant to many who are accustomed to city life, but just think of a 140-student section, all getting to school five minutes before class, all having to swipe their cards before they enter the building. All of a sudden we're losing ten precious minutes of sleep each morning just to get to school before the rush.

This is an issue about choices. Vermonters debated last summer about installing security cameras in all public buildings in order to receive funds from the Department of Homeland Security. Sure, it's great to get the funding, but, with Burlington's burgeoning population of 39,000, is Vermont so threatened by Osama that they should let the pendulum swing that far away from basic civil liberties? The choice is the same right here at 20th and H. Are the GW Law buildings so threatened that we should give up the freedom to access them without swiping a card?

I know we've heard it before, but I think it's appropriate: It's easy to give up these little freedoms here and there during times of heightened threats to security—but in my short life I've seen few examples of society returning to a direction of more freedoms. Maybe next year we'll start talking about metal detectors at the main entrance.

If you think Lyndon LaRouche is obnoxious now, just wait until he actually affects your life in a way you can't avoid by looking the other way when his followers hand you another comic book. Let's not allow that to happen. And if none of this seems to actually persuade you, I'll make a point that all GW students can connect with: At least it's one more way to distinguish ourselves from Georgetown. □

It's a daily routine by now. I step inside the lobby of my apartment building, strut past the big sign that reads "LEAD DECONTAMINATION IN PROGRESS", and open up mailbox #137. Every other day I can expect to find at least one new ding letter from someplace, and each new rejection chips away another tiny little piece of my ego, wearing it down to the nub of mediocrity.

It's March, and I have no summer job prepared. I want to intern at a firm and have some kind of living wage over the summer. But I have no serious offers as of yet, and I am starting to get desperate.

I scan sites such as Martindale-Hubbell and NALP, looking for somebody who will capture my interest, somebody, anybody, who will be gullible enough to think that I'm mentally fit for legal work. Any ideas of moot court, ADR, LRW, and even this snarky, throwaway column take a back seat to the job search.

I can do this, I tell myself. With a little luck and a whole lot of effort, I can leave GW with a six-figure position and under \$100k in debt. My perseverance will kick-start my career from the get-go. At graduation, I won't have to settle for fighting for indigent slum-dwellers facing eviction. I will not have to contest traffic tickets. Nor will I stand around at busy intersections waiting for auto accidents to happen. I can rub shoulders with the best of them at Skadden, Baker Botts, Greenberg Traurig, or any number of big boys in the business. If my disaffected professors are to be believed, my waistline will expand, my hairline will recede, my crows-feet will deepen, and my raw purchasing power will climb — all far more quickly and prematurely than they were supposed to. I will push myself FULL THROTTLE to prove to everyone that yes, my career really does come before God and family, and I'm quite happy about it. And from there, it's just a straight shot to corporate counsel, cushy government work, or opening up my own lucrative real estate practice, and the rest of my life will exist merely to be enjoyed.

But, first, of course, I need some fresh ink for my resume. And what does this necessitate? Well, quite logically, saturating the entire eastern seaboard with more mail than Publisher's Clearinghouse.

It spews from my address like a

fondue fountain. I develop a generic form letter and fill in the blanks manually, then address each envelope by hand. Ten to fifteen cold calls go out each week. I send them out *en masse* at the post office; one of the clerks sees me so often that she achieves a first name basis with me.

My CDO advisor sees me on a rainy Wednesday, after the tally has reached 150. She gives me generic advice. Don't pick your nose. Don't act like an arrogant ass. Don't insult previous employers. Play up your work history. Above all, don't give up.

Spring break arrives. My friend Alfonse meets me at the hunting lodge (I lied; it does exist). We sip Carlsberg and play darts. A 2L at Boalt, Alfonse is six-foot-five, a muscle-packed two hundred and fifty pounds, and with a *summa cum laude* engineering degree from Princeton as testament, has an IQ nearly as astronomical as his weight. He

tells me he interned for an environmental law firm down in Los Angeles over his 2L summer, and if all this still isn't enough to impress you, he's worked at Starbucks to pay the bills.

Alfonse, unfortunately, has little to improve on beyond what the CDO has said, though he does a much better job of putting it to me straight. "The first summer is just B.S. Just survive. Just do something law-related. It's only

to send the message to potential employers that you're not a quitter or a slacker."

"I guess that rules out study abroad. But doesn't working at Starbucks send a mixed signal?"

"No! It's edifying! Anyone who's ever had a crap job knows what an effort it is to keep coming back to work at a restaurant. Your employers tell you to sacrifice speed for quality, even when you're swamped. Your customers want both and curse you out for being an incompetent idiot when they don't get it."

Alfonse's reasoning is sound. And in the hours-based world of law firm billing, sacrificing speed seems like good business practice. But is the job market really that tight, even for someone of my lofty distinction?

Will I have to settle for being L-Vago, unpaid tort claims intern by day, burger flipper by night?

If that's all I can hope for in the coming months, let's hope it doesn't become a daily routine that lasts for long. □

L-VAGO

One-L Hellion

At graduation, I won't have to settle for fighting for indigent slum-dwellers facing eviction. I will not have to contest traffic tickets. Nor will I stand around at busy intersections waiting for auto accidents to happen.

What does this necessitate?

Well, quite logically, saturating the entire eastern seaboard with more mail than Publisher's Clearinghouse.

FEATURES

Picking Classes

Each spring GW law students confront a dizzying array of more than 240 elective courses from which to choose for their schedules. Apart from an ethics requirement, prospective 2Ls and 3Ls have virtually complete discretion to pick from classes in more than 17 areas, such as commercial law, government contracts, and intellectual property.

BY DANIEL GREENSPAHN
Staff Writer

paralyzing. That is why there are counseling sessions, online course selection planning materials, and many people including faculty members and CDO staff who are more than willing to offer advice.

Here is what you are likely to hear from them. Try to take important elective courses, many of which are pre-requisites for other classes, such as Antitrust, Criminal Procedure, Environmental Law, Evidence, and In-

ternational Law. Consider taking classes covered on the Bar Exam like Corporations, Trusts, and Wills. Avoid excessive specialization.

While these are not bad words of advice, there is a more sensible method of picking classes. Choose the best professors. As many of us have discovered, courses that sound painfully tedious can be relatively enjoyable with a dynamic teacher. Conversely, even potentially fascinating classes can be a lost cause with a lackluster professor.

So who are GW's top profs? Al-

though statistics don't capture everything - two of my favorites didn't make the list - based on course evaluations from 1,289 classes taught over the last five years, your fellow GW classmates think the following 25 professors are GW's best.

*Data based on course evaluations from 1,289 classes between 2000-2005 excluding those with fewer than 10 students and professors who taught only one or two semesters in the last five years. □

Instructor	Avg. Rating	Courses Taught
Maggs, Gregory	4.93	Contracts I & II, Con Law I, Commercial Paper-Payment System
Brunori, David	4.92	State and Local Taxation
Izumi, Carol	4.83	Consumer Mediation Clinic
Peterson, Todd	4.81	Civ Pro I & II, Law of Separation of Powers
Colby, Thomas	4.81	Civ Pro I, Con Law I & II
Ridder, Stephanie	4.80	Family Law Seminar, Gender Discrimination & Law, Feminist Legal Theory
Lupu, Ira	4.77	Con Law I & II, Con Law Seminar
Butler, Paul	4.77	Criminal Law, Criminal Procedure, Race, Racism, & American Law
Smith, Peter	4.77	Civ Pro I & II, Administrative Law
Steinhardt, Ralph	4.76	Conflict of Laws, International Law, International Civil Litigation
Urbina, Ricardo	4.76	Trial Advocacy, The American Jury
Schechter, Roger	4.75	Torts, Copyright Law, Trademark & Unfair Competition Law
Molot, Jonathan	4.74	Civ Pro I & II, Federal Courts, Administrative Law
Zubrow, Luize	4.73	Secured Transactions, Creditor Rights/Debtor Protect
Rader, Randall	4.71	Patent Law, The Federal Circuit
Boss, Barry	4.71	Client Interviewing/Counseling
Overton, Spencer	4.71	Property, Civil Rights Legislation, Campaign Finance Law
Gilligan, Francis	4.70	Trial Advocacy, Comparative Military Law, Advanced Evidence
Murphy, Sean	4.70	Intl Environmental Law, Intl Law, Intl Business Transaction
Gierke, Herma	4.68	Trial Advocacy, Comparative Military Law
Lyman, Jennifer	4.65	Fed, Criminal, Appellate Clinic
Siegel, Jonathan	4.65	Civ Pro I, Federal Courts, Administrative Law, Intellectual Property
Kerr, Orrin	4.64	Criminal Law, Criminal Procedure, Computer Crimes
Lawrence, Nancy	4.63	Immigration Law II
Abramowicz, Michael	4.61	Civ Pro I, Corporations, Administrative Law

The Internets Corner

by Leo Hinze

If, after reading this column, you think to yourself "Self, why does it look like the internets corner was written by someone during his twenty-minute metro ride to school?", you're not imagining things. Don't send your hate mail to me, though. Send it to the Journal Competition Committee.

In this edition I'm going to share links about movies.

The granddaddy of all movie sites is, of course, The Internet Movie Database (www.imdb.com). I find IMDB useful for quotes and other useless trivia, or for playing movie games, like the Kevin Bacon (www.imdb.com/name/nm000102/) game.

I know that the guys at the Oracle of Bacon (oracleofbacon.org) think Kevin Bacon is the center of the acting universe. But I think that there are at least two other candidates who are just as qualified: Jeremy Piven (www.imdb.com/name/nm0005315/), whose classics include Lucas and PCU; and Samuel L. Jackson (www.imdb.com/name/nm0000168/), who needs no introduction.

Want movie reviews? Rotten Tomatoes (www.rottentomatoes.com) is the way to go.

Want movie trivia? Filmwise (www.filmwise.com) will fulfill all your trivia needs. Its Invisibles quizzes have been around so long that it has now done over 200, but they're still fun.

If you're too busy with school stuff, like the Journal Competition, and don't

have time to watch a whole movie, the Bunnies (www.angryalien.com) were nice enough to make shorts of your favorite films.

The hottest thing on the internet these days are trailer mashups/remixes.

The Shining remix (www.youtube.com/watch?v=KmkVWuP_s00&search=the%20shining) was one of the first, and it set a high bar for all that followed. There's just something about Peter Gabriel's Solsbury Hill that can't help but lift your spirits.

There's apparently a new cottage industry in Brokeback Mountain mashups. One of the better ones is Brokeback to the Future (www.youtube.com/watch?v=8uwuLxrv8jY&search=brokeback%20to%20the%20future). If you want more, just search for "brokeback" on Youtube. I gotta warn you, though, these things can be addictive. I wish I knew how to quit watching them.

Another good mashup is Toy Story 2: Requiem (www.youtube.com/watch?v=gElnu66npKQ&search=toy%20story%202%20requiem). Warning: bad language, so the link is NSFW.

Oh yeah. One more funny thing that isn't really a movie. I know that nobody watches the Jimmy Kimmel show, so I'm sure none of you have seen his Unnecessary Censorship clips. This one is a compilation of the best from the past year (www.youtube.com/watch?v=WOaoMvkWD_eY&search=kimmel%20censorship).

Happy surfing. internetscorner@gmail.com. □

BUDGET FORECAST

C	A	R	L		L	A	S	T	S		M	A	T	H	
O	L	E	O		A	M	U	S	E		E	C	R	U	
D	I	A	L		S	P	R	A	T		T	H	U	S	
		T	R	A	V	E	L	E	R	S	C	H	E	C	K
					I	R	E				R	O	S	E	S
S	T	E	A	M	S		S	T	A	I	D				
E	R	A	S			A	L	A	R	M		S	U	P	
C	A	S	H	I	N	B	A	R	C	E	L	O	N	A	
S	P	Y		T	O	U	T	S			E	D	I	T	
				B	E	T	T	E		C	R	E	A	T	E
A	S	S	A	M					R	A	Y				
B	A	N	K	S	T	A	T	E	M	E	N	T	S		
O	G	E	E		O	B	E	S	E		O	A	T	H	
V	E	E	R		A	B	L	E	R		O	R	E	O	
E	R	R	S		D	E	L	T	A		K	E	M	P	

FEATURES

Internet Safety

As a former ISP operator, I bristle whenever I see drawings of the internet. The internet is not a fuzzy cloud:

The "fuzzy cloud" was developed by a group of unqualified techies guys who were looking for job security by keeping the rest of us in the dark. But in the next 300 words, I will put you in the top 10% of people who understand the internet.

The internet is a wire, actually buried in the ground. It might be fiber optics or copper, but the internet is simply a wire. You are now 25% smarter than most of your peers- which makes this an extremely efficient article.

The internet is valuable because computers, or Servers, connected directly to the internet can communicate. Servers have names, like "google.com," "gwu.edu," or "supremecourt.gov." Actually, to be more specific, they have IP addresses.

A Domain Name Server (DNS) acts as a table of contents for the internet. Since computers can't speak English, when you type "google.com," your computer asks the DNS server for Google's IP address. The DNS server returns 72.14.207.99 (Google), 128.164.132.13 (GW Law), and 162.140.64.114 (U.S. Supreme Court). Typing any of these IP addresses will take you directly to the website. When you visit a web page, you're actually just looking at the contents of a server's hard drive.

Information travels over the internet in small chunks, called "packets." These can be several KB or just a few bytes. When you visit a website, upwards of 10-15 routers route packets between the server and your computer.

Have you ever wondered how those packets find their way back to your exact computer, and don't accidentally go to your neighbor? Imagine each packet like a piece of candy wrapped in several layers. The first layer is your computer's IP address. Then the packet goes through a series of routers, all of which add their own layer, with their respective IP addresses. Once the packet reaches the website server, the server returns a packet with an identical wrapping. Each router "unwraps" a layer, and sends the packet to the router with the next IP layer, until it reaches your computer.

Congratulations. You are now smarter than about 90% of your peers.

Now that we've come this far, it's time to discuss internet privacy. We've already covered privacy policies and junk mail in previous articles. In less than 400 words, this article will cover some of the more technical aspects of internet privacy.

Cookies & Web Statistics

We've all heard of cookies, and most people have a vague idea of what they do. Whenever you surf the web, you

broadcast your IP address. IP addresses are assigned roughly geographically, which means that website administrators can often track where you're surfing from, within a few miles. The cookies and javascripts also collect information about your operating system, browser, visit length, and what sites you visit. Since none of this information can personally identify you, none of it really poses a risk.

Phishing

Some inventive hackers will send out bulk e-mail, instructing you to visit a Bank, PayPal or Ebay site to "verify" your account information. They direct you to an authentic-looking page, but as soon as you "log in," they capture your username and password, and can create some serious debt on your account.

Some tips to avoid phishing: 1. Question e-mails that you weren't expecting. 2. If you visit a site, make sure that the full domain name (not just the IP address) is in the address bar. 3. Make sure that the site is secure, by looking for "https://" or a little lock.

Online, never enter any personal information unless you see https://, and the domain name in the address bar, not just an IP address.

Viruses and Spyware

Most of us have got viruses at one point or another. Here are some tips to avoid viruses. 1. Log into your computer with limited rights (not admin rights). That way, even if you accidentally open a virus, you don't have sufficient administrative rights to install it. 2. Don't open an attachment unless you were expecting it-even if it's from a friend. 3. Virus checkers help, but are not fool-proof. 4. Be smart about the sites you visit. Peer-to-peer software programs, which have decreased in popularity the last few years, are notorious for viruses.

Passwords

By far, the most common risk to passwords is sociological hacking. Many information breaches are the result of observation and nosiness, not brute force hacking. I'll bet you've shared a PIN or password with one or two people. Have you ever said your password out loud? Are your passwords easy to guess if someone knows you?

During World War II, the US atom bomb project at Los Alamos was issued safes to protect the nation's most heavily guarded secrets of the time. In his spare time, Physicist Richard P. Feynman would sometimes try to break in to these safes. He found that most of them were easy to break into, because 80% of the safe combinations hadn't been changed from the factory default combination.

Aaron Titus edits Privacyfreaks.org.

Run, Don't Walk, for Justice

Logan Hambrick has always been one of my favorite people on campus. If for nothing else, I love the fact that I can always count on Logan to be sitting on a perfectly sunny patch of grass on campus. Between her healthy sun worship and a dizzying schedule of off campus activity, Logan's ability to shift the environment of her legal education outside of the classroom should be a model for all law students.

In fact, one of Logan's greatest accomplishments at GW is the creation of the annual Equal Justice Foundation (EJF) Race for Justice, which invites all of us to get outside on Saturday, March 18 for a great cause. Logan has organized the event for three years now, and the 5K Run/Walk always draws a big crowd in support of the law school's Loan Repayment Assistance Program (LRAP). You can register for the event at <http://docs.law.gwu.edu/stdg/ejf/race06.html>.

For those who may not know what LRAP is all about, please allow me a moment to digress...

LRAP is a program that assists GW alumni working in the public interest arena to repay their law school loans. As in many law schools and within various legal institutions around the nation, LRAP recognizes the financial sacrifices lawyers make to ensure equal access to justice for all people and causes. You can find out more about the program by visiting:

<http://www.law.gwu.edu/Resources/Public+Interest+and+Pro+Bono/Financial+Assistance/Loan+Reimbursement+Assistance+Program.htm>

But back to LRAP's biggest supporter...

Logan grew up in a small town in central Kentucky, where basketball reigns and people are friendly. She went to college at Furman University in South Carolina, where the beach is just three hours away, and people are even friendlier. After graduating with a double major in political science and religion, Logan volunteered as an English teacher in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia for nine months.

Logan came to law school to begin a career in international human rights work, and she has participated in a wide range of activities inside and outside of the law school to prepare her for the issues of the world. Not only has Logan been an active leader in EJF, she volunteers her time conducting monthly legal aid intakes at a men's homeless shelter, the Central Union Mission, and works at the DC Public Defender Service (PDS) as a Shapiro Fellow.

For those of you who are not familiar with the PDS or the Shapiro Third-Year Fellowship Program, allow me my second and final digression...

The PDS is considered one of the two top Public Defender operations in the nation. In addition to training a quarter of judges on the D.C. Superior Court, PDS also counts our very own Professor Paul Butler and Harvard's Professor Charles Ogletree as alumni. Logan is able to work at PDS for twenty hours a week this year because of the Law School's J.B. and Maurice C. Shapiro Public Service Fellowship Program. The Shapiro Third-Year Fellowship allows Logan, myself,

and five other 3L's to work at a public interest organization on a half-time basis for our entire third year and get \$15,000 in tuition remission. You can also elect to count your time and work product toward GW's Outside Placement Program and get as many as four credit hours per semester. You can find out more information about Shapiro by visiting:

<http://www.law.gwu.edu/Resources/Public+Interest+and+Pro+Bono/Financial+Assistance/Third+Year+Fellowships.htm>

But I've kept Logan from you for too long...

Logan also honed her legal and human rights advocacy skills in both the Human Rights and Immigration Clinics. She spent a summer at the Oxford Summer Program in International Human Rights Law and at EarthRights, Intl, where Logan worked on civil litigation

against US corporations for human rights abuses committed overseas. At the same time, Logan became a Starbucks barista, was ordained as a deacon at her church, adopted a caramel-swirled cat named Milo, and married a boy named Dave.

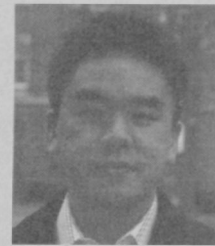
Logan has kept her dreams of living overseas, doing grass-roots human rights advocacy, and developing the rule of law by staying true to what she believes in and not getting distracted by other people's opinions of what she should do. For Logan, a career in the public interest is not just a fall-back option for people who aren't "good enough" to do FIP; for amazingly dedicated law students like her, this is a conscious decision, not just what is left when all of the great-paying jobs have been taken.

Even though Logan often doesn't sleep well at night thinking about all the problems (trafficking in persons, arms control, environmental degradation, abusive regimes, poverty, etc.) she has to take care of when she "grows up," she does know how to unwind and recharge. Whether it is running whenever she has too much energy to sit still or playing her favorite sport, tennis, Logan is solar powered.

"Sunshine is the one thing that helps me unwind - I need it desperately!" says Logan, who can help us all unwind on Saturday, March 18 at the third annual EJF Race for Justice. The race is open to anyone and everyone who would like to run or walk around the 5K course at Hains Point, located at the far tip of East Potomac Park, across from the Jefferson memorial and the Tidal Basin. Trust me folks, if I can make it through the course the last two years, so can you.

The race is scheduled to start at 8:00 a.m., and there are always plenty of goodies before and after the race. For a mere \$25, you get an ultra cool t-shirt, all the running or walking fuel you need, a sense of camaraderie, and the chance to get healthy. Also, plaques will be awarded to the fastest male and female time in each of the following categories: First overall, GW student, GW alumni, GW faculty/staff, open 20 and under, open 21-30, open 31-40, open 41-50, open 51-60, and 61+.

So sign up today and join Logan in the great outdoors to support the public interest community!



GEORGE WU

The G Spot

FEATURES

Eleventeenth Annual Baseball Season Preview

Baseball season is upon us and while most of you were probably looking for some sort of NCAA March Madness column in this space, too bad. I hate college basketball with a passion. That, or our deadline for this issue was before Spring Break and the bracket isn't even out yet. With that stipulated, let's take a look at most of the teams in the league. If your team didn't make the cut, maybe you should stop following sports.

AL East

After several bienniums of playoff failure, the Yankees looked poised to fall to the bottom of the division now that the Blue Jays have signed both B.J. Ryan and A.J. Burnett! Look out! But seriously, the Yankees are going to miss the playoffs one of these years, and all hell will break loose as the Daily News and the Post compete to see who can run the bigger headline. At the bottom of the division, the much-ignored Devil Rays looked poised for a breakout third-place finish. The only hope for this team is to move to Las Vegas and the AL West. I propose a trade to make this happen: Las Vegas will get the team and Tampa will get the Circus Circus Casino and Hotel. Tampa is probably getting the better end of this, and the city deserves it after putting up with such mediocre baseball for the past 8 years. And who can forget about the Orioles and all their offseason moves? Oh, that's right — me.

AL Central

Apparently, the White Sox won the World Series last year, but no one seemed to pay attention, and therefore, it didn't happen. Maybe the Sox will be able to exorcise the Black Sox demons this year with

a little bit more excitement. On the other end of the spectrum, the Royals are just awful. If you're a Royals fan, I feel sorry for you. What do you have to look forward to in the next few years? That Angel Berroa will become the best shortstop ever? That Runelvys Hernandez will get his ERA under 5 this season? Spare yourself and your future children the abuse, and just stop following baseball altogether. In the middle we have the battle of teams with overweight closers. While Bob Wickman of the Indians has the weight advantage at 240 lbs (and is two inches shorter), I give the edge to Todd Jones of the Tigers because he has a better moustache.

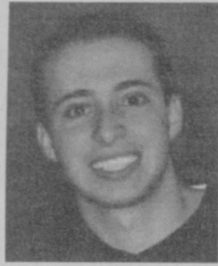
AL West

Now that the Moneyball furor has died down a bit, no one will be paying attention to the Oakland A's, who will probably win the division and maybe even a playoff series. Meanwhile down in So-Cal, the Los Angeles Angels of Anaheim won a huge court victory against the Los Angeles Municipality of Anaheim, and as a result, the team won't have to change its ridiculous name back to the Anaheim Angels. While nobody outside of the LA sprawl might care about this development, those of us who were blindsided last season when the *Dodgers' and Angels'* three-letter abbreviations on sports websites were changed are still outraged. And while Bengie Molina has left for Toronto, his younger brother Jose is still around. I

know all of you Angels fans just breathed a collective sigh of relief. The Mariners, who long back to the days of A-Rod and Griffey, took a step in the right direction during the offseason by signing a catcher who can't speak English. Good times!

NL East

This is the season that the Braves dominance of the NL East comes to an end, as Edgar Renteria has that effect on



JONATHAN AUERBACH

Left-Wing Lock

a team. 2006 will be remembered as the year of the New York Mets, as they will win 140 games en route to a World Series crown. Pedro Martinez will pitch the first no-hitter in Mets history, only to follow it up with a perfect game in his next start. Finally, Carlos Beltran will rebound from his

awful first season in Queens by winning the Triple Crown and breaking Joe DiMaggio's 56-game hitting streak. Speaking of breaking records, the Marlins will come close to losing the most games ever in a single season, currently held by the 1962 Mets. Pop quiz, Marlins fans—name a starting pitcher on your team other than Dontrelle Willis, and name me one of your outfielders. No need to rush, I've got all month.

NL Central

The Cubs stand alone among the cursed franchises, but unfortunately for them, they won't be breaking any curses this season. In typical fashion, the Hous-

ton Astros will be on cruise control for the first month and a half and then realize they have to win every remaining game to make the playoffs. The return of Roger Clemens on May 1 will certainly help, but the team will falter when Rocket insists as part of his new contract that his son Koby become the team's starting third baseman.

NL West

Let's get this out of the way first — I hate Barry Bonds. I hope his knees collapse on Opening Day and he never plays another baseball game again. Did you know Barry Bonds eats children? Yeah, it's quite shocking. In other Giants news, the team once again is hoping that the "Only Having One Position Player Under 30" strategy will pay off again. Oh wait. The Padres have a good young pitcher by the name of Jake Peavy (whom I will be picking in the first round of every one of my fantasy leagues) who might win more than 82 games this year. The Los Angeles Dodgers of Los Angeles tried to recreate the 2003 Boston Red Sox with their offseason moves; let's see how that turns out.

Playoff Predictions (with bonus World Baseball Classic pick)

WBC: South Africa over the Netherlands

ALDS: A's over Indians, White Sox over Yankees

ALCS: A's over White Sox

NLDS: Mets over Padres; Cardinals over Braves

NLCS: Mets over Cardinals

World Series: Mets over A's, 4-2 □

New Internet Fees On the Horizon

Over the last few weeks, there has been a lot of noise in the press about recent plans by internet service providers that would require websites such as Amazon, Yahoo, and CNN to start paying new fees to ensure that their content will be delivered to customers at high speeds, enabling consumers to take advantage of multimedia capabilities. This has raised the possibility that consumers may have to pay twice for Internet access — once to the internet service provider (ISP) and once to the content site (like CNN, Yahoo, etc.) for fast access to their sites.

Several factors are driving this move toward ISPs charging content providers. First, many ISPs feel that the content providers have received a free ride for far too long. Most high speed ISPs are cable and telecommunications companies. These companies invariably have high equipment costs. In all forms of wired (i.e. not radio) communications, the huge wires that serve as the backbone of the network are relatively cheap. Even the massive wires that traverse the country are a fairly minor expense simply because you need so few of them. Rather, it is the wiring that actually connects the customers (known as "the last mile") to this backbone that generate most of the costs for ISPs.

Many ISPs (like Comcast and the Baby Bells) have invested huge sums in laying the wire for the "last mile," only to see the traffic from their customers make billions for content companies with far lower overhead. ISPs argue that the con-

tent companies that have profited from the ISPs' investment should bear some of the costs of new investment. Furthermore, ISPs have already begun a second round of upgrading services, expanding the width of the "pipes" that supply internet service to homes as more and more customers choose to purchase broadband service — and this has affected their bottom lines.

While the most obvious way for ISPs to make more money would be to raise consumers' subscription rates, this is unlikely to occur. Most phone-based ISPs (like the Baby Bells) try to portray themselves as the low-cost broadband providers.

Meanwhile, the cable companies that provide internet access (like Comcast) already charge subscribers premium prices for their faster connections and are afraid of losing customers to the competition if they try to charge more directly to the consumer.

Thus, the best idea for the ISPs is to hide the increase in cost, by requiring someone else to pay it. Consequently, many ISPs are proposing to create two lanes of bandwidth. The first would be open to everyone. A second, new "fast

lane" would have priority and be guaranteed to move at high speeds, but it would only be available to the content providers that are willing to pay for it. An apt analogy might be to an HOV lane that companies can pay to access.

Several concerns arise from this plan.

While the ISPs claim that there always will be enough bandwidth for everyone, many companies fear getting shut out completely during high traffic times if they don't pay. Furthermore, small companies fear that consumers will strongly prefer sites with high speeds, and thus small companies unable to pay for the high speed access likely will lose custom-

ers to the larger companies and potentially be forced out of business. This is a major threat to a medium that strives for equal access to all.

Such a "fast lane" plan could also raise prices for customers indirectly. The most obvious candidates for the "fast lane" would be companies that sell media such as iTunes. Because music and video use up more bandwidth than traditional media like text and pictures, companies that want to sell video and music are likely to be the first to sign up for such "fast lanes." Content companies might therefore raise prices, passing on the expense forced on

them by the ISPs to the customer. This model achieves the ISPs goals of increasing their own revenue without raising the ire of the customers and without having to raise their own prices relative to their competitors. Ultimately, even CNN and other news sites that provide video might begin to charge more for their premium content or simply include more of their offerings in their premium area.

Critics argue that basic economics suggest that if an increase in price occurs, demand will drop, and that decreasing demand will necessarily stymie innovation. Indeed, cost increases are barriers-to-entry that might keep out new, smaller companies. Michal Copps, a commissioner at the FCC has gone public in the *New York Times* opposing such a plan, stating, "down that route consumers can count on paying more and getting less — less content, fewer services and reduced innovation."

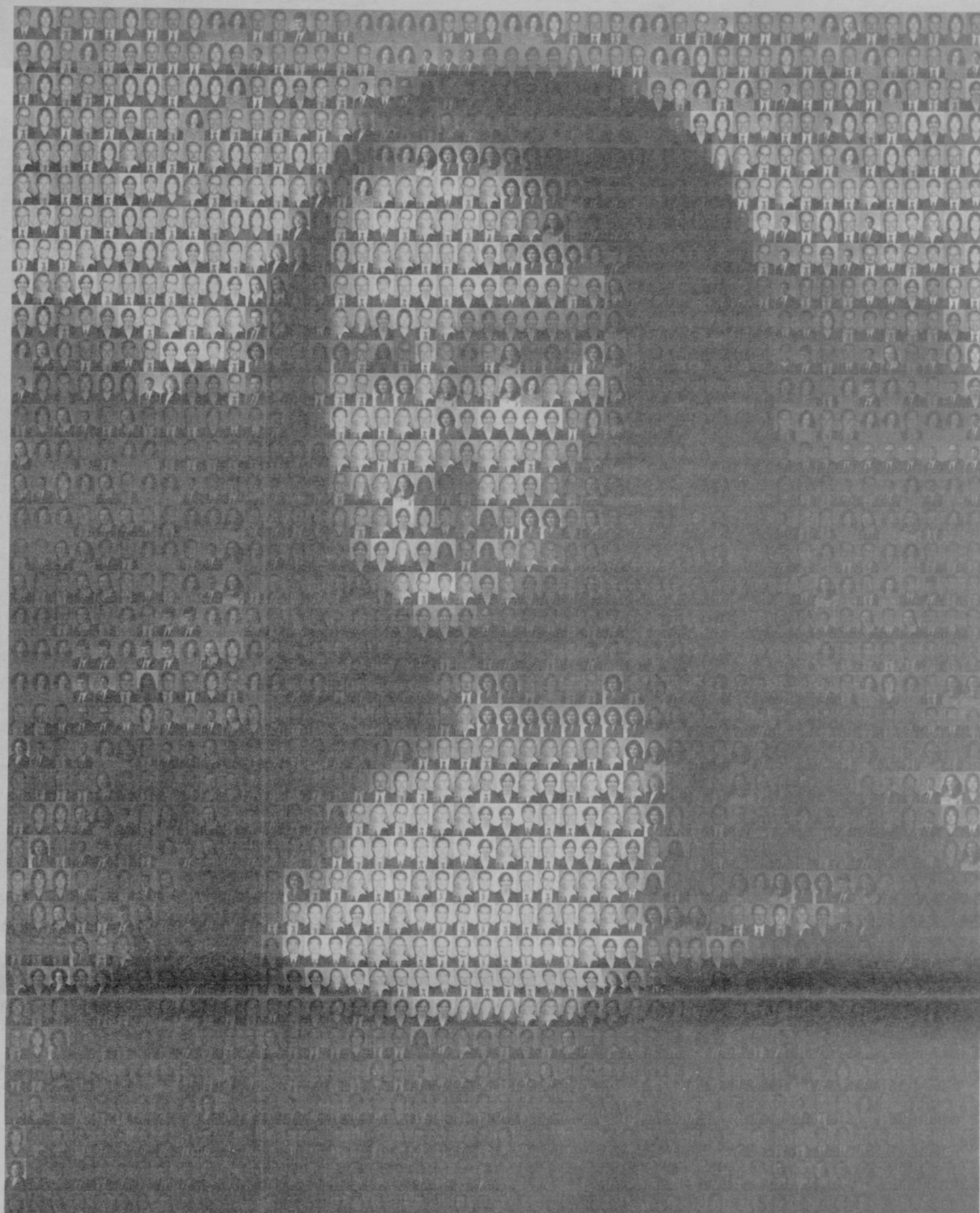
Ultimately, anything that increases the costs to the consumer is bad for a medium like the Internet that prides itself on its democratic ideals. The Internet community is proud that it can give a megaphone to anyone who can captivate the public's interest regardless of the financial resources that an individual person or company might have.

Anything that makes the Internet less accessible — less of an equal playing field — should be examined carefully to make sure that the benefits are worth the costs, and simple greed on the part of ISPs does not meet that standard. □



IKE HIMOWITZ

The Computer Guy



Diversity is different people
and perspectives united for
a common purpose.

Put your individuality to work for us.

BRINKS

HOFER

GILSON

& LIONE®

Intellectual Property
Law Worldwide

usebrinks.com

FEATURES

Eighteenth Street Lounge

Dupont Circle's Eighteenth Street Lounge is expensive, pretentious, dark, loud, pretentious, expensive, and pretentious. I generally avoid venues with the aforementioned description like the bird flu, but ESL does what it does really, really well. I invariably have a good time there, and I suspect that you might too.

I'm pretty sure the two guys from DC's own Thievery Corporation founded ESL, but even if that isn't right, the venue captures the cosmopolitan, chic, and yet coolly detached spirit of their music. I used to think that ESL tried to emulate the come-as-you-are, organic feeling of its lounge forefathers in Europe. For example,

ESL's presence on its block is announced merely by a modest gold plaque next to a mattress store, but the venue still comes off as rather self-absorbed and so do many of its patrons. On certain weekend nights there is a steep cover, and the bouncer starts thinking he can play fashion police.

ESL is lit by candlelight and is very, very loud. You head up a flight of stairs decorated by old jazz LPS in record frames, guided by votive candles. It's a club made out of what used to be a sweet, sweet Dupont Circle townhouse. The DJ there plays a bit of the deep house music and what my friend derisively calls "contemporary world beats," but the music is surprisingly well

suited to the atmosphere. Techno music isn't my favorite genre, really, but there's something infectious about it if you're drinking delicious top shelf booze sitting on couches amongst other attractive people. Upstairs can get pretty surreal; when I've been there, the music has been live acid jazz.

The crowd at ESL is attractive and well-dressed, and the venue is a good one if you want to mingle and talk with the people in your own group. There are couches and chairs in what would likely be the living room; there's a fireplace in what might be the dining room; and the servers there are surprisingly attentive and flirty.

The best time to go to Eighteenth Street Lounge is in the summer because it opens up its backyard. The backyard is pretty cool with its full bar, tiki torches, places to sit and stand, and attractive people. When I'm there I feel like I'm crashing someone's party.

So, if you go to Eighteenth Street Lounge, you'll have to deal with some horrible people and expensive drinks, and you'll probably have to iron your shirt. But if you think it's fun to play dress-up every once in a while, this is the place you should go to do it. I really really like this place, despite myself. Check 'er out.

Effusive praise? biffgw@hotmail.com. □

BIFF

Biff Around Town

Announcements

Congratulations to Laura Bourgeois, who was selected and served as Queen for the Krewe of Louisiana in the Clarendon-Courthouse Mardi Gras Parade on February 28, 2006.



The devil visited a lawyer's office and made him an offer. "I can arrange some things for you," the devil said. "I'll increase your income five-fold. Your partners will love you; your clients will respect you; you'll have four months of vacation each year and live to be a hundred. All I require in return is that your wife's soul, your children's souls, and their children's souls rot in hell for eternity."

The lawyer thought for a moment. "What's the catch?" he asked.

OPINIONS

Of Ports, Pimps and Pedagogical Pretense

A generation hence, cool minds – and self-described "Progressive" minds in particular – will rightly bemoan and deplore the hysteria that resulted in an unwarranted insult to the United Arab Emirates (UAE). They will correctly draw a rough parallel between this act of unvarnished racism and the internment of Japanese Americans during World War II.

By then, the argument that one case involved American citizens and one involved citizens of a foreign country will not fly. The U.S. Senators and Representatives whose states and districts are home to U.S. ports never voiced concern over the operation of ports by foreign companies; even though some of those companies are foreign-government owned.

But when a company owned by an Arab country struck a deal to operate some ports, even that country's significant role as a U.S. ally in the soon-to-be-renamed War on Terror did not help its

cause. Some critics of the deal noted ominously that two of the 9/11 hijackers came from the UAE as if that is meaningful in assessing the risk. But that is only meaningful to assessing the friendliness of the UAE government if noting that three of the 9/11 pilots belonged to the Hamburg cell of Al Qaeda is also meaningful to assessing the friendliness of the German government.

That the perpetrators were either

citizens or residents of a country does not mean the governments of those countries knew of their plans much less that it endorsed them. Shoe-bomber Richard Reid came from Great Britain. Do those who are wary of the UAE also cast a jaundiced eye at Downing Street?

The twisted "reasoning" that concludes that the UAE was somehow complicit in 9/11 must also conclude the same of the U.S. government, since several of the perpetrators lived here for an extended period and even received their flight-training here. And then there's Timothy

McVeigh and the Oklahoma City bombing.

Critics make much of the fact that the UAE was one of only three countries to recognize the Taliban government. If such recognition implies that a government was in league with the Taliban, what are the repercussions for the other two, Saudi Arabia and Pakistan? And what would

such "logic" conclude about U.S. recognition of the repressive governments of China, Russia, North Korea or countless other countries?

The scuttled port deal would not have turned U.S. national security over to a foreign country. The U.S. Coast Guard and Customs Service would have still been responsible for that. Assertions to the contrary by politicians and pundits who should know better are born of either stun-

ning ignorance or cynical "misleading".

Enemies of the U.S. will be able to exploit this episode in their argument that the War on Terror is, in fact, a War on Arabs, or a War on Islam. Nativist conservatives have reacted predictably. The piling-on by self-proclaimed "Progressives" reveals that, in a pinch, they are either as nativist as those on the Right, or that they are willing to sacrifice principle for an opportunity to take a whack at G.W. Bush.

Our intellectual and moral betters in the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences have, once again, instructed us on what's right and wrong with the world. George Clooney, in what to normal people was a grotesque display of self-congratulation, gave credit to the Hollywood elite for all the noble advances in social policy since the denizens of Mount Olympus relocated to high atop the Hollywood Hills.

Now, with a nod to the musical "talent" of Three 6 Mafia, the largely white Academy gave kudos to a catchy tune that they, no doubt, thought carried an important message for black folk; and inner city youth in particular. Why Al Sharpton, Juan Williams and right-wingers like Chris Matthews just don't "get it" is hard to fathom.

The Academy members, in another proud display of how out of touch they are, apparently believed that honoring a mediocre group by presenting a gaudy and demeaning burlesque would show how in-the-groove they are with black Americans.

Yet every one of the adult black American's with whom I have spoken were disturbed by the choice. They sensed that the largely white Hollywood elite think that the pimp genre resonates with a broad section of the black community. Regrettably, that probably is what they think. The episode underscores in an ugly, if unintended, way just how out of touch with most Americans Mr. Clooney and his fellow demigods truly are.

Perhaps Mr. Bennish was at an anti-Bush rally the day his education professor explained the distinction between teaching high school kids to think critically and teaching them to be critical. One doesn't need to listen to more than the 20 minutes of the anti-Bush tirade he delivered to know the truth about what Mr. Bennish was doing.

"Progressives" once recognized point-of-view programming in government-run institutions for what it is; indoctrination.

We are far down a dangerous path when those who claim to champion a free exchange of ideas cannot tell the difference between a teacher posing two view points and eliciting debate and an ideologue employed as a teacher haranguing a group of adolescents whose life experiences are simply too skimpy to weigh meaningfully into such topics.

Mr. Bennish is an anti-intellectual bully, but probably far too representative of the left-wing ideologues produced by the nations inaptly-named schools of education. Genuinely critical thinkers ought to ponder the implications. And when they are finished shuddering, they should take steps to change things. □

DAVID MCALPINE

Right Answer

Shoe-bomber Richard Reid came from Great Britain. Do those who are wary of the UAE also cast a jaundiced eye at Downing Street?

OPINIONS

Life Moves Pretty Fast in the Law School

Have you ever been walking down the hallway past any of the bulletin boards and thought, "Wow, there is a lot going on at this school." Or

have you ever taken the time to scroll through the portal announcements and read what events are coming in the next few weeks? Have you ever checked out the info desk every day and wondered how in the world there is always someone there offering students something?

It's pretty amazing to really look around and think about what truly happens outside of class in our law school. The SBA tried to count the number of events student groups put on in a year and it was well over 200. We even started counting the number of internal and external skills competitions, conferences, and various other events and couldn't get our arms around the figure. Then we wondered if we could total up all the volunteer hours done by students each year and our estimates alone left us dumbfounded.

You realize pretty quickly that a lot goes on at this law school. And as Ferris Bueller once said, "Life moves pretty fast. If you don't stop and look around once in a while, you could miss it." That is a pretty fair estimation of law school. If you just stop, look around, and think about all that goes into the place, you'd really astound yourself. I do.

So what is the point here, you ask? Well, I thought I'd take this column to point out a few people that help that make this law school move 'pretty fast.' For most people, you've never stopped and asked who coordinates the 1L moot court competition or who planned last night's bar review or who was the one that cut the reimbursement check for the pizza you ate at that student group meeting. That's just law school – it moves pretty fast and before you know it, you are walking across the stage picking up a piece of paper that cost you \$150K. So here is my chance just to point out a few people that have made this law school move fast. Here goes:

Who planned the 1L Moot Court/ADR/Mock Trial Competitions? It is amazing to think that these first year skills competitions are all run by students. Of course, administrators and faculty pitch in, but for 90 plus percent of the work, it is all done by students. The three skills boards Presidents are Lindsay Hedrick (Moot Court), Jaclyn West (ADR), and Fernando Brito (Mock Trial). Let me tell you what, you'd be amazed at the amount of work that each does. I should know – they all share office space in 2002 G Street with the SBA. Each board is responsible for the whole show, from reserving space to finding judges to writing the problems to making each competition

happen without a hitch. Sure, you may want to join a skills board, but realize that once you do, the work required for each competition in the future is significant. So

thanks.
Who planned Bar Review last night? For many of us, Thursday nights are the one night when we hang out with others from the law school. And like clockwork, on Thursday nights, you can find a poster announcing which bar will host this week's social hour. But it takes a coordinated effort for those events to come together each week. Shannon Gibson and Kris Cash McBrady have a team of folks that call bar owners, get us locations, and find us specials for the night. Then Will Wilder and the communications team help to inform the student body of this weekly event. On top of that, Shannon and Kris also are responsible for the Halloween Party, Barrister's Ball, and the End of the Semester parties. And others liked Jason Stone and Aly Stokowski plan the ski trip, students like Alex Berg plan the upcoming GW Law Games, and individuals like Sara Bieker or Mike Hochman put on events like the Law Revue Show and the GW Softball team, respectively. So thanks.

Who is giving tours to all those prospective students? It is hard to believe, but not too long ago, each of us was a prospective student. Now, several of your classmates are the ones out there helping recruit this year's prospective students. Meet the Student Recruitment Committee. Under the watchful eye of the chair of the committee, Matt Pollack, this group of students coordinates tours of the law school, calls recently admitted students, and hosts the important weekend of Preview Days. And the importance of this group cannot be understated – they probably helped many of you decide GW was the place to be, right? In addition, once those students get here, we've got Orientation waiting for them. This is done through the work of many in our law school community – but the student effort was coordinated by Katie Raimondo, Elizabeth Carroll, and Meghan Mocho. So thanks.

Who got the reimbursement paid for my student group? With 45 student groups and over 200 events each year, it is a wonder that everyone gets paid back at this school. But fortunately for us all, they do. This is thanks to the hard work of Jon Willingham. If you are a student group treasurer, you know the guy... trust me. Truth is, without

the work of Jon and his assistant Karen Greenwood, you might not see the hundreds of events. And if a group or student needs additional money, the SBA Finance Committee chair, Andrew Skolnik, is the one that help that process along. Being in charge of the money might not be the most glamorous thing, but without it, nothing else happens. So the next time your student group needs to be reimbursed, remember that Jon, Karen, & Andrew are making that happen. So thanks.

Who helped raise all that money for Hurricane relief and Earthquake relief? Did you know that the law school raised over \$15,000 for Hurricane Relief in the gulf coast and over \$3,000 for Earthquake Relief in central Asia? Amazing, isn't it? Numerous student organizations, class sections, and outside organizations helped raise money and supplies for these causes, and helped build homes on the National mall. All the hurricane relief efforts were organized by Erin Plasteras and Gabby Haddad. The earthquake relief was organized by Umar Ahmed, an LLM student. It is fantastic to be a part of a community that comes together to support others. So thanks.

Who is that pouring my beer at Thirsty Thursday? There aren't many places in this world where you can get a free beer on Thursday afternoons... and if you find that place, you probably better not ever leave. Each week, one of the forty plus student groups volunteers to host a Thirsty Thursday. They get the beer and food, serve it, and even wind up cleaning up the lounge at the end. Brandy Murphy has worked all year to help coordinate many efforts of these student groups including the finals food program that is also run by these various student groups. Next time you have a beer or get a snack at finals time, remember to thank the group that is putting it on. They do it for the community and for us. So thanks.

Who ran the SBA elections? In the two elections held this year, we had more than forty candidates running for various positions and over 1200 votes cast. This means a great deal of work for Jen Green and Karen Morgan. Ultimately, these two helped put together an online election that saw nearly 40% voter turnout and elected the next year's leadership of the SBA. You may only remember the candidates that were elected – but it takes people to put together an election. So thanks.

Who gets us our lockers? There are nearly 1000 lockers in this law school – and unfortunately over 1,800

students. It takes a big effort to make sure to get a locker to everyone that wants one, especially when supply outweighs demand. Lauren Voss and Chris Roemer are the ones that have worked to make sure the locker program runs without a hitch. It's not an easy job, but with their help, we make sure to get students a place to leave their books. So thanks.

Whenever you can, thank those that you see helping it run smoothly.

Who is planning our graduation and organizing the class gift? Sure, 1Ls or 2Ls might not see the importance of this, but just you wait... you'll be graduating soon and may well care at that time. There are three important people that are working to make your Graduation Week (Jamie Konn), your Commencement Ceremony (Skye Justice), and our Class of 2006 Gift (Amir Shaikh) top notch. This year's graduation team continues to go above and beyond and hope to get all graduates involved in the events, in the ceremony, and donating to the gift. So thanks.

Who is making technology better, improving our facilities, and working to improve our law school? Much has been done to continue to improve our law school. From improvements in the wireless to fixing the soap dispensers to renewing the 13 week calendar. These efforts are made by students that continue to work with the administrators and the faculty on behalf of the student body. Carly Grey has worked on technology improvements as chair of the SBA technology committee. Chris Sharp has answered questions and worked with the administration as chair of the facilities committee. And Jackie Chan has chaired the academic affairs committee to work on issues like the schedule and the flexible exam policies. The SBA Senate continues to tackle issues to improve and enhance our law school. So thanks.

Who else helps make this law school run? The list goes on and on. But remember a few folks like those that put out the Nota Bene including editor Anthony Marcavage. Remember all the editors of the student-run journals. Remember the students that serve on student-faculty committees. Remember the various student leaders of the student organizations. Remember next year's SBA leadership – Sam Jammal & Neil Chilson. Remember people including the janitorial staff at the law school. Remember our librarians, career services, financial aid, student affairs, records office, and countless administrators that help make our experiences great. To all of you that make our law school great, thanks.

Law School moves pretty fast. Whenever you can, thank those that you see helping it run smoothly. On behalf of the entire student body – thanks! □

The list goes on and on. But remember a few folks like those that put out the Nota Bene including editor Anthony Marcavage.

OPINIONS

POLITICS!

Roe in Jeopardy

I have always been pro-choice. However, as a man I have always felt that it wasn't really my business, and consequently it has never been a big issue for me.

To some extent I think I have just taken the "right" to an abortion for granted. It wasn't until the vacancies on the Supreme Court last year that I started to see the delicate balance and the vulnerability of *Roe v. Wade* and its progeny. Even with the right-wing, and presumably pro-life nominees recently confirmed to the court, I couldn't imagine a reversal of *Roe*.

By J. ALEX HARMAN
Staff Writer

I even wrote last fall in this very column that it would be unlikely that a State would be able to bring a frontal assault on *Roe* as it would require a law to be enacted that would directly contradict current Supreme Court precedent. This would be structurally different than a challenge to an existing law which the Supreme Court overturns and in the process reverses itself, as in the case of *Brown v. Board of Education*.

Last week the State of South Dakota passed a law that is designed to make a direct assault on the *Roe v. Wade* precedent. The law makes all abortions illegal except in cases where an abortion is necessary to save the woman's life, not save her from injury or other health concern, but only where she is facing death. The law also preserves the previous laws in South Dakota limiting abortion acknowledging that his new law will spend a great deal of time in the courts before it is able to take effect. Finally an account was established by the legislature to allow for pro-life advocates to donate and help fund the inevitable legal battles that will ensue.

At first I thought it was a joke, then maybe an ill-advised extremist measure. I mean yeah Roberts and Alito are shiny and new, but the Court still has a pretty obvious 5-4 split in support of *Roe*. Then I started to realize that with the potential for any litigation to take at least a couple years to work its way up to the Court, there is a possibility that the balance could shift.

Every news report likes to point out that there is a group of pro-lifers that don't agree with this direct assault tactic, that they would prefer to chip away at *Roe* rather than take it head on. I think that has more to do with the strategy they have gotten used to than a concern with the make-up of the Court. I can't imagine a pro-life activist being unhappy with a reversal of *Roe* (unless they were planning on raising some campaign money, then they might see a problem). There is the risk of finding an unfriendly majority on the Court that would reaffirm *Roe*, which

would be the worst case scenario for some pro-lifers.

So what's going to happen? Is *Roe* going to be reversed? I hope not. I think there is a distinct possibility that the Court might simply decline to hear an appeal if the lower courts follow the binding precedent and hold that the law is invalid. There is also a possibility that the Court might take the opportunity to spank South Dakota for having the gall to enact a law that is so

clearly at odds with Court precedent. Of course I could be wrong and the Court might just reverse *Roe*.

I would think there should be some serious action taken in South Dakota. The governor and every member of the South Dakota Legislature have taken oaths to uphold both the United States and South Dakota Constitutions. The oath creates some duties, duties that have been either forgotten or ignored in this short-sighted, ideological extremist legislation. A duty to uphold the U.S. Constitution includes that duty to uphold the interpretations of the judicial branch which has been entrusted to make determinations as to the meaning of the Constitution. By ignoring what is clearly the law of the land the Governor and Legislature of South Dakota have become outlaws. More importantly they are willfully violating the civil rights of those who would seek an abortion in South Dakota.

Civil suits should be filed. The political system in South Dakota is clearly broken, and no political solution is available. Neither impeachment nor recall can address the problems of this lawless government. I wonder if the Supreme Court were to reaffirm *Roe* and strike down this law, would other States pass similar laws in hopes that maybe this time the Court will get it right? Would South Dakota simply ignore the Court and enact identical legislation under a different name? The rulings of the Court must be respected. Ideology aside, if this law is upheld the Court would be, in a sense stripping its own power, in effect giving the power to over rule Court precedent to that states.

This is not the way to win this battle. Merely by going down this road, South Dakota with Mississippi soon to follow are ensuring a backlash from the center. Moderates will react with a vengeance, mobilizing and finally driving a wedge between the social conservatives and the fiscal conservatives. Or . . . at least a liberal can hope, right?

Alex Harman, 3L, is President of the American Constitutional Society. □

Why Lee Greenwood Nailed It

"Cause there ain't no doubt I love this land, God Bless the U.S.A."—Lee Greenwood

By TONY COTTO
Staff Writer

It seems like everywhere you turn these days, the only thing you see are prophecies of America's gloom and doom. Left-wing politicians kick and scream about our imperialist arrogance and culture of corruption, right-wing doomsdayers blast the decadence of our moral foundations and our sickening spending, and ever-observant writers on both sides of the aisle bemoan all that is wrong with our once great country. I've heard (and written) enough of this for a bit, so I thought it time to take a step, back away from the painting, and look at some of the things that are *right* with America. Make no mistake my friends, it is a beautiful mosaic we've crafted over the last 230 years.

Sweet Land of Liberty

When was the last time you saw a religious discussion in America escalate to physical violence? What about the last time you saw folks come to blows over political disagreement? These things do not happen in America because ours is a nation built on a fundamental belief in liberty, tolerance, and virtue. We are a nation of innovators, builders, creators, and entrepreneurs. We are artists, musicians, farmers, and lawyers (*for better or for worse...sigh*). The point is that we are all different, but in America we respect those differences rather than fight over them. We learn from one another and we unite when our common interests are attacked. Did it *really* affect California when the World Trade Center was attacked in 2001? In other countries, the answer would be no. Not in America. The attack on New York was an attack on all Americans and our way of life. The freedom we value, the liberty we treasure, and the lives we lead were all attacked that day. And because we are Americans, we understood that.

The Land of Opportunity

In much of the world throughout much of history, hard work has been frowned upon. Hard labor was and in some places remains an undignified enterprise left to the huddled masses. Not so in America. Rather than curse the janitor who puts in an honest day's work for an honest day's pay, we celebrate him. We celebrate the fact that he is doing his best, and that in America that janitor may someday have a great idea and become the CEO of a multi-million dollar company. Ric Edelman's best-seller *The Millionaire Next Door* tells us that more than

80 percent of American millionaires are self-made. Even if that janitor or waiter or garbage-man does not make it big, there is a *real* chance his son might, or his grandson.

Good luck trying to find that kind of social or economic movement anywhere else in the world. Only in America do we frown on the legacy who inherited millions for his lack of work; in other countries the wealthy are revered. In America, the hard-working, driven, and capable people are revered, and rightly so.

Modern America

There are problems with America. We still have children who go to bed hungry, jails that are overflowing, schools struggling to keep pace with competitors around the world, a skyrocketing national debt, a war abroad to protect us at home, and the daily challenges to our traditional values and morals by those who would push the envelope of decency.

But looking at the other side of the coin we find an America that we should all be proud to live in today. Across the board America has led the way, promoting freedom and prosperity in all the world. We continue to be the most generous nation in the history of mankind. Every day our scientists invent new technologies in our efforts to make the world a better place...when was the last time you read about a great new scientific discovery from the Middle East? We do all this be-

cause we are united under a flag that lets each of us safely pray (or not) each night, lets us earn a living in the jobs we choose, spend our lives with the people we choose in the place we choose. We can say and write what we choose, and most importantly we can choose who represents and leads us. Many have given their lives so that we

can choose our destinies and that of our great country.

In his most recent book *What's So Great About America?*, immigrant, Dartmouth graduate, and former Reagan Administration official Dinesh D'Souza expresses his sentiment that America is worthy of the reflective patriotism suggested by Edmund Burke: "to make us love our country, our country ought to be lovely." I agree with Mr. D'Souza, and Mr. Greenwood that our country *is* lovely. The millions of people who try to immigrate to the U.S. each year clearly think so as well. So I encourage you to take a step back from the painting for a second, reflect on the big picture, and think about what *you* think makes America great.

Tony Cotto is a 3L. He's kind of into conservative politics. □

It's time to take a step, back away from the painting, and look at some of the things that are right with America. Make no mistake my friends, it is a beautiful mosaic we've crafted over the last 230 years.

There are problems with America. ... But looking at the other side of the coin we find an America that we should all be proud to live in today.

OPINIONS

Letters To The Editor

Dear Editor-

Gee wiz, Nota Bene. Had I known that your publication contained honest, pleasantly unironic opinion pieces like Tony Cotto's "What's a Real Conservative to Do? Part II," perhaps I would have upgraded it long ago from law school bathroom reading material to the type of rag I'd flip through in the tub.

Cotto correctly acknowledges that social and economic issues are interconnected—his comment that they are "one and the same thing" is perhaps an overstatement—but I fear an oversight in his analysis flirts with naivety.

You want to know why conservatives are willing to place social issues on par with the "much more important and significant" economic issues? Simple: most of the people who vote for Republicans are damaged by conservative fiscal policy; but these people, particularly in suburban, exurban, and rural areas, tend to agree with conservative social policy. Thus the oversight: it's politics, amigo.

An example from Cotto's own column may be informative. He writes: "The death-tax [SIC] is not merely an economic issue, it is a moral issue—it is morally wrong to tax someone on the front and back end of wealth creation." Even ignoring the use of "death tax," which is a clever bit of conservative semantic spin used to evoke a moral chord, we need to ask if whatever ethical negative that stems of double-taxing the uber-rich somehow outweighs the benefit conferred on the rest of society. (The tax applies to inheritable estates worth more than \$1.5 million, and affects less than one percent of Americans.) So why would a farmer in Kansas, making less than \$30,000 each year, support the abolishment of such a tax? Republicans, accordingly, attempt to spin the issue in an overly facile ethical light. Straight question: can you blame them?

I look forward to meeting you next in the bathtub. I'll bring the red wine and ambient music, you bring the honesty.

Dear Editor,

Now that our class gift options have been announced, I'd like to encourage all graduating 3Ls to give to the class gift and to designate your gift for the Loan Repayment Assistance Program (LRAP). Here's why:

Money for the LRAP goes only to people who have made serious commitments to public interest law and to making the sacrifices required to provide legal services to those in our society who would not otherwise be able to afford those services. That means your class gift will not only help some of your fellow GW students pay their loans, it will also help countless other people through the services those students end up providing in their public interest jobs.

On the other hand, it's hard to say where money for 1L scholarships goes. Apparently it will go to a "worthy incoming 1L." Who defines "worthy" is unclear, but let's assume those scholarships will theoretically help out an incoming student who is going to have to take large loans to pay for law school. When you look at the employment statistics for GW grads you'll see that the probability is quite high that that "needy" student is going to get a job that will make it fairly easy for him/her to pay off those loans. And since only 1% of GW grads will practice public interest law, it's unlikely that any of your class gift will end up helping anyone but those three 1Ls who get the scholarships.

In other words, your donation can have a lot more positive impact if you designate it for the LRAP than if you choose to give to incoming 1L scholarships. It's a question of value for your money; therefore, I encourage you all to get the most bang for your buck - give to the graduating class gift and designate your gift for the LRAP!

Sincerely,

Todd Chatman
Class of 2006 (I hope)
202-210-1487

Board Editorial

Be More Flexible

As reported on the front page of this publication, many members of the faculty are resisting a move to a more flexible exam schedule due to concerns over cheating. These fears are not unfounded. Those few students who are inclined to cheat could take advantage of an exam setup that enables some to take an exam early in the exam period and then reveal the questions to others taking it later. Yet a few bad apples should not slow the move to a more progressive exam policy.

Every time students sit for an exam or submit a paper, they must sign the honor pledge. This would also be true under a flexible exam schedule. The faculty and administration should lend meaning to this exercise and take the oath by students at face value.

If the faculty cannot do so, the administration should first abandon the honor pledge as a meaningless relic, and second rein in faculty who already choose to provide flexible exams. If the bottom line is that the faculty cannot trust students with a school-wide flexible exam schedule, then why allow faculty to use flexible exams at all? The same risks are present for every take-home examination.

The current thinking of the faculty seems to say that "it's okay for Student X to cheat on someone else's exam, but not mine." If the goal is simply to deter academic dishonesty and guarantee a level playing field, flexible exams should

be eliminated altogether.

There is no need, however, for such heroic measures. Instead, with some extra effort, the faculty could maintain the spirit of the honor pledge, give students the flexibility they need, and maintain academic honesty. Professors could accomplish this in various ways. For example, they could write two examinations and give students the option of taking the exam on one of two days. This would guarantee the same degree of academic honesty as the current system yet provide some flexibility for students with conflicts. A second option would be for professors to

write two examinations and give students the option of taking the exam anytime within the exam period, yet randomly issue the exams each day, making it difficult for a dishonest student to coordinate question sharing with her fellow cheats.

Of course, these options require faculty to write a second examination, which we concede requires significant effort.

Yet the benefits for students far outweigh the burdens for faculty. Students rarely schedule classes without considering whether exams will fall on the same or consecutive days. *Almost every student can attest that they have forgone an interesting class because of such conflicts. This is unfortunate and unnecessary.*

With a little more flexibility and creativity on the part of the faculty, this never need happen again. □

*A few bad
apples should
not slow
the move
to a more
progressive
exam policy.*

Nota Bene

<i>Editor-in-Chief</i>	Anthony Marcavage
<i>Managing Editor</i>	Samuel Dangremond
<i>News Editor</i>	Rebecca Parker
<i>Features Editor</i>	Sarah Schwartz
<i>Assistant News Editor</i>	Nikhil Shimpi
<i>Webmaster</i>	Emily Whitten

Staff

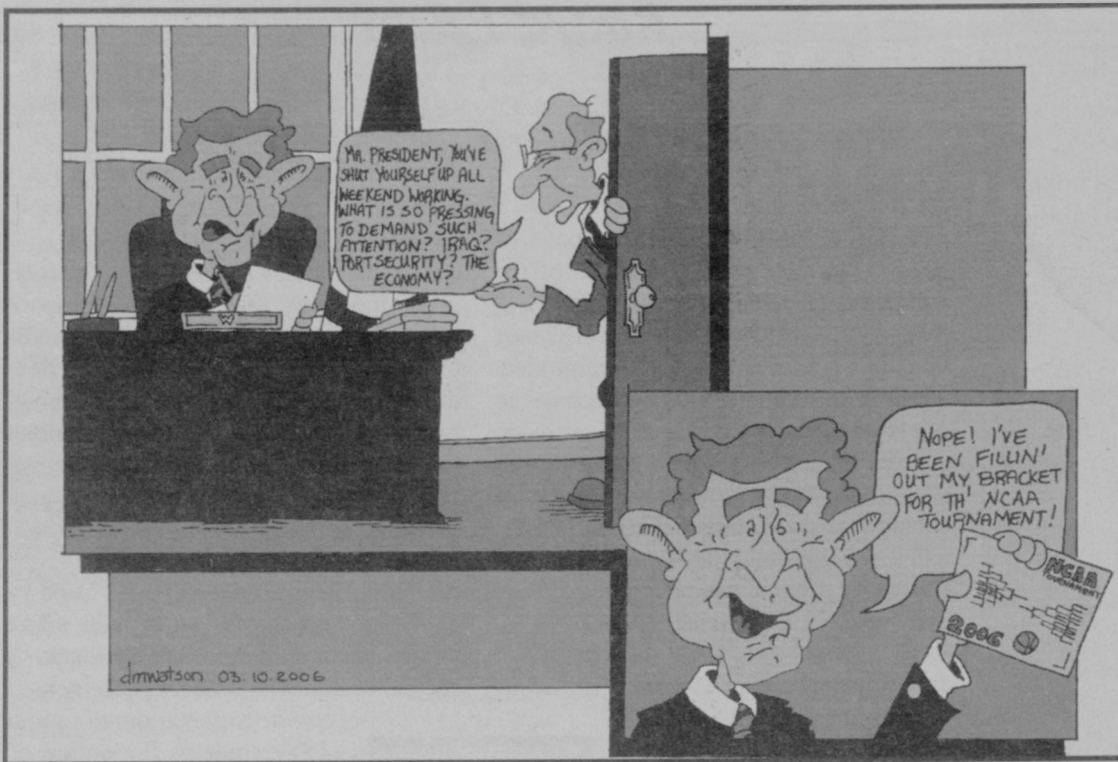
Cristina von Spiegelfeld	J. Isaac Himowitz
Eric C. Jeschke	Eric Koester
David Watson	David McAlpine
Matthew Brown	Talmadge Dowling
Laura Matejik	Jeff Winmill
Rakhee Vemulapalli	George Wu
John Walker	Leo Hinze
Jonathan Auerbach	Patrick H. J. Hughes
John Murphy	Lisa Horwitz
Tony Cotto	J Alex Harman
Anita Valliani	Jaia A. Thomas
	Aaron Titus

Nota Bene is published bi-weekly by the students of The George Washington University Law School. Its office is located in the basement at 2008 G Street, NW, Washington D.C. 20052, (202) 676-3879.

The views expressed herein do not necessarily reflect the views of The George Washington University Law School or *Nota Bene*. Board Editorials represent the views of a majority of the Editorial Board. Opinion columns are reflective of the views of the column's author(s). In articles, the source of information is identified, and an attempt is made to present a balanced view. In letters, the veracity of statements is strictly the responsibility of the author(s).

Nota Bene will consider for publication all articles, letters, announcements, cartoons or opinion pieces submitted by 5:00 p.m. on the Thursday before publication. *Nota Bene* strives to treat all submissions in a fair and uniform manner. However, due to space constraints, submissions may be omitted and *Nota Bene* will make reasonable efforts to print them in a later issue.

ODDS AND ENDS



Horoscopes

Aries (March 21—April 19)

You are looking forward to graduation and giving that bastard Glickman a piece of your mind about Brokeback getting robbed.

Taurus (April 20—May 20)

Spring Break was a disappointment, but what do you expect? Impotency will cause disappointment.

Gemini (May 21—June 21)

You enjoyed the Law Revue show, but wished you could have seen a little more of that Koester kid. The boy's got talent!

Cancer (June 22—July 22)

As baseball season approaches, you continue your search for a really good Property outline.

Leo (July 23—Aug. 22)

You fully agree with Professor Butler that the awarding of Oscars to Crash and Three 6 Mafia was somehow terribly racist.

Virgo (Aug. 23—Sept. 22)

It's NCAA Tournament time and you are really looking forward to pretending that you've cared about the Colonials all season long.

Libra (Sept. 23—Oct. 23)

You reject the notion that military recruiters should not be allowed on campus. After all, someone needs to protect us from the LaRouchites.

Scorpio (Oct. 24—Nov. 21)

Be patient my friend. The Anarchist Collective is merely waiting for the right time! Stand ready, for you will be called upon to do your part.

Sagittarius (Nov. 22—Dec. 21)

As your last semester wanes, you wonder if all the studying was worth it. It wasn't.

Capricorn (Dec. 22—Jan. 19)

Who is this Bonds fellow and why is everyone so mean to him?

Aquarius (Jan. 20—Feb. 18)

Don't be afraid to try something new this weekend. It will lead to money and happiness. And a felony arrest.

Pisces (Feb. 19—March 20)

See Leo.

Crossword 101

By Ed Canty

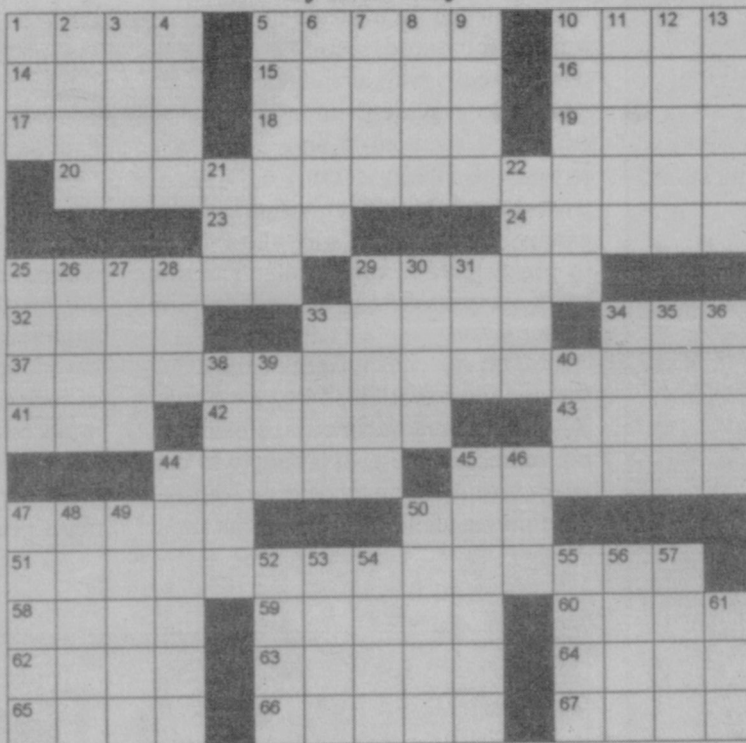
Budget Forecast

Across

- 1 Actor Reiner
- 5 Holds up
- 10 H. S. subject
- 14 Spread
- 15 Entertain
- 16 Beige
- 17 Radio control
- 18 Jack of verse
- 19 Therefore
- 20 Vacation need: 2 wds
- 23 Anger
- 24 American Beauty, for one
- 25 Cooks vegetables
- 29 Sedate
- 32 Time frames
- 33 Signal
- 34 Dine
- 37 Peseta: 3 wds
- 41 Mole
- 42 Gulf Stream consultants
- 43 Blue-pencil
- 44 Actress Davis
- 45 Bring into existence
- 47 State in northeastern India
- 50 Singer Charles
- 51 Monthly mailings: 2 wds
- 58 Molding
- 59 Corpulent
- 60 Vow
- 62 Swerve
- 63 More capable
- 64 Nabisco output
- 65 Slips
- 66 National visitor
- 67 Former Bill Quarterback

Down

- 1 Atlantic Cape
- 2 Landed
- 3 Stern
- 4 "Damn Yankees" girl of song
- 5 Hewlett-Packard output
- 6 Plentiful
- 7 Positive
- 8 Sovereign



- 9 Lays down
- 10 System
- 11 Yearns
- 12 Armistice
- 13 Corn covers
- 21 Liveliness
- 22 Felony
- 25 Time units
- 26 Plumbing fixture
- 27 Snap
- 28 Residue
- 29 List of candidates
- 30 Sailors
- 31 Curve
- 33 Touch
- 34 Soft drink
- 35 Section
- 36 Spread
- 38 Individual units
- 39 Negative
- 40 Grant's quest
- 44 Bread makers
- 45 Kodak's product
- 46 Type of whiskey
- 47 Higher up
- 48 Wiser
- 49 Expression of contempt
- 50 Computer button
- 52 Amphibian
- 53 French cleric
- 54 Narrate
- 55 Cranny
- 56 Container weight
- 57 Stalk
- 61 Jump lightly

Quotable Quote

Some couples go over their budgets very carefully every month, other just go over them.

... Sally Poplin

By GFR Associates • PO Box 461 Schenectady, NY 12309 • Visit our web site at www.gfrpuzzles.com

Answer on page 8

Hearsay...

Overheard in Barron's First Amendment Law - [Discussing Miller v. California, 413 U.S. 15 (1973)]
 Barron: "And what are the guidelines that he listed for obscenity?"
 Student: "Well, umm, you actually want me to list them?"
 Barron: "Yes, yes, tell us what he said."
 Student: "OK, well he said things like masturbation..."
 Barron: "OK! good, good, uh, that's fine. Thanks. Yes, uh, that's enough."

Overheard in Colby's Con Law II -
 "Stare decisis my butt."

Overheard in Pierce's Evidence -
 "I shouldn't admit this but part of my misspent youth I was a tavern brawler."

Overheard in Smith's Admin Law -
 "Wow, it looked so great on the shelf. But I got yelled at when I got home for spending \$200 on another gnome for the front yard."

Send your overheard comments from professors or students in current classes to NBHearsay@law.gwu.edu. If you don't, we'll ask the LaRouche folks to come back.