



Nota Bene, 2005

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1-24-2005

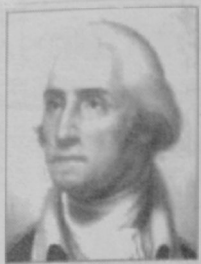
Nota Bene, January 24, 2005

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George Washington University Law School, 17 Nota Bene 1 (2005)

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Students Strongly Support Tsunami Relief Effort

By ERIC JESCHKE
Staff Writer

On December 26th, while most students were spending time relaxing with their families and friends, a powerful underwater earthquake centered off the west coast of northern Sumatra produced a tsunami that brought unprecedented destruction to the coastlines of twelve countries in the Indian Ocean region. The earthquake, a 9.0 on the Richter scale, ranked fifth on the list of the most powerful earthquakes in recorded history and was the strongest in forty years.

The most significantly affected countries were Sri Lanka, India, Maldives, Indonesia and Thailand. Although these countries account for almost all of the estimated 226,000 deaths, three hundred people were killed as far away as Somalia after the tsunami traveled over 3,000 miles across the Indian Ocean.

While the United States government has pledged \$350 million in aid to the affected region, non-government groups have raised approximately \$480

million as of January 19th. At the George Washington University Law School, the response has been just as admirable. The SBA recently began a fund-raising effort to help aid organizations provide food,

events and not realized that we should play a role in contributing to the relief effort," said Erin Plasteras, vice-president of the SBA.

Throughout the semester, the SBA will collect money and sell used law books to raise funds to donate to the relief effort. Eric Koester, president of the SBA, spoke with the owner of Washington Law and Professional Books who promised to give more money than usual for the used books.

"The owner was amenable to helping encourage students to donate their books to a worthwhile cause," noted Plasteras.

Students can also donate cash to the relief effort by placing donations in the locked drop box located at the law school information desk or by giving their donation directly to their SBA



Denise Noell/Staff Photographer

The Tsunami Relief drop, arranged by the Student Bar Association, was manned by members of the Law School's Pro Bono program, including 2L Rachel Wilhelm.

clean water, and basic sanitation to the area affected by the disaster.

"No one could have watched these

senators. Many senators have begun to

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GW Student Spearheads Fight Against Spam

By CRISTINA VON SPIEGELFELD
Staff Writer

In December 2004, the Circuit Court of Montgomery County ruled Maryland's anti-spam law, the Commercial Electronic Mail Act (MCEMA), unconstitutional for seeking to regulate interstate commerce in violation of the Dormant Commerce Clause. The lawsuit that triggered the ruling was filed by Maryland Consumer Legal Equity (MaryCLE), an organization founded and headed by 3L Day student Eric Menhart to protect the interests of Internet consumers.

Its co-plaintiff in the lawsuit, NEIT Solutions is an internet service provider whose earnings have damaged the high protection-spam-compassed Choice Internet, an e-mail marketing company based in New York, for sending unsolicited, untruthful and misleading e-mail messages to MaryCLE and routing them through NEIT Solutions, in violation of MCEMA.



Eric Menhart

MaryCLE and the lawsuit are the brainchild of Menhart, whose interest in anti-spam activities goes back to his college years at the University of Maryland. As an undergraduate, Menhart started a web publishing company that engaged in e-mail marketing such as newsletters. According to Menhart, competition from other marketers who were unscrupulous in using spam as a marketing tool made running a legitimate business extremely frustrating.

One year into law school, Menhart sold his business and formed MaryCLE. He noted that by this time, the spam issue had grown significantly nationwide. Research showed that loss in productivity and the high costs of strengthening internet security resulting from spam damaged the marketing industry.

To combat the problem, MaryCLE runs a website educating the public about anti-spam issues and legislation. It also helps entrepreneurs comply with the regulations governing the use of direct mar-

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Graduation Disorientation for 3Ls Warns of an Impending End

By SAM DANGREMOND
Staff Writer

The portal steadily counts down the days, the hotels are already being booked, and eventually the spring thaw will bring with it . . . graduation.

This year's graduation ceremonies will be held on Sunday, May 22nd on the White House Ellipse and in the Smith Center here on campus. In order to begin preparing 3L students for the plethora of logistics that graduation requires, the Student Bar Association held an informational meeting on January 11th. SBA committee chairs Ian Shea and Dan Ericson, and Vice President of Programming Christina Rodriguez outlined some of the important information and took questions from the large crowd of third year students.

Shea, head of the SBA's Com-

mencement Committee, began by soliciting ideas for end of the year activities. Shea mentioned standard past programs including the 3L happy hour and a booze cruise, and invited students to e-mail him with new ideas.

He then got down to the heart of the matter. This year, the University-wide graduation ceremony at the White House Ellipse, beginning at 10 a.m., will be held on the same day as the Law School graduation. This has not been the practice in recent years. The Ellipse ceremony will include the undergraduates and will feature the university's commencement speaker. The law school's diploma ceremony will be at 1 pm in the Smith Center.

The earlier ceremonies are not mandatory for law students, and a poll of the audience revealed that few if any

students planned to attend the graduation on the Ellipse. Law students need only worry about the noon class photo and the 1 pm diploma ceremony. Dan Ericson added that students should "shoot for it to be done by about 3:30 pm." However, a reception will be held following the diploma ceremony for those not interested in immediately skipping town.

Tickets to both ceremonies will be made available through Dean Morrison's office, and will be issued in April. While the official policy limits students to a maximum of only six tickets, Ericson stated that "Dean Morrison has assured me that there have never been any problems with people getting in. They've been able to accommodate up to 20, 25 people in a family." However, "if you have extra tickets, because some family

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NEWS

Inert International Law Society Invigorated

By REBECCA PARKER
Staff Writer

After a lamentable one-year absence, the International Law Society is once again making its presence on the GW campus known as one of the law school's most popular and well-funded organizations. In years past, the ILS has served as a meeting place and a networking resource for the large number of GW law students hoping to pursue careers in international law.

The organization has typically planned a number of events, including International Law Week, a well-attended series of discussions, tours and meetings with area law firms and agencies specializing in international law.

Last year, however, the usually active ILS did not sponsor any events or hold elections for new officers. As a result, the SBA held meetings to revive the group and create a new executive board. Lucky for ILS, there was a very high turnout and many students were eager to take on leadership positions, said newly elected President Jeff Schwartz.

"There was a bottom-up effort to get ILS back in action," commented Schwartz, "which demonstrated that students see value in having an International Law Society and are willing to commit time and effort to making ILS serve their interests and needs."

To make sure that interest does not

have time to wane, Schwartz and the other executive board members have planned an intense semester of social, informational and career-related activities. During the next two months, the ILS board has already scheduled roughly two society-sponsored events per week. These activities range from discussions on the use of force to a presentation on Belarus. (For a complete schedule of upcoming ILS events, add the International Law Society on TWEN.)

"We are taking lots of steps to ensure people stay stimulated by and interested in ILS by providing a packed schedule of events throughout the year," said Treasurer Kareem Elbayar. "Academically, we have speakers, panels, and brown bags with professors and dignitaries from all over the world. Socially, we have foreign movie nights and trips to international restaurants, bars and clubs throughout DC."

The central programming goal for the new ILS is still to execute an International Law Week, traditionally the group's biggest event. In the past, the GW ILS chapter allied with ILS chapters at Georgetown and American to combine contacts and resources for the event. After last year's inactivity, however, the organizations have lost touch and it remains unclear whether the partnership will be revived.

New International Law Week com-

mittee chair Andres Castrillon has begun discussions with the ILS at American University about the possibility of a partnership. With or without the help of another chapter, however, Schwartz is committed to carrying off the project.

Though plans have not been finalized, board members suggest that International Law Week will take place soon after spring break. This year's plans include brown bag discussions with lawyers and dignitaries, visits to local law firms and government agencies, and possibly a state department tour. The Week traditionally culminates in an Embassy reception with a keynote speaker (yet to be selected). According to Vice-President Skye Justice, the events in IL Week typically fill so quickly that the group had to set up a system of priority tickets for members to be sure there would be room.

The executive board's other major undertaking for this semester, aimed at ensuring that the organization does not relapse into inactivity, is to draft a society constitution. To that end, Elbayar says that Schwartz is requiring board members to keep track of their administrative actions to create a report for future group leaders.

"Our goal here is to ensure that we have an established framework for the effective operation of ILS," said Schwartz. "The revisions will address committee formation and membership, 'section' formation and membership,

roles and responsibilities of the Executive board, etc."

In preparation for those changes, the ILS started a new section this year, headed by Charles Fournier. The section focuses on development and international law. Schwartz and Fournier hope it will be the beginning of a system of more specialized small groups that will allow ILS members to interact with others who share their specific interest.

The ILS also traditionally sponsored language groups for interested law students to practice their foreign language skills. Schwartz explained that these groups, while created by the ILS, are not specifically overseen by the organization. The premise behind these groups is that while students are learning about the laws of foreign countries there is no real academic opportunity for them to keep their foreign language proficiency up to date.

The multitude of programming and social opportunities in ILS has been described by its members as a wealth of resources for students, with either career aspirations in international law or even a passing interest, to find like minded colleagues.

As Justice put it: "There are incredible resources both at GW and here in DC. The big thing is getting all these people together and giving them a place to network and share their experiences—sort of letting them have at it."

US Government to Appeal Third Circuit's Ruling on the Solomon Amendment

By JANE YANOVSKY
News Editor

Last year, GW became one of a very few law schools across the country that signed onto a lawsuit brought by the Forum for Academic and Institutional Rights (FAIR), challenging a 1995 law known as the Solomon Amendment that prohibited colleges and universities from receiving federal funding if they objected to on-campus recruitment by branches of the armed forces based on the military's discrimination against gays and lesbians. The law affects colleges and universities as a whole even if just one part of the school, such as the law school, pursues this non-discrimination policy in recruitment.

FAIR represents several law schools that chose not to be named; GW and New York University Law School were the only schools to openly step forward. Faculties of several other law schools, such as Stanford and Georgetown, also joined the suit, as well as many individual legal scholars. Many schools are afraid of challenging the government on an issue where billions of dollars hang in the balance, as these funds are almost always crucial to institutional operations.

On November 29th, the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit ruled in a two-to-one decision that the Solomon Amendment violates the First Amendment. Relying on a Supreme Court ruling that permitted the Boy

Scouts to keep out gays, the Third Circuit found that colleges and universities were at liberty to deliver a message opposing discrimination against homosexuals through the exclusion of recruiters with whose policies they disagreed. The Third Circuit panel also held that forcing the schools to support these recruiters constituted compelled speech.

The dissent argued for the importance of uninterrupted military recruitment and asserted that the law does not stop schools from voicing their opposition to the Department of Defense's policies in general.

In early January, the Government announced that it would appeal the Third Circuit's decision to the Supreme Court. In the meantime, it has asked the Third Circuit to stay enforcement of the order until the Supreme Court either hears the case or denies *certiorari*.

Here on the GW campus, the GW/Georgetown Public Interest/Government Interview Program will be held on February 12, and will still include representative branches of the armed services recruiting for their Judge Advocate General (JAG) programs. Lambda Law, the Law School's lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgendered student organization, is organizing a protest of the military's "don't ask, don't tell policy" during the fair. The group plans to work with similar organizations from Georgetown and American Universities, as well as other like-minded civil rights groups.

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can't make it, please turn those back in so your classmates can use them," suggested Shea.

In addition to planning for the main ceremony, the SBA representatives also discussed a variety of miscellaneous issues surrounding graduation. Shea mentioned awards for professors and invited nominations, adding that the formal process will take place later in the year. Ericson talked about the Dean's award ceremony that will be held the day prior to graduation, cautioning that "they'll tell us [who won], but probably not enough in advance to make plans. So if you think you might be winning something, consider having family come in advance."

Ericson then discussed the idea of a class gift - possibly along the lines of starting a scholarship for people working in the public interest.

Many 3Ls also expressed concern about the Law School's commencement speaker. "There will be a law specific speaker at the law diploma ceremony," Shea promised the crowd, adding: "Dean Morrison is out looking for

the best speaker he can get for us." An audience member inquired if instead of a law related speaker the class could have "someone fun, like Jon Stewart?"

In response, Rodriguez explained that "the administration's first thought was either to have a favorite faculty member, or a 'favorite' student be the speaker." The notion of a student giving the speech received rowdy heckles from the crowd. While the SBA was "not going to let that happen," Rodriguez added that she's had "tons of people ask me whether we can get a Supreme Court justice. No. Unfortunately GW's kind of tapped out its resources on the Supreme Court."

Professor Robert Tuttle wrapped up the meeting by giving students important tips about filling out bar applications, focusing on the character and fitness requirements and warning students of pitfalls in failing to mention past behavior that they may not have considered significantly "unfit." Tuttle, as well as the three SBA representatives, encouraged students to contact them with any questions, and reminded students that information will continually be available on the portal.



President Bush's Inauguration drew demonstrators, who confronted security agents, throwing snowballs at police officers, who responded by firing pepper spray.

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NEWS

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pass envelopes around sections or upper-level classes for those students interested in donating. The total from direct student donations was approximately \$668 as of January 18th.

"This is just the foundation for our relief effort," said Plasteras. "Due regards to Gabby Haddad and Meghan DiPerna, the SBA community service representatives for facilitating these efforts."

KPMG, with an office located on nearby M street, recently agreed to match every dollar raised in the SBA effort.

"The goal was to try to get one dollar per student," said Plasteras. "Since the funds are being matched, that would generate about four thousand dollars."

In a creative effort to raise money, 2Ls Heidi Anderson, Dave Sparrow and Justin Guilder threw a party called "Party for a Cause" on January 15th in their house on L Street near Washington Circle.

"There was a great turnout of over a hundred people," said Anderson. "We provided the alcohol and asked for a \$10 donation for tsunami relief. It was a great way to raise money for the cause."

The group raised about eight hundred dollars that will be donated directly to the SBA to disperse to whatever charities are selected.

The SBA is still deciding which relief organizations will receive the donation. At the first SBA meeting this semester, 2L day senator Amir Shaikh raised a proposal to donate the money to organizations other than the American Red Cross.

"I suggested AmeriCares because they have the lowest overall administrative cost and provide coverage to the most

affected areas," said Shaikh. "AmeriCares' normal administrative costs are 1% according to their website, while the Red Cross has about a 9% administrative cost."

AmeriCares, a nonprofit disaster relief and humanitarian aid organization based in Connecticut, has raised approximately \$16 million or about 3% of the \$480 million non-government relief effort from the United States. The American Red Cross leads that effort with approximately \$194 million currently raised.

"Moreover, for donations related to the Tsunami, [AmeriCares] pledged to give 100% of donations directly to relief," noted Shaikh. "Plus, because of their private sector sponsors, every \$100 dollars donated to AmeriCares enabled them to deliver \$2,880 in emergency relief."

Shaikh also cites the fact that, due to political reasons, the American Red Cross does not service Indonesia, the country most affected by the disaster.

"As a result, the money donated to the Red Cross only reaches some of the victims. Meanwhile, AmeriCares serves Sri Lanka, India, and Indonesia. Therefore, money donated to AmeriCares has a greater reach than the money donated to the Red Cross," said Shaikh. "I don't really care which organization the SBA donates too, I just want to see the money donated go towards the people who need it most."

Plasteras noted, "The SBA would like to donate to the most comprehensive relief effort."

Although there is no set end date for the SBA tsunami relief effort, students are urged to use any of the options available at the Law School to contribute to those affected by this disaster now.

ton, on whose anti-spam statutes Maryland based its own law, instead focusing on federal cases regulating child pornography and indecent materials. The California and Washington state courts found their anti-spam statutes to be constitutional, and, under a balancing test, not a burden to other states.

Menhart and Rothman are optimistic about their chances at the Maryland Court of Special Appeals. "I hope we can convince the Court of Special Appeals that there is no difference between the traditional personal jurisdiction contact and electronic contact," Rothman said. "We believe they hold the same significance and should be treated that way."

In addition to appealing the decision of the Circuit Court, MaryCLE will also be petitioning for *certiorari* to the Maryland Court of Appeals. According to Menhart, the constitutional law issues in the MaryCLE case should make the case ripe for review. MaryCLE's case could also be consolidated with similar anti-spam cases that have already received grants of *certiorari*.

"[E]ven if you consider it a minor annoyance, there is a huge cost to society in lost productivity, and in repairing security breaches and beefing up Internet security," said Menhart of his fight against spam. "It is the type of cost which keeps Internet prices high and inaccessible to poor people."

"We think the case is significant because it would be validating electronic contacts over the Internet and will basically make those contacts synonymous to traditional means of media such as newspapers and telephone," Rothman says. "And that can have or should have broad impacts across all aspects of the law."

Faculty Profile

Most native Californians need a good reason to move to the cold climates of the East Coast. For Professor Amanda Tyler, that reason was the study of law. Originally from Northern California, Tyler attended Stanford University, where she played on the university's soccer team with future Olympian and National Team Co-Captain Julie Foudy.

During her junior year, Tyler had the opportunity to spend a semester in Washington, D.C., working at the Office of Policy Development (now the Office of Legal Policy) in President Bill Clinton's Justice Department. The office worked on judicial appointments and various other pieces of legislation impacting the judiciary.

After staying on through the summer prior to her senior year, Tyler realized that she wanted to pursue law as a career – and headed east to attend Harvard Law School. "I've been stuck here ever since," jokes Tyler about her current geographic orientation.

While at Harvard, Tyler served as the Treasurer of the Law Review, as a member of a winning moot court team, and, on a non-academic note, ran the Boston Marathon all three years of law school. Following her graduation in 1998, she clerked for Judge Guido Calabresi of the Second Circuit Court of Appeals. That experience led her to the dream job of many a law student across the country – a United States Supreme Court clerkship.

During the October 1999 Supreme Court term, Tyler returned to Washington, D.C. to clerk for Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg. "It the greatest professional experience. Teaching certainly rivals it but it was just a great privilege to work there and see the inner workings of the court," raves Tyler.

She particularly appreciated the opportunity to work with Justice Ginsburg: "She's incredibly dedicated to her job and takes it very seriously." But Supreme Court Justices are not just about work. Tyler affectionately recalled how Justice Ginsburg, "an opera aficionado," rounded up the clerks one afternoon and took them all to see a performance of *Tosca*.

Tyler followed her stint at the Supreme Court with several years of practice at Sidley & Austin, focusing on constitutional law appellate litigation in the firm's Washington office. The transition from clerk to junior associate presented Tyler with challenges that most law students face at one point or another during their careers. "Certainly as a clerk, you serve in a much more neutral fashion. You answer to your judge – ultimately it is the judge's conclusions that hold sway. As an attorney, particularly a junior associate, you don't get to choose your cases. When you take them on you have to present a particular view and advocate it forcefully. It can be a lot of fun if the subject matter is interesting, even if you disagree with your client's point of view."

In particular, Tyler spent a large portion of her time at Sidley on two seemingly unlikely constitutional cases. In one, she defended the General Electric Company in a constitutional challenge to the CERCLA Unilateral Clean-up Order regime, asserting that CERCLA violated due process. In the other, Tyler represented a convicted murderer named Javier Card, arguing for the extension of the

Batson principle to members of religious groups. The Batson principle states that jurors may not be stricken based on their race, and has previously been extended to apply to gender as well as race.

In Card's case, the prosecutor struck a juror purportedly because the man looked like a member of the Nation of Islam. The juror's name, ironically – Michael Justice. He was not, in fact, a member of the Nation of Islam. Instead, he was the son of a military man who taught his son that jury duty was an honorable obligation of every US citizen, one to be taken seriously. Respecting his father's teachings, Justice dressed his best, in a starched shirt and a bow tie, when he reported for jury duty. This caused the prosecutor to make an association with the religious group.

Tyler handled Card's case on a pro bono basis and she emphasized the importance of taking those kinds of cases for attorneys at all levels of the law firm. She recognized that "[o]ne of the challenges today, following the sal-

ary hikes of the late 1990s that came with the billable hour hikes, is finding time – many firms don't give credit for pro bono work. It therefore takes a tremendous amount of personal conviction to take on pro bono work today at most firms."

However, Tyler found that the pro bono cases were at times the most satisfying. "I tried a custody case where relatives took in high-needs children. I can honestly say that my clients were saints – and you can't always say that. It was not in the least bit challenging legally, but it was particularly fulfilling and rewarding."

While both of her big cases at Sidley were (and continue to be) pending, Tyler took a leave of absence to explore her academic interests as a visiting researcher at Georgetown University. She wrote an article, to be published this summer in the Northwestern University Law Review, titled "Continuity, Coherence, and the Canons."

The paper responds to "what one might consider recent innovation on dynamic theories of statutory interpretation, and contends instead for a more traditional form of statutory interpretation that calls on courts to choose and apply interpretive norms when construing statutory ambiguity that are well settled and chosen for their capacity to advance continuity in statutory law, in contrast to an interpretive approach that calls for construing statutory ambiguity in light of prevailing political preferences," describes Tyler.

Today, Tyler continues to pursue her interests in the law and in academia by teaching Civil Procedure and Federal Courts to students at GW Law School. She also hopes to teach a seminar on statutory interpretation in the future.

As a first year professor, she is "incredibly impressed with the students. They don't always think within the four corners – simply within the box. They tend to be creative and very thoughtful."

On why she chose GW over other law schools, Tyler noted that, in addition to the high caliber of students, "[s]o many of my colleagues are very much committed to both scholarship and teaching, and view the teaching aspect of their jobs as very important. And that is something that one does not see at every top law school. That is one of the reasons I wanted to come here."



Amanda Tyler

FEATURES

In Good Company

Out of the many crazy friends I had in college, I most affectionately remember my friend "Thomas." He was an actor, drank like a maniac, spent nights belting out rock songs and falling over couches, could often be found brooding in a corner in his leather jacket and t-shirt, and went through women like water. Spending time with him was like spending time with a cartoon character – his personality was so extreme, so out there, so exaggerated, that we would all joke that Thomas was a caricature of himself.

Ironically, however, this personality was genuine; the caricature was, in fact, the real thing. Big, intense, overly charming, loud, and crazy, nothing less.

I must admit that I was a bit disappointed by *In Good Company*, directed by Paul Weitz of *American Pie* fame and starring Dennis Quaid, Topher Grace, Scarlet Johansson, and Marg Helgenberg. It was fun, but my vow for the rest of the year is to see movies with a little extra kick to them. That's a promise. Don't drop the cash on the theater; wait for video, especially since the matinee price has just been upped.

In short, *In Good Company* was a feel-good yet predictable flick. Out of all the clichéd messages the movie sent, the most significant one was a little harder to see. You'll understand what I mean in a minute.

The movie's plot is simple. Dan Foreman (Dennis Quaid is incredible here) is a down-home family man who heads the advertising department for a sports magazine. He finds out to his surprise that his company has been taken over by another, and that he is no longer in charge. His new boss is half his age, and he might lose his job.

To boot, his middle-aged wife (Helgenberg) is pregnant. Dan also has a college-aged daughter (Scarlet Johansson gives a great down-to-earth performance), whose tuition forces him to take out a second mortgage on his home. Dan's a family man who learns, while at the top of his career, that he is replaceable and vulnerable at a time in his life when he needs security the most.

Enter Carter Duryea (perfectly cast with Topher Grace), the twenty-six year-old hotshot corporate protégé, placed in the seat of power for the purposes of being "groomed" by his mentors. He lives for work, ignoring and obliterating his marriage of six months, and is on a fast track to becoming the caricature of the young workaholic. Sound familiar to anyone?

Carter is Dan's new boss, and these polar opposites spend the film developing a father-son relationship, appreciating what the other has to offer, while envying what the other man has. Twists arise when Carter develops a serious relationship with Dan's daughter and forces Dan to fire long-time coworkers, yet Carter eventually realizes that, in the corporate world, changes happen instantaneously and everyone is replaceable, even those on top.

On the surface, *In Good Company* reteaches us a number of basic lessons: there is no substitute for family;

losing your job generally has nothing to do with your ability; our working world is a little too impersonal for our own good; and, well, dating your dad's boss is a terrible idea. But the most important message I spoke of earlier was not emphasized enough.

In Good Company sent me away with an odd realization. In law school, we all seem to have chosen a path of competition and long hours in a field where, technically, we're all the best of the best.

Some of us see law as a cool way to make a living while we're out enjoying life, often as a reaction against the behavior of people who treat the practice as an obsession and a lifestyle.

Most of us are either so driven to succeed or so determined never to become that crazy workaholic to the point where we arguably become caricatures of ourselves. While I don't think that Dan is portrayed as an extreme caricature, he definitely counterbalances his new boss with a well-rounded life. Even when Carter drags the entire staff into work on a Sunday (because he's lonely and has nothing else to do), Dan turns down an invitation for drinks with the boss because, as he explains to Carter, he is going home to his family.

Carter, on the other hand, is a laughable caricature – chugging coffee, sleeping on his office couch, ignoring his wife, giving himself pep talks, dancing in the hallway upon hearing praise from his superior. He's cartoonish. But interestingly enough, he's real. The aspects of his personality do not add up to an exaggerated representation – Topher Grace's honest performance successfully shows that the crazed workaholic is simply who Carter is.

We laughed at my friend "Thomas" because we thought he was a caricature of himself, but at what point does a person become the reality of his caricature? And at what point does one's personality become so extreme and noticeable that he decides to tone it down?

Carter's self-discovery over the course of the movie is predictable, but one wonders if he can really reconcile the crazed workaholic with the part of him that envies Dan.

In Good Company illustrates that these personal caricatures do exist, and that many of us will have to interact with and learn to accept them—many of us are them.



LINDSAY TASHER
Res Ipsa Cinema



PETER BROMAGHIM
Music for the Masses

The Demise of Payola:

Too Little, Too Late

Commercial radio has been in steady decline throughout my life, and it's at about rock-bottom these days. The list of excuses I'll accept for listening to it has been shortened to three: (1) I foolishly left my CDs in my apartment; (2) my tape player is hungrier than Mary-Kate Olsen; or (3) my backslapping boss believes that "lite favorites" are the key to a productive workday.

To clarify, when I use the phrase "commercial radio" to condemn it, I refer to those stations that are run for huge profits, not those that run primarily commercials. It doesn't matter, you say? Touché. But there was a time when it did.

Growing up in the suburbs of Minneapolis, we had a beacon to guide our wintry car rides in Rev 105, a station where Patsy Cline and My Bloody Valentine happily coexisted.

Alas, as a result of the 1996 Telecommunications Act and its easing of ownership limits, deeper, national pockets overtook Rev 105. It was replaced overnight with something that played Green Day and The Offspring, as if we wouldn't notice.

Attempting to get to the root of the radio's decline, critics have long pointed to bigger-picture problems in the industry as the source of the "suck." Fredric Dannen's 1990 industry tell-all *Hit Men* exposed the system of independent promoters, best known as "indies," and the stranglehold they have on radio airplay.

The independent promoter was originally a schmooze paid by record labels to wine-and-dine station managers into airing songs by the label's acts. Money may have changed hands but such indiscretion was infrequent; usually the label coerced the station with concert tickets and other on-air giveaways but little else. In the late 1980s and early '90s, however, the indies began to develop exclusive relationships with stations, and "payola" as we know it today was born.

The rationale for the change was simple—under federal regulations, a station could not accept money for airplay without disclosing it, but a third-party middleman could skirt these laws. The indie paid a yearly fee, often in the hundreds of thousands, to the station to be its indie. The indie then acted as a gatekeeper, collecting money from record labels in exchange for a "suggestion" to the station manager, a de facto "add" to that week's playlist.

To avoid the appearance of impropriety, stations often filed this revenue stream under off-air station promotion, claiming to use the money for concerts, vans, t-shirts and television commercials, when it in fact went directly to the station's owners.

Payola was tolerated because it generally aided all parties involved: the labels got airplay, and the stations got rich.

With this system intact, there was little reason for restraint; our glorious capitalism dictated that each action

required its own carrot. Separate fees were often paid for the number of times a station played a song in certain time period, or "spin maintenance."

The stations also coaxed bands into playing at venues owned by the station, or at the station's exclusive concerts, by threatening to decrease that band's spins. Both of these methods appear to have been championed by the Clear Channel conglomerate, as highlighted by the rather hilarious account of the facts in *Nobody*

In Particular Presents, Inc. v. Clear Channel, a District Court case involving the Denver market.

An excellent series of articles by Eric Boehlert, for Salon.com in 2001, brought the radio's payola problems back to the fore. Like others, Boehlert tied payola to the absence of local and

smaller acts, whose labels could not afford the steep fees required by the indies. Now he has a chance to be proven right.

As the new year unfolds, the music industry is publicly celebrating the downfall of a payola, whilst claiming it never existed. Clear Channel severed ties with independent promoters in late 2003, and other giants such as Infinity are in the process of doing the same in the new year.

The man on our shoulders at the end of this fight appears to be Eliot Spitzer, the high-profile New York Attorney General whose reputation as a one-man crusader against corporate fraud has scared labels and stations into submission. Everyone is happy, especially the labels, whose money will seemingly stay in their coffers.

But is this the end of payola? As Boehlert notes, independent promoters have been resilient, evading government intervention in the past. Furthermore, without enforcement of federal radio regulations, there is little to prevent the labels paying stations directly. Like gambling, drugs, and sex, if there are two parties wishing to contract, there is not a lot the government can do to stop it.

The larger question remains whether the fall of payola might result in a more diverse commercial radio. Don't hold your breath.

Without advocacy for the big guy and little guy alike, the radiowaves are left in the control of station managers and owners. That's like leaving a chain-restaurant manager to develop his own high-quality menu.

But there are other places to eat. The reform of commercial radio was spurred not just by record-label pressure or Eliot Spitzer, but by increased competition from satellite and Internet radio, and the use of the iPod and similar devices in both cars and homes.

My guess is that the radio industry is too far behind and too set in its ways to pull out of its nosedive. I'm betting against a radio revolution, until I hear otherwise.

GO WITH THE FLOW

U	L	N	A		A	R	D	E	N		A	G	R	A
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O	R	B	S				A	V	E			I	C	E
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FEATURES

No, You're a Logical Fallacy

Over winter break, I spent a few days in Mexico celebrating life and the start of another wonderful new year. One night, after a few tequila-based beverages and some fabulous Mexican beer, someone started a discussion about why people deal drugs.

Well into the conversation, I told my adversary in this particular argument that the hypothetical situation he was proposing was a logical fallacy. He was not a law student, and acted as any normal person would: he paused briefly, blinked a lot, and then continued on with his argument.

At that moment, I realized that I was no longer the same person I was six months ago. I had turned into someone who could spout phrases like "logical fallacy," even in a foreign country under the influence of tequila. I was officially a law student.

Over the course of break, I started to notice the many ways that I changed over the course of only one semester of law school. When watching an episode of *Desperate Housewives*, I started to point out the various issues of tort and criminal liability, until I realized that I was the only law student in the room. Shortly after pointing out the conspiracy

of silences within the show, I noticed that my fellow viewers' eyes had glazed over beyond the normal television-watching standard. I quickly stopped saying the word "liability" in normal social situations.

A few days later, when I had a problem with my cell phone, I took it back to my service provider. I tried to convince them to give me a new phone, after mentioning both the implied warrant of manufacturability and some basic tenets of products liability. I believe it was the first time I caused a customer service representative to look quite so perplexed, to the point of voluntarily bringing out his manager. Prior to law school, I would have solved a cell phone problem by smiling a lot; now, I bring up terminology that has no real meaning to anyone without legal training. I'm fairly certain that I was more effective prior to law school.

While home over break, I also mentioned to a friend's younger sibling that all contracts he made before he turned

eighteen were voidable. I may have also mentioned some of the possible ways he could use this rule to his advantage. After viewing a movie at a local theater, he went to the store manager and said that he made a poor decision in entering into a contract with the theater. Although he did get his six dollars and fifty cents back, he is apparently no longer allowed into the theater.

Once I heard about my friend's sibling being banned from movies for life, I started to think that I should get a t-shirt made saying, "Law Student: Not Capable of Normal Social Conduct."

After a semester of law school, we should all have to wear a caution sticker, explaining the danger of interacting with us to the outside world. Perhaps law students are actually a product which necessitates a warning.

After only one semester of law school, we're not quite capable of giving accurate legal advice. However, we see legal issues everywhere; therefore, we're stuck in a paradox of knowing too much

to react to situations as normal people would, and not enough to act as proficient lawyers. In addition, our attention to all things legal is simply boring to non-law school students (and often, sadly, to law students as well).

What's the best way to interact in society once again? Should we ignore our newfound instinct to analyze the legal aspects of any situation, or should we give in to the curse of the law student, allowing ourselves to become alienated from the rest of society? Is there a middle ground?

There's always the option of only spending time with other law students, since they'll understand what we're talking about when we mention the Parol Evidence Rule. However, we'll also risk going crazy if we never have a break from law school.

Perhaps the best option would be to give everyone around us a buzzer, much like the ones in board games from our childhoods, to press anytime we start talking like a law student. If we hear an incredibly obnoxious buzzing noise every time we start talking like a law student, perhaps we'll learn when it's inappropriate to quote Cardozo or Learned Hand by the time we're 3Ls.



KAREN MORGAN
Alice in 1L Land

mined by a prosecutor's office) may not always be stated.

Also on December 13, the Supreme Court rendered a decision in *Florida v. Nixon*, 03-931, reversing and remanding the decision by the Florida Supreme Court to grant a new trial to a confessed murderer and kidnapper because of the ineffective assistance of his counsel. Prosecutors for Florida, a death penalty state, sought capital punishment after refusing to agree to life without the possibility of parole or a lesser sentence for the defendant.

Nixon's public defender advised him of the prosecutorial position and suggested numerous times that the defense should simply strive to avoid a death sentence, even by admitting the crimes to a jury, since a guilty verdict would almost certainly be reached. Rather than strenuously seeking to help his own cause, Nixon maintained absolute silence and never approved or disapproved of his counsel's suggestions.

At trial, Nixon's counsel conceded guilt during the opening statement in order to possibly preserve his client's credibility for the sentencing stage. The public defender fully engaged in ordinary defense procedures, such as cross-examining witnesses and debating jury instructions, while presenting considerable evidence suggesting that Nixon was not the ideal candidate for a death sentence. Despite this possible mitigating evidence, Nixon was convicted and sentenced to death.

The Florida Supreme Court ordered a new trial because it said that the admittance of guilt by Nixon's lawyer without his client's express approval or disapproval constituted *per se* prejudicial ineffective assistance of counsel under *United States v. Cronin*, 466 U.S. 648 (1984).

A unanimous U.S. Supreme Court,

once again absent Chief Justice Rehnquist's vote, disagreed. Justice Ginsburg stated that the Florida court erroneously equated the concession of guilt by Nixon's lawyer to a guilty plea. This assumption was incorrect because after the concession of guilt during the defense opening statement, the prosecutor's office still had to put forth a case to the jury and prove all elements of the crimes beyond a reasonable doubt. Furthermore, Nixon's lawyer was still allowed to cross-examine all witnesses, put forth defense evidence (largely consisting of mitigating factors) at trial, and preserve Nixon's right to an appeal.

Therefore, the concession of guilt at trial was not equal to a guilty plea and thus the *Cronic* standard of automatic prejudicial ineffective assistance of counsel was improperly used.

Rather, the Florida court should have adopted the classic black letter standard set forth in *Strickland v. Washington*, 466 U.S. 668 (1984), of whether the counsel's performance fell below an objective standard of reasonable represen-

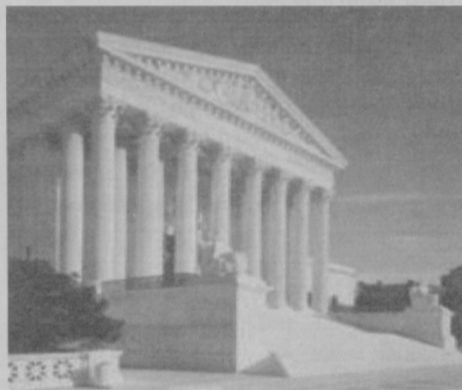
tation. Under the *Strickland* standard, the actions of Nixon's lawyer to focus on sentencing were indeed reasonable.

In a case stemming from the Eighth Circuit, the Supreme Court issued a 5-4 ruling (with the conservative and liberal-leaning justices aligned on their respective sides) permitting the deportation of a foreigner notwithstanding the lack of consent by the foreigner's home country. *Jama v. Immigration and Customs Enforcement*, 03-674 (2005).

The protected refugee status of the petitioner was revoked because of a criminal conviction. During removal proceedings, an immigration judge ordered that the petitioner be deported to Somalia, the petitioner's country of birth, pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1231(b)(2)(E)(iv).

In response to this order, a *habeas* petition was filed on grounds that Somalia had not granted advance consent of this order and actually could not do so because of the lack of a functioning government. The Court, per Justice Scalia, noted that Congress failed to clearly articulate its precise view in the legislation.

The Court thus interpreted clause (iv) of subparagraph (E) largely based on inferences in other clauses of the subparagraph, according to "the grammatical 'rule of the last antecedent'" as set forth in *Barnhart v. Thomas*, 540 U.S. 20, 26 (2003). I guess my parents were right; grammar does make a difference.



DAVID MICHAEL MORFIN
Supreme Court Watch



FEATURES

The Empire Strikes Back

Over the Christmas break, I flew out to California to visit a couple of my friends from college. While there, one of them complained that her computer wasn't working the way it was supposed to. She then batted her eye-lashes coyly at me, and asked me in her best damsel-in-distress voice if I could fix her computer. Unfortunately for her, I learned long ago that no matter how grateful they seem, women won't date a computer geek until *after* he makes his first million. Being three semesters worth of Access Group loans in the red, I remained immune to her blandishments. Un-stymied, she then reminded me that I didn't have any other place to sleep that night – and I quickly fell in line.

My friend's computer was about as infected with malicious code as it is possible to get and still have the computer work. Apparently, she had felt the "Critical Windows Update" notifications that had popped up occasionally in the bottom right-hand corner of her screen were simply there to screw up her computer – it was working perfectly fine and she didn't feel the



IKE HIMOWITZ
The Computer Guy

Having paid homage to the emperor, there is an opportunity to strike back at the Evil Empire, and loosen its strangle hold on the computing world. A few months ago, the Mozilla Project released the first fully debugged version of its free open source web browser known as Firefox. As discussed above, Internet Explorer has become renown for its security failings and backdoors for hackers. Firefox was specifically designed with security in mind – it doesn't support Microsoft's ActiveX controls or Browser Helper Objects, features that were designed to increase IE's functionality but turned into a target for hackers.

Firefox is a pleasure to use. Visually, Firefox looks a lot like IE, and uses the same general menu layout. However, Firefox is far less cluttered, including far

fewer of the icons that no one quite knows how to use. Instead, there are just your standard buttons (forward, back, home, refresh...), a box to enter your web addresses, and a box for instant Google searching. Installing Firefox is easy – the installation file downloaded from the Firefox website (www.firefox.com) is

only 4.8 megabytes, and during the installation process it will offer to import your Favorites, cookies, and stored passwords from IE.

Firefox offers a variety of downloadable "themes" that let you change the look and feel of Firefox by changing the color scheme and icons. Firefox also offers a variety of "extensions" that enhance the browser, such as an Adobe Acrobat reader and a Flash Plug-in. Firefox blocks pop-up windows by default, although you can allow them on particular sites (such as the law school mail website).

One of my favorite features of Firefox is its tabbed browsing. Tabbed browsing allows you to open multiple web sites in the same browser window, instead of having to pop a new window for each site. At the top of the screen there is a tab bar, where each site is listed. This lets you keep up multiple cases simultaneously on Westlaw or Lexis, or browse several newspapers at once. In fact, you can view one tab while waiting for the others to load.

Overall, Firefox is good little program that does exactly what you want it to do, and nothing more. It has been thoroughly tested, and I personally have had no major problems with it. Its

security is significantly better than Microsoft, and its capabilities are generally the same. Overall, I think it's worth trying – especially since its both free and not from Microsoft. Two caveats however: First, it doesn't work with the Windows Update website discussed above. Microsoft requires that you use their browser for that. Second, I had minor problems viewing PDF files on the Eattorney website through Firefox. While the documents uploaded fine, the code the Eattorney uses to launch the Adobe Acrobat Reader doesn't seem to work correctly. I would recommend continuing to use IE for that website until this is fixed. Generally though, Firefox is worth learning how to use.



http://windowsupdate.microsoft.com and downloading all updates labeled critical.

While there, if you haven't already done so, you should also strongly consider downloading the Windows Service Pack 2 (SP2) update. The Windows SP2 update has a bunch of features that makes it worth the trouble of downloading and installing. First, it contains all of the updates and security patches that you may have missed. Second, it provides improved privacy and security settings through a new Windows Security Center and a built-in Windows Firewall. Third, it provides some enhancements to Windows XP's Automatic Updates feature, making the process more seamless and less intrusive. Finally, it provides a pretty good pop-up blocker, which keeps annoying advertisements from popping on your screen when you visit many commercial web pages.

Service Pack 2 does cause a minor glitch though. When you upgrade, it will break your ability to print to the school's PHAROS printers from your laptop. To get printing again, you will need to either set up a new instance of the printer using the newest LaserJet 8100-series driver from HP (which can be downloaded from www.hp.com) or – if you have no idea what that means – you can simply go to the Helpdesk on the 2nd floor to have necessary software installed. To download SP2, simply click on the link from windowsupdate.microsoft.com webpage.

Lookin' Good

Well, Barrister's Ball is coming, and some of us haven't updated our looks in (ahem) quite a while. Unfortunately, DC is one of the costlier markets when it comes to personal grooming. Not all DC salons insanely priced, but most are close. But with that caveat, here's what I know about DC salons:

For Men

OK, since most of this edition is directed to women, I'm putting the guys first. I'm the first to admit that I know *nothing* about men's fashion, haircuts or otherwise. Unfortunately, not a lot has been written about men's grooming in DC publications either. However, I am related to several native Washingtonian males, and they were happy to pass on their observations.

My father has been going to **Pietro's Barbershop** in the DC Hilton at 16th and K Sts., NW since before I was born. They do this schtick where they burn the ends of your hair with a candle after they cut it, which is supposed to achieve a cleaner, more professional look. Apparently this practice hasn't killed anyone yet. Ask for Pietro or Carmello. (202) 628-3706.

My overly stylish brother likes the job done by **PR @ Partners** (info in "Hair") below. He says that the outlet at 4000 Wisconsin Ave., 5 blocks from the Tenleytown Metro, did a good job. There is also a branch four blocks from the law school.

If you'd like day spa services geared towards men, try the **Grooming Lounge** at 1745 L St. NW. According to my cousins, it is supposed to be "the" up-and-coming place for metrosexuals in search of some pampering.

Nails

There is no such thing as a \$7 manicure in DC (although if you find one, please let me know). "Reasonable" ranges from \$10-\$30, without a tip. Personally, my top concern is cleanliness, followed closely by how long the polish lasts. However, manicures are usually a matter of opinion, so whether you agree with me or not, here's the short list of where to get a manicure:

L.A. Day Spa, right across from the Bethesda Metro, is inexpensive and clean. I especially like that they give regular clients their own "kit" of nail implements, so you don't need to obsess about whether they cleaned up enough after the last client. Although manicures and pedicures are very reasonably priced, their waxing and massage services are only comparable to other, larger spas. For manicures, ask for Kim or Mary. (301) 941-8118.

Farther afield, **Tweety's Nails** in Rockville, MD is one of the best places in town (or out) for fake nails. Ask for Tweety herself, as the rest of the staff turns over pretty frequently. One thing *everyone* needing personal grooming services should take note of – Tweety's is in a "mall" of individual practitioners – barbers, stylists, makeup artists, colorists, etc. Prices in this mall tend to be lower for services that are as good, if not better than, a salon, the downside being that scheduling is done on an individual basis, so that multiple services can be difficult to cobble together at the last minute. (301) 230-1237.

Star Nails, on the lower level if the Watergate Mall, wins top marks for convenience, but mediocre marks for cleanliness. They have quoted a "sale" price of \$10/manicure for the entire time I have been at the law school. (202) 333-6993.

Hair

I remember when **PR @ Partners** had just a couple of stores – now they've reached chain status. I personally have had hit-or-miss experiences with their middlingly expensive hair cuts, but they have consistently been rated tops by both the Washingtonian and the Washington Post. There's one a few blocks from the law school on K St. www.atpartners.com.

My mother recommends a cut at **Aqua** on Wisconsin Ave. in Georgetown. They have historically been highly rated by local surveys. (202) 337-3477.

I personally get my hair cut by Lior at **Zin** in Bethesda. His brother (shop owner) Uri also has a good reputation. Did I mention Lior's prices are outrageous? Consider yourself warned. He's also never available, so he must be doing something right. The salon is three blocks from the Bethesda Metro station. (301) 654-2229.

The idea of my giving advice on African-American hair ranges from laughable to insulting. However, I have heard from people who should know that **Invogue** in Tenleytown reliably gives a good cut

– they cater to a lot of the on-air TV personalities in the area. (202) 362-9506.

In general, check out the Washingtonian's website at Washingtonian.com. A comprehensive article, available online, lists the 50 best salons/stylists in DC, including the ones I list here.

Spas

A day spa's prices will always be higher than a salon's, even for services that are ordered a-la-carte. However, if you landed that big firm job and want to schedule everything at the same time to avoid the headache of running around, a day spa is the way to go.

Elizabeth Arden Red Door Salon in Friendship Heights and Pentagon Row are the standbys for ladies of a certain age who are looking for no hassle. I find them pretentious, but I suppose that's their goal. www.reddoorsalons.com.

Celadon Spa is also outrageously priced, but tends to attract a trendier crowd. Which is probably why I have *no* experience with this universally highly-rated spot. www.celadonspa.com.

A note on tips

In DC, it is customary to tip a stylist or manicurist 20% of the cost of the service, although I have been told that owners can be tipped less. If more than one person works on you, e.g. one washes and another cuts your hair, you can either split the tip according to the time each person spent, or give 20% to the person who spent the most time, and give a few bucks extra to the person who helped them. It's a bad idea to assume the stylist or the receptionist will distribute tips for you, unless the salon has a posted policy to the contrary. Some, but not all salons will let you add a tip to a credit card charge.



ELIZABETH AUSTERN
Washington Native

FEATURES

All I'm Askin' Is For A Little Respect

There are a lot of nice things about going home for the holidays. You get to see your family and friends, eat home cooked meals and have everyone in church tell you how stunning and skinny you look. However, there is the inevitable, unavoidable question dreaded by single [women] everywhere that threatens to sour every family function: "so, are you seeing anyone special?"

Usually, I'm not phased by this question; I have some potential someone on the horizon or some unspecial person that I can mention and quickly change the subject. This year, however, I was truly at a loss. So I just told everyone that I was going to be single forever to which they uncomfortably replied "well, if that makes you happy..." (ha ha! my evil plan to thwart their prying worked) and then we turned to far cheerier subjects like politics, the Boston race riots of the seventies and the decline of the youth population in the Catholic Church.

Unfortunately, when I arrived back at school, it was almost as if I had never left the dinner table. Everywhere I went, it seemed people were taking an active interest in my dating life. And not just my dating life, but my sex life (because, apparently, this is a sex column). To make matters worse, this semester was shaping up to be pretty boring. I'm already inundated with extracurricular work, my class attendance record is already poor, and for the first time in a while, I just don't like anyone. Except Vince Vaughn. And Julian McMahon.

But they're not likely to show up at the Law School anytime soon. Okay, I'm lying. I haven't really liked anyone in eons, but, as I'm used to juggling six crushes at

once, and as I have this column to write, I pretended to like some people along the way to create enough drama to keep it interesting for y'all and to torment my friends... which I'm sure they appreciated.

This is the part where I get all teary eyed and sob that boo hoo hoo it's so hard to be single, and that I just want a boyfriend already. Or not. It's funny, I ironically came to the conclusion that I was happy with my marital status at my friend Michelle's wedding. Michelle married her high school sweetheart, and the wedding was a bit of a high school reunion. Everyone there, it seemed, was married.

... to the person they were dating in high school or to someone they met who lived a few blocks away from us growing up.

In short, they were townies. Did this make them bad people? Of course not. But their lives were so completely different from mine and different from anything I would ever want. I'm not the same person I was when I graduated high school (thankfully), and if I never left Salem or Boston, I don't know how much I would have grown or changed.

The thing that so many people are willing to disregard about being single is that it is a choice. There are people I could have dated over the past couple of years. Perhaps they would have ended up becoming my boyfriends, perhaps not. But, for whatever reason, I did not want to

settle. I couldn't compromise what I wanted because someone else tells me it's what I "really" want or what I need or what I should do.

And yes, in many ways, the easier choice is to have a boyfriend. When you have a boyfriend, there's no question of how you're spending (at least part) of your weekend. You always have someone to call. You have someone to cuddle with in front of the fire on these freezing, snowy days. And there's safety in monogamy.

But it's never any fun to be in a relationship when you're always feeling guilty about him liking you more than you like him. Or when the two of you just want different things and there's just no easy way out. Suddenly being single seems a lot more simple.

But, it's not always the simple choice. When you're single you are, in many ways, suspect. You're the potential boyfriend stealer. You're the desperate stalker. You're the frigid recluse. Or, of course, you're the party girl.

And when you chose to go home with a boy it's a. assumed you're going to sleep with him and b. assumed you're a whore. Well, c. neither of those statements are necessarily true, but they will almost certainly be said by somebody (by the boy, by someone who saw the two of you leave together and who doesn't like you too much, by his new girlfriend 10 months later). And, of course there's the

double standard to contend with: after all, while you're dealing with this smear on your good name, the boy got lucky and his rep remains untarnished or improved.

The worst part about the above scenario is not necessarily the way others judge you but the way you judge yourself. Many women can play Samantha Jones at Bar Review, but how many of them can feel as okay with themselves the next morning? I haven't met very many.

I guess it all comes down to respect. Sure it's flattering to be a beautiful baby who's ready to party (especially if someone as hot as T. thinks so) but not at the expense of your own self respect or the respect others have for you. And in order to earn respect, you have to support your own choices - whatever they may be.

You see, my digression had a point. Those who treat single as a punishment are miserable, whiny and, well, pathetic. Those who recognize it for the choice it is, enjoy it for all the fun and self indulgence and did I mention fun? that it can be. So, am I seeing anyone special, you ask? Nope. And as for the other comments... we'll see, won't we?

Sarah is currently accepting applications to be her date for Barrister's. Applicants should be at least 21 years of age, should like to dance, and should drink their coffee black. Applications should comply with The Bluebook 17th Edition and should answer the following: Why I took this obvious joke seriously. Responses can be sent to notabene@law.gwu.edu. Sarah's former crushes (all 125 of them) are encouraged to apply.



SARAH HENSLEY
Sexless In The City

WE NEED YOUR HELP!!!

The faculty/student Tenure and Promotions Committee is seeking student feedback on the professors up for tenure and promotions review during the current academic year:

Joan Meier
Anne Olesen
Jonathan Molot
Dalia Tsuk

Please take a moment to let the committee know about your experiences with these professors. Comments will be compiled and presented to the entire law school faculty.

SEND AN EMAIL TO tschampers@law.gwu.edu WITH ANY FEEDBACK YOU MIGHT HAVE.

In your email, please include:

- * Your name
- * Your year in law school
- * What class/experience you had with the professor
- * Any other information you think would be helpful to the committee

All emails must be received by Monday, January 31.

Thank you!

Student Representatives

Tracy Schampers
James Morgan

Jennifer Best
Arlene Duffy

Jennifer Santos
Joseph Johnson

FEATURES

Will Work for Money

Ah, the first semester's finally over. All that worrying about grades, all that studying for finals, all that waking up in the morning, is over. Now that we've arrived in the second semester we have the boundless joy of worrying about grades, studying for finals, waking up in the morning, and, oh yes, finding a job.

Now don't get me wrong; for most 1Ls, December 16th was a great day. But although it marked the end of the first semester, it also marked the beginning of the long, arduous process of forgetting everything about Torts.

I'm kidding, of course. Forgetting about Torts was neither long nor arduous. In fact, I had forgotten everything about Torts by the time I walked into the final.

Still, it's now time for us to start thinking about finding "gainful" employment, which, if the first semester was any indication, will consist of sitting in a large room, answering random questions about what a judge thought, and then writing a test about what the judge said. I'm not quite sure how law firms make money doing that; perhaps it's a spectator sport.

Summer jobs for law students seem to take two approaches: either the job pays you, with the employer taking a loss, in hopes that you'll come back after graduation and pay back their investment tenfold by working like a slave; or the job pays nothing except the satisfaction of a job completed, and thus the law student confuses lawyer joke authors by giving

something back to the community.

As you know, 1Ls are utterly worthless to law firms, and I have the rejection letters to prove it. The only reason a law firm would hire a 1L is the quaint hope that the student might one day grow up to be a competent lawyer. After having taken a semester of classes with our fellow students, I think we all know the odds of that happening. Luckily for us, law firms haven't caught on yet, and so you still have a shot of bilking them out of a massive summer salary before signing on to work at their major competitor next year.

But before you can start wasting their money, you need to get hired, and that means you'll have to go to an interview. Now, remember, you're grossly incompetent and they know it. That means you probably won't have to answer any tricky legal questions, since they assume a tricky question will just make you cry. Unfortunately, that also means you'll have to answer ludicrous interview questions.

Experience in the professional world tells me that you can expect three

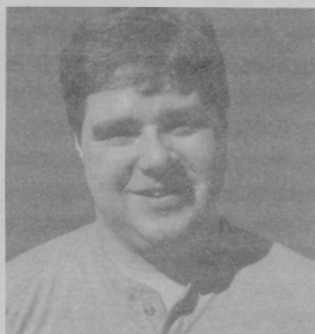
major categories of questions: puff questions, trick questions and brain teasers. The puff questions are as easy as the title implies, "Why did you go to law school?"

"What made you choose GW?" "Have you ever killed anyone?"

You should be able to hammer these questions out of the park, so just try to avoid answers like, "To make money," "I was amazed I could even get into it," and "No, but for some reason, everyone I interview with ends up dead within a week; I suspect an evil little girl is hunting them from beyond

the grave," no matter how accurate they might be.

Then we get to the harder ones—the trick questions. These all are similar to, "What's your worst quality?" If they ask you that, and you respond with something like, "I tend to fly into homicidal rages when confronted with pomposity," you won't get the job, though you may get state-mandated counseling. Instead, try to find something good about yourself, if there is anything, as if it were a problem. "I don't steal enough from the office," might work well, or maybe,



RICH COWELL
Post Hoc, Ergo Propter Hoc

Registration for Class: A New Crop of Professors at Pop Culture U.

SYRACUSE, New York (AP) -- Syracuse University students taking "Hip-Hop Eshu: Queen B@#\$h 101 -- The Life and Times of Lil' Kim" will have a guest speaker Wednesday -- the multiplatinum recording artist herself.

Kim accepted an invitation to speak to the class, which is an accredited course being taught by English professor Greg Thomas. She'll also meet with faculty and about 100 other invited students during her visit to discuss her role in the hip-hop culture and her experiences as one of its leading female stars.

"I am honored and quite proud that a class is being taught on my sensationalist lyrics, unique style and fashion and leadership role within the hip-hop community," the 29-year-old rapper said in a statement.

There are a lot of things I could say about that news article. First, I have no idea what an "Eshu" is. I'm not sure if I should be embarrassed or glad. Second, someone in the Registrar's office had to actually approve this course. I'm all fine for new and daring courses, but this seems almost too much for even me to take. And finally, I find it strange to have a course about anyone that a) is still alive, b) is still performing their craft, and c) is scarcely known outside of teens and twenty-somethings.

The truth is, I guess I was most surprised to find a course offered with the word b@#\$h in its subject. That's great. Using language to communicate meaning. Aww, the power of the spoken word.

As I thought more about this course, I wondered if this style would work elsewhere. I'd heard about a theology course on *The Sopranos*. I'd heard about some psychology class about *The Lord of the*

Rings. I'd even heard of a class called "Art of Photography for Men's Magazines."

I'm sure they have a long wait list for that one -- what eighteen year-old freshman wouldn't want to learn how to take pictures like Hugh Hefner? I guess it just seems that college just ain't the same as when I went.

I was wondering what would happen if Dean Raven-Hansen got some crazy ideas next year and wanted to add some pop culture to our course catalogue. What would Lil' Kim teach here and would she be willing to have office hours in a cramped office on the 5th floor? My guess is she'd have to bling that thing out with fur rugs and some marble pillars. That is nice....

Criminal Law: How to Beat the Rap

Criminal Law would actually have a rotating professor base. P. Diddy would be the primary lecturer, but he'd have guest lectures by Tommy Lee, Macaulay Culkin, and the Dell Dude. No longer do you need to worry about stuff like motive, intent, or elements of the crime.

It's all about PR in this class, baby... and you can call him Puff; you can call him Diddy; but don't you dare call him Professor Daddy. He does not

like that.

Constitutional Law I: How to Change that Damn Ol' Thing

Star power is out in force for Con Law I. The lessons of professors Karl Rove and California Gov. Arnold Schwarzenegger will be on display as they detail the simplicity of changing the U.S.



ERIC KOESTER

Badgering the Witness

Constitution. I think my favorite would be Arnold calling some of the incoming 1Ls 'girly men.' Professor Arnold -- office hours at the gym.

Constitutional Law II: Freedom of F*#\$%in' Speech

Two sections of this popular class will be offered this semester.

For those that prefer discussion-based classes, our professors from 2 Live Crew with the head professor Luther Campbell (aka Luke Skywalker) are the right people for you.

However, if you prefer a lecture-based class, we recommend you register with Mr. Marilyn Manson for your Con Law II. Language may be objectionable in either class, but who the f*#\$% cares because we've got rights.

Tax Law: How to avoid it like the plague

While this class may not always have large numbers of registrants, we ex-

"Sometimes I'll just get so into my work that I forget to charge for it." Remember, you're trying to fool them into thinking you'd be a good employee. Use the power of lying.

The final category is brain teasers. You don't get them at every interview, but nothing derails a smooth running interview machine like the brick wall of an unanswerable brain teaser. Microsoft is famous for these, but some arrogant lawyers like to drop them on hapless interviewees. Examples include: "You have three boxes, one of which has a prize.

After choosing one, the host, who knows where the prize is, opens one of the other boxes showing that it's empty. You now have the choice of switching boxes, or keeping your original. What should you do?" or "You have a room with three lightbulbs, which are each assigned to one of three switches. Entering the room only once, how can you determine which bulb is attached to which switch?" or "How many piano tuners are there in Chicago?"

There's no real strategy to answering these questions, but try to remember that they wouldn't ask you the question if the answer were obvious.

Of course, if you still flub the interview there's always a non-traditional career. Did you know that there's a creepy black market for breast milk? Neither did I.

pect a much higher turnout this year. Willie Nelson, Leona Helmsley, and Heidi Fleiss are expected to serve as adjuncts for this class. Someone once said that in order to really know the law, you had to think like a criminal. Man, what better way of doing that than this class?

Contracts I & II: I just signed a contract to win a World Series

This year, we are fortunate to have the man that is known for negotiating for contracts with the best of them. That's right; Mr. George Steinbrenner has taken a leave from teaching (poor) Negotiations and will now show us all the rules of contracts. He'll show us how to guarantee a five-year deal, to write in a no-trade clause, and to hire someone over the age of 70 for your team. This isn't your dad's contracts, kids!

Wills, Trusts, & Estates: At least I have Trimspa

Sometimes the best lessons come from our failures. Professor Anna Nicole Smith didn't do so well on her T&E work when she married the love of her life, that 95 year old billionaire (T&A is another story...). She married him, forged some documents, and then didn't get a red cent. But don't you worry -- now she knows what to do the next time she goes golddigging -- and she's willing to help you and me out.

So if next semester you walk into your classroom and Lil' Kim and P. Diddy are standing behind the lectern, don't you worry: you *are* in the right place. And just watch our rankings go through the roof! Harvard, here we come...

OPINIONS

Last Thursday, standing in front of the Capitol building and witnessing the swearing-in of the 43rd President of the United States, my daughter got a lesson in Civics, American government and manners unmatched by any classroom experience she missed that day.

Hours later, as we sat in our \$60-per-ticket seats to view the Inaugural Parade, she also got a brief lesson from her occasionally pedagogical father on the Republican virtue of privately funding State events. The howls of those decrying the fact that one had to pay to sit during such an event were slightly less ear-splitting than the howls they would have emitted had tax dollars been used to finance that public celebration of our political system. Some people are just incapable of separating the celebration of the event from the celebration of the man. Ah well.

Democracy is a notoriously messy enterprise. Ours, the longest-running iteration of it in human history – as far as we know – was the progeny of an eight-year Revolutionary War. The 200 plus years of vicious, though unarmed, partisanship that erupted in the campaign of 1800 has very seldom let up and there is scant reason to hope that it will any time soon.

That is, in part, a shame. Not because the ethic ought to be that those whose candidate loses should adopt wholesale the ideology of the victor. They probably should not, and of more consequence, cannot. No, the necessary pressure-release valve that keeps our political society from exploding is the all-important right to dissent. It is perhaps the one indispensable feature that keeps the slightly less volatile among us from

being incited to violence by the truly incendiary.

The shame is that rank partisanship compels some of the defeated to adopt extremist positions, rhetoric and behaviors that impede progress on some truly important issues. Often, they hurl outrageous invective and seem to inveigh against compromise positions to which they could reasonably give their assent.

Worse, they make more difficult the truly revolutionary undertakings, such as toppling Saddam, which, though fraught with danger, offer the prospect of momentous change for the better. These folks too, however, provided an educational experience for my daughter.

She glimpsed those who likely never participated in team sports. Those who did not learn that, after the game, the competitors shake hands in sportsmanlike fashion. She saw on display an attitude that few would condone in business, private organizations or even in the classroom. She saw the churlishness of those who, ironically, hold themselves out as “open-minded” and “inclusive” as they turned their back on our democratically elected leader. She learned from them the distinction between principled dissent and mere rudeness.

Properly understood, a Presidential Inauguration is much more a celebration of the peaceful transition of power than it is the celebration of the particular office holder. To his universally acknowl-

edged discredit, John Adams did not understand that truth. Instead, as the executive office changed parties for the first time in our history, he boarded his carriage and slunk from the Capital City in – perhaps poetically – the pre-dawn darkness, hours before Thomas Jefferson took the Oath of Office. He was the first, and

last, of our Presidents to behave so poorly. Poor sportsmanship, my daughter learned, has a long, if inglorious, pedigree.

Still, after the celebration of a peaceful transition, the often-bumpy ride that has followed most inaugurations is far preferable to the events that follow the coronations and coups that usher into office the leaders under other systems. Under such systems the concern is not the petty conduct of the ill-behaved; it is, rather, the absence of the freedom to genuinely dissent and the prison or death sentences that follow such public displays of disaffection.

It is with that reality in mind that we should all rejoice not merely at our own peaceful transition, but also at the opportunity Iraqis will have next Sunday to experience the same freedom and emotion that we have been free to experience for much longer. With their toppled dictator in jail, Iraqis are about to experience the joys, frustrations, and, inevitably, poor form that democracy can produce.

Tragically, the path to democracy often involves an armed and violent

struggle to wrest control from those who would, “booted and spurred,” ride their countrymen into despotism. The approaching Iraqi election is among those historic events that have been purchased by the efforts and sacrifices of countless individuals, chiefly from democratic countries. First among these is the sacrifice in blood of those in our and other nations’ armed forces who were willing, for a variety of reasons, to risk their lives in this endeavor.

They were called by an American president or their own nations’ leaders who share the conviction that democratic countries are more peaceful countries. These leaders are convinced that security for their own nations and peace in the troubled Middle East will be achieved when the people in that region exercise self-determination. In Afghanistan, Palestine and next week in Iraq, the voice of the people is being given a hearing. As they gain experience, we may hope that they, too, will express their inevitable disaffections with turned backs instead of car bombs.

In the long course of human events, both our own 55th Inaugural and the approaching election in Iraq are intimations that “something good has begun.” Although, sadly, in his present incarnation, the former Cat Stevens seems less inclined to use his ticket, the melodic strains of his 1970s classic “Peace Train” seem hopefully apropos. Arriving at the final destination will not entail a short or easy trip. But it will be shorter and easier if we work together to get there. It is for just such a common objective that even the most dedicated partisans should get on aboard.

All Aboard

DAVID McALPINE
Right Answer

THE VAN VLECK CONSTITUTIONAL LAW
MOOT COURT COMPETITION FINALS
MARVIN CENTER BETTS THEATER
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 2005

4:00 PM

...

JUDGES:

ROGER WOLLMAN

U.S. COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE EIGHTH CIRCUIT

T. S. ELLIS, III

U.S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA

PEGGY QUINCE

FLORIDA SUPREME COURT

...

COMPETITORS:

REBECCA CARVALHO & MOLLY LECKEY

VS.

CHRISTINA SUAREZ & DAVID ZVENYACH

...

AWARDS WILL BE PRESENTED TO STUDENTS FOR OUTSTANDING PERFORMANCES
IN THE GILES RICH INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY AND VAN VLECK CONSTITUTIONAL LAW MOOT COURT
COMPETITIONS

RECEPTION WILL FOLLOW IN MARVIN CENTER CONTINENTAL BALLROOM

...

ALL STUDENTS ARE INVITED AND ENCOURAGED TO ATTEND



OPINIONS

Divine Terror

BY MARCUS EHRLANDER
Opinions Editor

In past issues I have written about my opposition to the Bush administration's push for "neutrality" toward government funding of religion, arguing that neutrality and religion were never meant for each other.

In promoting his faith-based initiatives, creating faith-based jails, putting tax dollars toward renovating churches, and attempting, though vainly, to force states to subsidize the training of clergy, Bush and his allies have repeatedly suggested that the time has come to usher out the age of church-state separation, and replace it with a new era of government neutrality toward funding religion.

If only it were an exaggeration. Dissenting in a 1985 school-prayer case, Chief Justice Rehnquist opined that, "[t]he 'wall of separation between church and State' is a metaphor based on bad history, a metaphor which has proved useless as a guide to judging. It should be frankly and explicitly abandoned."

Justice Scalia takes the position further. "There is something wrong with the principle of neutrality," Scalia warned in a recent speech. The right stance, he says, "is not neutrality between religiousness and non-religiousness; it is between denominations of religion."

Now, disregarding the fact that the Constitution prohibits an "establishment of religion" – not an "establishment of a religion" nor "a favorite religion" nor "a denomination of a religion," as these constitutional constructionists seem to believe – I have said, fine.

Neutrality is something religion has never seen in America, and something it is not likely to much appreciate; but if neutrality is what America really wants for religion, then neutrality it should get.

But before neutrality in tax funding, must come neutrality in public critique. And if critics really started showing religious convictions the same kind of neutrality they show all other government action, my belief is that the neutrality doctrine won't last long.

That is because if conservatives do not shelve the idea themselves, the doctrine will serve to destroy religious conviction in America, until it is something like the long-neutral position toward religion currently seen in Western Europe.

Take the recent tsunami tragedy in Southeast Asia. Has our response really been neutral toward religion?

A natural response to the tsunami would have been to wonder what kind of god would inflict this kind of calamity on so many diverse people. Of course, this raises the question of whether God has anything to do with geological events in the first place, a question offering little consensus.

The traditional response to that question is: "I'm not a theologian, so I don't know." Yet, with polls showing that some 84% of Americans believe in divine miracles, it would seem that even if God did not cause the disaster Himself, the god that most people believe in certainly could have prevented it.

In his response to the tsunami, Wil-

liam Safire thought it was time for a biblical lesson. Safire used the Book of Job to teach that simply because God decides to kill certain people does not indicate that He is in any way angry with them.

Job, for those unfamiliar with the Biblical God, is a book of the Old Testament in which God and the Devil make a bet. Wishing to show Satan that men serve Him out of more than mere self-interest, God turns His righteous servant Job over to Satan for every imaginable torture. After Satan takes Job's possessions, his health, and his children's lives, God wins the bet.

Now, to me the lesson of Job was always that the Biblical God is a tyrant. In fact, I see the book of Job as strong

support for my belief that if the Bible indeed was written by a god, it must have been written as a test, to determine which among us would stand up to this ter-

rrible depiction of our creator, with the moral courage to declare it libel.

Safire's interpretation, however, is certainly relevant. In the wake of the Christmas Tsunami, many in the region reportedly looked for anyone to blame for God's violent outburst. According to a fascinating January 12th article by Amy Waldman in the New York Times, Buddhists were blaming Muslims, Muslims were blaming Hindus, each blamed Christian tourists, and many were blaming themselves, for possible offenses as diverse as petty blasphemies to excessive tolerance for other religions.

Few, it appears, were comforted by Safire's notion that it could all just have been a divine bet between God and the Devil.

Yet, I hardly blame Safire for trying. The attempt to reconcile horrific disasters with a divine plan has led people the world over to point the finger at the victims, just as Jerry Falwell blamed 9/11 on feminists and gays, amongst other Americans. Safire's call that we not judge the victims is certainly noble, if far-fetched in its approach.

The problem with this particular tragedy is that there simply is no reconciliation. When over 200,000 people die in 11 different countries on multiple continents, there can be no helpful message that we can take from any god.

Rather than providing answers, religions create as God a divine terrorist, who wreaks havoc seemingly randomly, and leaves no note of explanation. The religious, then, simply make a lesson up, dismissing out of hand all the other religious explanations, but never looking seriously at the gaps of religion itself.

Indeed, our predominantly Christian nation may wish to ask itself whether there is any escaping the biblical stance that the overwhelming majority of those non-Christian dead will be spending eternity in flaming hell-fire.

Mark Twain once said, "The easy confidence with which I know another man's religion is folly teaches me to suspect that my own is also." But then, that would be true neutrality, something religion would never stand.

Board Editorial
Getting Over It

Yes, believe it or not, there is more to life than grades.

Though most of the upperclassman missed it, the sickly pallor that overshadowed many a face of the first year class last Friday could only mean one thing: grades were out. Yes, finally from on high in their offices in the E building and Stuart hall the gods had spoken and determined who was fit for the practice of law. Or, in reality, some professors graded an arbitrary test that measured an arbitrary performance of an arbitrary student on one day of that student's scholastic career.

For what we've learned over the past three years is that, sadly, there is no correlation between the amount we study and the grades we get. Ditto for how well we feel we know the material. Sure, there are some classes we naturally excel at, and maybe we've learned to pad our transcript with those, or maybe, instead, we chose to challenge ourselves – taking professors whose exams we heard were impossible simply because we also heard they were amazing teachers.

We recognize that grades matter. We would be lying if we said otherwise. Connections also matter. And, let's face it, they usually matter more than grades. But we digress.

Grades matter for your first job. Especially if you have your heart set on working for a big firm. Big firms are like little factories run by droids. The hiring droids like to hire droids that look like all the other droids that already work at the legal factory (from the same schools, with the same GPA). Other jobs are also selective, and when you lack experience, all they have to go on is that little number on your transcript which serves as a substitute for some other measure of legal talent.

That said, once you secure your first job, you secure experience. In your subsequent jobs, and there will be subsequent

jobs, you will be judged not on your GPA but on how well you have performed in the past. Those who easily aced Evidence but who have no public speaking skills, for example, will have a difficult time prosecuting cases in the big city. And the girl who got an A+ on her multiple choice Torts exam but whose research and writing skills are atrocious? Yeah, check back with her in five years, she won't be quite so smug.

In the competitive little bubble also known as the George Washington University Law School, it has become too easy to get caught up in grades and jobs and who's doing better than whom. It's easier to judge each other by tests and numbers (and yes, it's easy to figure out who's the "smartest" once journal selection time rolls around) and stupid comments made in class than to really get to know each other.

Our lives here are driven by competition and stress, and, more likely than not, they will be when we graduate as well. But if we spend all our time obsessing over our grades, which, again, let's face it, are never quite good enough for us, we will miss out on so many of the other opportunities the Law School provides. There are the skill boards and student organizations, like the International Law Society, that allow us to explore the areas of law about which we feel passionate. There are the professors who educate and entertain us, who challenge us and who provide us with the foundations that will make us (hopefully) great lawyers some day. And there are our classmates, some who drive us crazy, and some who are the only reason we are sane.

In the end, it is our daily experiences at the Law School and not our performance on one test on one day that will shape us as lawyers. And sometimes someone's just got to tell you that.

Nota Bene

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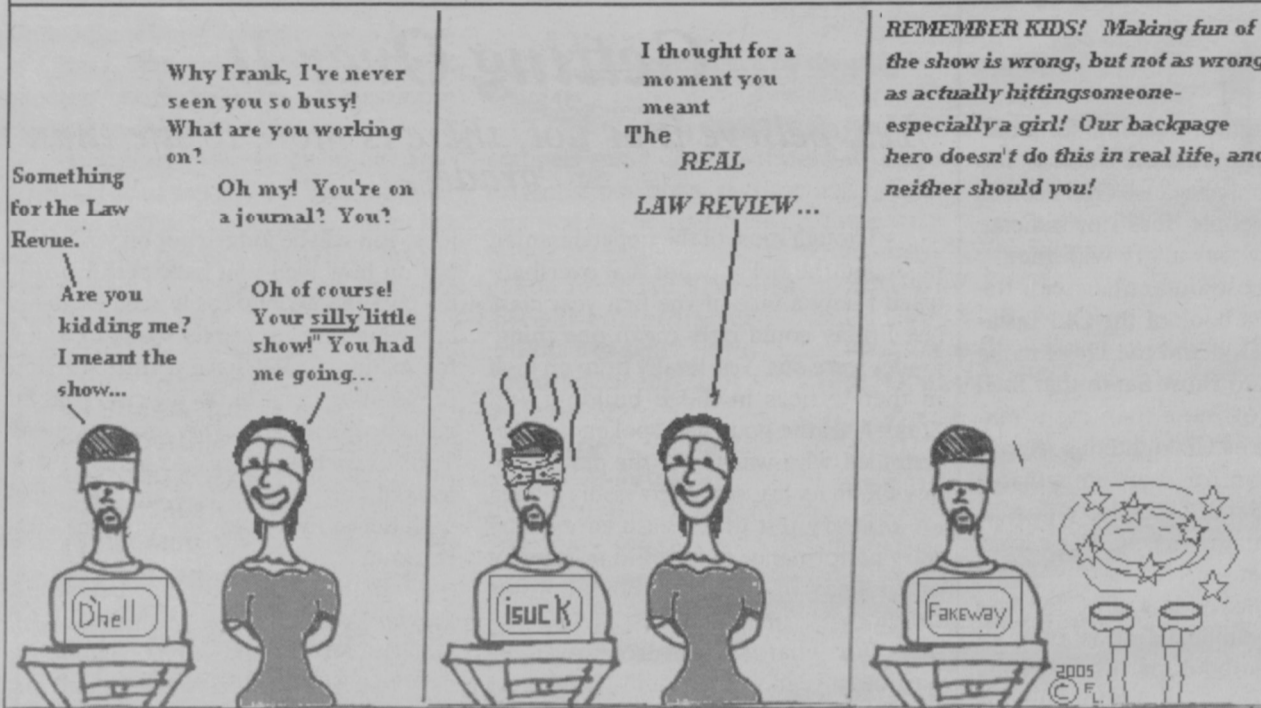
Nota Bene is published bi-weekly by the students of The George Washington University Law School. Its office is located in the basement at 2008 G Street, NW, Washington D.C. 20052. (202) 676-3879.

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ODDS AND ENDS

The Soft Lounge by Frank Lattuca



Horoscopes

Aquarius

(Jan. 20—Feb. 18)

The Records office just wants you to know that there is no such thing as a "5L", and you should stop using this type of unauthorized terminology.

Pisces

(Feb. 19—March 20)

Despite your past persuasion, you will suddenly be pro-Life: Blind to its attraction before, you'll now understand why so many people prefer it over Monopoly, Clue, and Chutes and Ladders.

Aries

(March 21—April 19)

You are disappointed to find out that this year's Commencement Speaker is actually going to go on for "60 Minutes."

Taurus

(April. 20—May 20)

Whatever dress you were thinking of for the Barrister's Ball-don't. Libra, Cancer, and Aries are going to, like, totally wear the same thing!

Gemini

(May 21—June 21)

Despite your past persuasion, you will suddenly be pro-choice: Thirsty Thursday's should have both Bud and Miller Light!

Cancer

(June 22—July 22)

You will learn a month too late that "making an outline" does not involve tracing the edges of your case book and notes onto a separate piece of paper.

Leo

(July 23—Aug. 22)

To your disappointment, you will find at least one thing wrong with the title of the class "Drugs and the Law."

Virgo

(Aug. 23—Sept. 22)

Your "Inauguration For The First Day of Your Second Semester" really annoyed most of the students-especially the way you closed everything down.

Libra

(Sept. 23—Oct. 23)

Remember, as bad as your first semester went-It will never, ever be as bad as the movie "Elektra."

Scorpio

(Oct. 24—Nov. 21)

After the third time it's broken down this year you will decide that "Dude, I don't need a Dell."

Sagittarius

(Nov. 22—Dec. 21)

Hey Party Boy, take the hint: Your BAC should never be greater than your GPA, no matter how you look at it...

Capricorn

(Dec. 22—Jan. 19)

You will buy tickets to the Law Revue show for you and your friends. Sadly, for the show, you don't have many friends...

Crossword 101

By Ed Canty

"Go With The Flow"

ACROSS

- 1 Bonesetter's concern
- 5 Elizabeth _____
- 10 Taj Mahal site
- 14 Crucifix
- 15 Baldwin, for one
- 16 Gloomy
- 17 Complement each other
- 19 Part of a collection
- 20 Supplement with difficulty
- 21 Fires
- 22 Trap & open follower
- 23 Quilting get togethers
- 24 Fastening
- 26 Broadway backers
- 29 Plaintiff
- 30 Big Blue
- 33 Beeps
- 34 Lincoln's birthplace
- 35 __ Lilly, drug company
- 36 Spheres
- 37 Blvd. relative
- 38 Frosts
- 39 Madam:Fr.
- 40 Perspiration outlets
- 42 Thou __ protest too much
- 43 Coll. ent. exam
- 44 Imitated
- 45 Believes
- 46 Court orders
- 48 Undergarments
- 49 Amphetamine
- 51 Slender
- 52 Devoured
- 55 On the sheltered side
- 56 Defend
- 59 Camera attachment
- 60 Lewis Carrol's heroine
- 61 Press
- 62 Life of _____
- 63 Fringe benefits
- 64 Double agent

DOWN

- 1 Prod
- 2 Gape
- 3 Jot down comments

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14				15					16			
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59					60					61		
62					63					64		

- 4 Fuss
- 5 Peaks
- 6 Religious ceremonies
- 7 Dashes in Morse code
- 8 Vane initials
- 9 Neither's partner
- 10 Pedro's farewell
- 11 Lose composure
- 12 One who feels regret
- 13 Limbs
- 18 Celts
- 22 Mend sox
- 23 Stakes
- 24 Raises a number to the third power
- 25 Garland
- 26 Particles
- 27 __ Jean Baker a.k.a. Marilyn Monroe
- 28 Negotiators
- 29 Used a piggy bank
- 31 Holy
- 32 Fogs
- 34 Concerns
- 38 Promises to pay
- 40 Compensated
- 41 Select
- 42 Broadway offering
- 45 Clans
- 47 Della __, singer
- 48 Precedes party or grant
- 49 Bargain event
- 50 Type of bargain
- 51 Mix
- 52 Hairstyle
- 53 Saw, e.g.
- 54 Sea eagle
- 56 Trendy store
- 57 Barcelona cheer
- 58 Newscaster Russert

Quotable Quote

"Let us be thankful for the fools. But for them the rest of us could not succeed."

... Mark Twain

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