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Law Journal plays politics

by Prashina Gagoomal, 1L
Law Weekly

Last Wednesday, one critical question was asked throughout Hart Auditorium: "Why are we in business of regulating politics?" Posed by NYU Law Professor Samuel Issacharoff, the inquiry guided the symposium on "The Role of Law in Advancing Democracy." The event's title, however, is a bit misleading. The two illustrious panels participating in the *Georgetown Law Journal's* symposium generally embraced a contrary notion: the idea that law, as it stands, is frustrating access to democracy. Throughout the three and a half hour event, the first of its kind hosted by the *Journal* in four years, the panelists discussed two highly complex, technical issues: the regulation of non-profits in political campaigns and congressional redistricting.

Moderated by Law Center alumnus Donald Tobin, the first panel focused on campaign finance laws and their relationship to non-profits. Tobin noted that the number of non-profits involved in

See SYMPOSIUM, page 4

SBA welcomes newly-elected members

by Jennifer Gaspar, 1L
Law Weekly

19 new delegates were elected to the Student Bar Association last week to represent all five first-year sections as well as LL.M. and transfer students. The elections came following a slight delay of earlier plans to hold them at the beginning of the month.

The newly elected delegates include: Section 1: Caleb Griffin, David Yi Wang, Kristen Henderson; Section 2: Miguel Harvey, Kathryn Pittman, Leon Skornicki; Section 3: Brian Dugdale, Sparsh Khandeshi, Anya Prince, Section 4: Sherli Yeroushalmi, Matt Brown, Matthew James; Section 7: Philippe Danielides, Roy Cho, Nicky McMillan; LL.M.: Juan P. Moreno, Rosa Maria Ertze, Sixto Sonzini-Astudillo; Transfer Students: Brandon Kraft.

Voting was conducted online from 12:01 a.m. on Wednesday, October 18 until 11:59 pm on Thursday, October 19. SBA Elections Committee co-chair Jimmy Dubois said that 580 ballots were cast out of 1,327 eligible voters, an overall turnout of approximately 44 percent.

Instructions on how to vote



photo by Marika Maris, 3L

Hard campaigning was in full effect prior to last week's SBA elections

were not emailed to students until Wednesday morning, after voting had begun.

"No one knew exactly how we were supposed to vote," Section 3 candidate Michelle Mitchell said. "It would have been nice to know a couple days beforehand and then be reminded."

Some candidates took it upon themselves to direct their classmates to the elections website.

Section 4 Delegate Matt Brown distributed fliers with voting instructions before class on Wednesday.

Several candidates noted that student interest may have been hampered by a lack of information about SBA's role on campus. Section 2 Delegate Leon Skornicki said that throughout the election, "My section-mates kept asking me, 'What

See SBA ELECTIONS, page 3

Civil rights lecture engages students

by Brian Corcoran, 1L
Law Weekly

The civil rights community needs to refit itself for the 21st century, former National Urban League President Hugh B. Price told an audience last Tuesday night. "The civil rights movement is a chapter in history books from a previous century: while the focus in the 19th century was on securing freedom from slavery and in the 20th on achieving equality under law, in the 21st century the focus must be on the development of our community."

Price spoke at the Whittington Lecture, which honors Professor Leslie Whittington of the Georgetown Public Policy Institute. Whittington, who specialized in the socioeconomic analysis of underprivileged groups, died on Flight 77 on Sept. 11, 2001.

Price speaks from long years of experience spent designing and supporting community programs around the United States. Price, a Yale-trained



photo by Brian Corcoran, 1L

Price spoke to the crowd from years of experience with community-based programs

lawyer, a former vice-president of the Institution, led the National Urban Rockefeller Foundation, and current Senior Fellow at the Brookings

See WITTINGTON, page 5

Law Center announces new degree

by Brianna Kennedy
Law Weekly

On Oct. 16, Georgetown Law Center announced its establishment of a new degree program for professional journalists, a Masters of Studies in Law (M.S.L.), set to begin in the 2007-2008 academic year.

According to Director of Graduate Tax and Securities Programs Albert Lauber, who will be directing the M.S.L. program, participating journalists will essentially complete one year of law school.

M.S.L. students will take Civil Procedure and Constitutional Law right along with 1L students, another first-year class of their choice that is related to common law, and an appro-

See MSL, page 5

Complete SBA Results
page 5

Religions Break Fast
Together
page 7

Debauchery Reviewed in
Marie Antoinette
page 10

Briefs Briefs Briefs Briefs Briefs Briefs! Briefs Brief



Civil Rights and Social Justice

The American Bar Association's Section of Individual Rights and Responsibilities will host a panel and discussion with leaders in civil rights and social justice on Oct. 27, from noon to 2 p.m. Panelists include but are not limited to: Joseph Onek, Senior Policy Analyst, Open Society Institute, who will address National Security Issues; John D. Payton, Partner, Wilmer Hale, will discuss Voluntary School Integration Cases; Robyn S. Shapiro, Partner, Gardner Carton and Douglas LLP, will address Genetic Testing and DNA; Virginia E. Sloan, President, The Constitution Project, will discuss Death Penalty and Criminal Justice issues and Benjamin F. Wilson, Director, Beveridge & Diamond PC, will address Environmental Justice issues. See the Events Board for the Location! This is informal, so if you can't make it at noon, you can come by any time during those hours - LUNCH WILL BE PROVIDED! Contact ajb62@law.georgetown.edu for additional information.



CLA Fall Symposium!

The Corporate Law Association is proud to present its Fall Symposium: "Life of a Corporate Lawyer", on Oct. 25, from 3:30 p.m. to 6:30 p.m. in Hart Auditorium. Join us for a panel discussion featuring attorneys from: Clifford Chance US LLP, Weil, Gotshal & Manges LLP, Sullivan & Cromwell LLP, Kirkpatrick & Lockhart Nicholson Graham LLP, McKee Nelson LLP and more. The Symposium will be followed by a catered reception. Please RSVP to corporatelaw@law.georgetown.edu. For additional information, contact Jen Hua at jnh24@law.georgetown.edu.



Faculty Tea

You are cordially invited to attend the Women of Color Collective Faculty Tea, on Nov. 6, from 4:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m., on the 12th floor of Gewirz. Come enjoy tea, crumpets and conversation with our esteemed faculty.



Barristers' Council Fall Showcase

Come see what each of the Barristers' Council appellate, trial and ADR advocacy teams do and how you can become a member. Food will be provided. The showcase will take place on Oct. 25, at 3:30 p.m., in Room 205 McDonough, as well as on Nov. 2, at 8:00 p.m. in Room 206 McDonough. Questions? Contact Karen at kfl@law.georgetown.edu.



Annual Health Fair!

Come spend some time at the Annual Health Fair, on Oct. 25 from noon to 5:00 p.m. in the Sport & Fitness Lobby. Some of the featured events include: skin screenings from 2:30 p.m. to 4:30 p.m.; foot exams from 1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.; a cooking demonstration at 3:00 p.m.; flushots; blood pressure checks; massages; acupuncture; allergy testing; Reiki; haircuts and more! Sponsored by the Center for Wellness Promotion and Student Life.



Mental Health Screenings

Are you finding it hard to get up in the morning? Do you occasionally feel overloaded, worried or forgetful? Free online Mental Health Screenings for depression, anxiety, post-traumatic stress, bipolar disorder, eating disorders and substance abuse are now available. Go to: www.mentalhealthscreening.org/screeening (keyword: mentalhealth). Print out your results and for a private consultation here at the law center, contact the Counseling and Psychiatric Service (CAPS) at 662-9249 to schedule an appointment. Brought to the Law Center by CAPS, Center for Wellness Promotion and FSAP. Questions? Contact Karen at pierceKL@law.georgetown.edu.



World of Choices

Join us on Oct. 28 for the annual World of Choices: Forum on Careers on in the Law. OCS, OPICS and the Office of Alumni Affairs sponsor this major program to provide information to help you understand the range of legal career choices available to law school graduates. The day will begin at 11:00 a.m. with a morning panel where several speakers representing the private sector, public interest and government will provide their perspectives on these practice settings. Following this panel, from noon to 1:00 pm, we will be serving lunch accompanied by a panel on international law careers. After lunch, from 1:00 p.m. to 2:00 p.m., we will have over 30 "table talk" sessions. Attorneys will be available to speak with you about their particular practice area. We strongly encourage each and every one of you to attend this extraordinarily popular and successful event. Please RSVP to OCS by Oct. 25 if you wish to attend: 1) by email to ocsrsvp@law.georgetown.edu, or 2) by phone at 202-662-9300 or 3) in person in OCS, Room 328 McDonough.

Four Sudoku puzzles

Fill in the grids so that every row, every column and every 3x3 box contains the digits 1 through 9 with no repeats.

1	4		7	3				8
		9			2			7
		7	8			4	9	
	1		3	6	7			5
7								3
5	6	9		4		2		
	8	5			1	3		
2			4			5		
4				6	3		8	9

V. EASY #21

		3	8					
4			5	1				3
							1	2
				5			9	
	8	5				4	2	
	2			9				
1	6							
2				3	9			6
					4	5		

3		9				8		4
		8	9		4	6		
				5				
6	7		4		1		5	8
	4							1
9	3		5		8			6
				8				
		7	1		2	9		
1	6					5		3

EASY #21

3	2	1	9		4			
4				1				6
	8	4			7		3	
				9				
	7	3				6	5	
2				3				9
			7		2	5	4	1

MEDIUM #21 HARD #21

Solution on page 11



Take a Break!

Join JLSA for ON-CAMPUS Shabbat Services and a FREE Kosher Shabbat dinner, this Friday, Oct. 27. Services will begin in the 1st Floor Chapel at 6:30pm. E-mail jlsa@law.georgetown.edu with any questions.



EJF Silent Auction

Come one, come all! The annual Equal Justice Foundation (EJF) Silent Auction will last through Oct. 26. Some of this year's fabulous Silent Auction prize packages include: (1) Dinner for two at Zola, Chef's Dinner for two at Restaurant Kolumbia, (2) Wine Tour of Ingleside Vineyards for six in Virginia, (3) Italian lessons at Casa Italiana, (4) AV/ED Flight School - Certificate for a flight lesson for you and a friend, (5) Nats Baseball game with Professor Seidman, (6) an \$80 gift certificate for fancy lingerie from Coup de Foudre, (7) sweets from Cake Love and (8) a \$150 bar tab of Gazuza. The Silent Auction will take place at the tables by the Chapel. The Live Auction will take place on Oct. 26, at 7:00 p.m. in Hart, one of the social events of the year!



Religion and Medieval Spain

Alexander Kronemer, co-founder of Unity Productions Foundation, will present an address regarding "Three Faiths in One Land: The Rise and Fall of Pluralism in Medieval Spain" on Oct. 30 from 7:15 p.m. to 8:15 p.m. on the 12th floor of Gewirz, during the Muslim Law Student

Association's annual formal Eid dinner. Kronemer is a frequent writer and lecturer on religious diversity, Islamic awareness and cross-cultural communication. He has published essays in numerous newspapers and journals, and his articles have appeared in several book anthologies. In 2000, Kronemer served a one-year appointment at the Bureau of Human Rights at the U.S. State Department, focusing on U.S. foreign policy and Islam. He is the executive producer of "Muhammad: Legacy of a Prophet," Unity Production Foundation's first film. This event is sponsored by the Georgetown Muslim Law Students Association. Please RSVP to mlsa@law.georgetown.edu.



Climbing Capitol Hill

Join the Office of Public Interest and Community Service for a segment of their Pizza and the Public Interest Discussion Series: "Climbing Capitol Hill: A Career Building Roundtable Discussion," on Oct. 24, at 6:00 p.m. on the 12th floor of Gewirz. Panelists include Professor Chai Feldblum, Director of the Federal Legislation Clinic and former attorney with the ACLU AIDS project; Jill Long, a Law Center alum, and the Executive President of McBee Strategic and a former staff member of the Senate Appropriations Committee; Kenneth Thomas, a legislative attorney with the Congressional Research Service and James Assey, also a Law Center alum, and Democratic Communications Counsel for the Senate Subcommittee on Commerce, Science and Transportation. Contact OPICS for more information.

GJLE symposium celebrates 20 years of ethics

by Sarah Hale, 2L
Law Weekly

The *Georgetown Journal of Legal Ethics* celebrated its twentieth anniversary last week by hosting a symposium on the past, present and future of legal ethics. The event opened with brief remarks by current Editor-in-Chief Lauren Weeman and Georgetown University Law Center professor Milton Regan introducing the topic and the keynote speaker, Stephen Gillers, Emily Kempin Professor of Law at New York University School of Law. Gillers, who has been a professor of law at New York University for 28 years and Vice Dean from 1999 to 2004, then took the podium and spoke of his experiences in legal ethics and his hopes and concerns for the future of the field.

Gillers first tackled the surprisingly difficult task of defining legal ethics. He refused such common definitions as civility, and a reconciliation of zealous advocacy and care to third parties and chose instead to define the field primarily as the profession's engagement of the policies underlying the regulations governing lawyers. Definition in hand, he went on to discuss the future of legal ethics and the reasons why he views that future with both optimism and pessimism.

He noted that an increase in the number of professors teaching legal ethics at American law schools is one reason to be optimistic about the future of the field. There are six times more professors of legal ethics today than there were when Professor Gillers began his tenure at New York University. Another, and perhaps related, bright spot on the horizon is the increasing availability of materials for classroom instruction on legal ethics. Gillers himself has added to the set of materials by authoring *Regulation of Lawyers: Problems of Law and Ethics*, a legal ethics casebook that is used in many law schools and is now in its seventh edition. Another reason for optimism cited by Gillers was the added

media attention the legal profession has received in recent years. This bright spotlight shined upon the work of lawyers exposes inadequacies and ethical failings and requires their prompt correction. Gillers also cited the continued success of the *Georgetown Journal of Legal Ethics* as a source of hope for the future of the field.

Though he did express hope for the future of legal ethics, Gillers did not ignore the continuing problems plaguing the field. The two basic problems cited by Gillers as cause for pessimism were the state of legal ethics in law firms and in law schools. While a noted increase in awareness to legal ethics is present in law firms, Gillers is concerned that firms are embracing legal ethics as a sword with which to fight enemies rather than as a topic to be engaged for the protection of the profession. With regard to the problem facing legal ethics in law schools, Gillers pointed to the lax enforcement of legal ethics requirements by the American Bar Association. The ABA requires that all accredited law schools provide legal ethics training but does not require that each school maintain legal ethics courses, rather the requirement can be satisfied through ethics lessons incorporated into the more traditional courses. Gillers is concerned, though, that schools that purport to fulfill the requirement in this way are not actually providing adequate legal ethics training and that the ABA is not monitoring and correcting for this problem. Gillers also noted that this lack of respect for the field is imputed to students who sense the schools' lack of commitment to the field and, as a consequence, do not see their ethics training as serious and important. He commented that most students won't recognize the importance of legal ethics until they have entered practice, suggesting that a legal ethics requirement would be most effective if students were made to return to school several years after graduation to take the course with the benefit of experience.

After Gillers concluded his keynote address he was joined by several panelists. The panelists, drawn from diverse areas of the legal profession, remarked on the state of legal ethics from their unique perspectives. The Honorable George W. Miller noted that, from his perspective as a judge on the United States Court of Federal Claims, a key issue facing legal ethics is lawyer incompetence. He commented that a great many ethical breaches are due not to malevolence, but rather to ignorance. Jack Keeney, partner and co-chair of the Ethics Committee at Hogan & Hartson, LLP, noted that one challenge with which legal ethicists must grapple is the increasing specialization and lack of uniformity of state ethics rules. By way of example, he alluded to practices in the legal profession that are required in some districts and would be grounds for disbarment in others. He described this as a "train wreck in the making" and called for more continuity among legal ethics rules

across jurisdictions. The final panelist, Mary L. Clark, Associate Professor of Law at American University's Washington College of Law, spoke specifically about the impact on legal ethics of the entrance of women and minorities into the legal profession. Although the profession is certainly more open to these groups today, Clark noted that women and people of color still report facing discrimination and disrespect in the legal profession. This sort of bias, Clark reminded the audience, is clearly a legal ethics concern.

The symposium served to highlight the advances that have been made in the field of legal ethics but also to acknowledge the work that is yet required. Weeman commented, "Legal ethics has come a long way in twenty years, but it's not 'there' yet. There is much work to be done to continue to increase awareness about the importance of legal ethics in practice."



photo by Sarah Hale, 2L

Panelists had plenty on their minds at Saturday's symposium

New leaders ready, willing and SBA-ble to serve

SBA ELECTIONS from page 1

exactly does SBA do aside from the Bar Review and Keg in the Quad?"

The delayed elections were seen by some candidates as an opportunity, as they were able to get to know other students better before asking for their vote. "You should be choosing someone who you know and who you have a basis for believing will do a good job, not someone who you just met a week ago and who had a bright poster," said Section 2 candidate Tom Duncombe.

Others expressed regret at having missed the SBA meeting held earlier this month. Section 7 Delegate Philippe Danielides said, "I'm sure it takes some time to understand the system before you can be effective within it."

The three delegates for each of the first-year sections were selected out of six total candidates in Section

1, 11 in Section 2, 10 in Section 3, seven in Section 4, and eight in Section 7. The three new LL.M. delegates were selected from five candidates, and Brandon Kraft ran uncontested for the new transfer student position. Students were allowed to select up to three candidates for all except the transfer position, or to write in other candidates of their choice.

SBA provided guidelines to candidates on approved campaign activities. Delegate hopefuls used a number of creative strategies to promote their campaigns. Handing out candy with campaign messages before class was a popular approach among candidates. Brown and five other candidates representing all the first year sections hosted a happy hour at the Billy Goat on Friday before the elections. Danielides and two other Section 7 candidates created homemade t-shirts with cam-

paign messages to wear to class.

Other campaigns were more modest. LL.M. Delegate Juan Moreno said that he focused mostly on talking to other LL.M. students and sending out a few emails.

The new delegates will attend their first SBA meeting this Tuesday at 9 p.m. Many new delegates are already planning new ideas to bring to SBA. Moreno said that he hopes to better integrate LL.M. and J.D. students and create more professional and academic opportunities for LL.M. students. "The motto of my campaign was 'equal rights and opportunities for LL.M. students,'" he said.

Skornicki said that he plans to improve the system of recording classes for students forced to miss school for religious holidays.

Kraft said he hopes that being the transfer delegate will allow him to help make transfer students feel

more at home and to bring a new perspective to SBA. "This is a unique position to be in since many students can only reference their law school and its policies or events, but we as transfers bring a multitude of other options and ideas. I transferred from Vermont Law School so I have a lot of good ideas on making the school more environmentally friendly," he said.

Brown said, "I'm excited to plan student events and find ways to help students make the most out of their years at the Law Center. I worry that some people are scared to have a good time here, because they might be too concerned about their grades to find time to relax. I want to see that having fun and doing well are not mutually exclusive, and that we can all have a blast while still having a strong focus on academics."

Feminist theology discussed

by Keith Parsons, 3L
Law Weekly

On Tuesday, Oct. 17 at noon, students met with Sister Dorinda Young and Sister Patricia Parachini to discuss "Feminist Theology: The Divine Feminine Wisdom." Around 15 people were in attendance, and Sister Dorinda opened by asking everybody to go around the table and introduce themselves. She noted that, due to her own expertise, the discussion would focus on Judeo-Christian theology, and Catholic theology in particular. She also explained that hers was a "Catholic feminist perspective" which emphasized mutuality and equality between men and women in their relationship with God.

She asked the participants to close their eyes and imagine the qualities that they associated with the Spirit of God. The students were then asked to vocalize the qualities, if they wished. Some of the descriptions and images evoked included "warmth," "light," "care," "arms" and "dove." Sister Dorinda then noted how the overall tenor of the images evoked was at least somewhat feminine, and began to make her case for the Holy Spirit as a feminine aspect of God.

Sister Dorinda started with the religious texts, drawing primarily from Genesis, Proverbs, and the Book of Wisdom. There are many descriptions of "Wisdom" in Proverbs, and in all of them it is given feminine characteristics. Other analysis of the language and grammar of Genesis, especially in the earlier languages, seems to portray a similarly feminine aspect of God being present at the creation.

However, despite these textual supports for a feminine aspect of God, and despite the fact that the Jewish mystical tradition had both a male and a female side of the deity, most mainstream Christians today have no such conception. In fact the predominant perspective seems to be that the Trinity is made up of "two men and a bird." How did the tradition of a feminine aspect of God disappear?

The answer, according to Sister Dorinda, is that even in the days of the early church there was still the idea of a feminine aspect of God. It was known as "Sophia," which is Greek for "wisdom." However, during that time period there were many flourishing goddess cults in the areas around the Mediterranean, especially the Cult of Isis in Egypt. Because the early church leaders wanted to distinguish themselves from these cults, Sophia was gradually abandoned in the First Century, and replaced by "Logos," the idea of God as the "Word."

Sister Dorinda argued that the concept of Sophia needs to be reinstated in the church, and not just to conform to a historically accurate depiction of God. Having a feminine aspect of God is much more important, because it validates the idea of all humankind, both men and women, as being made in God's image.

Politics and law intersect at symposium

SYMPOSIUM from Page 1

political campaigns has risen in recent years, and paid particular attention to those classified as 501(c)(3) and 501(c)(4), or charitable, organizations. Adopting a public policy standpoint, he argued that current restrictions on these organizations are positive because the groups are linked to politics and have a high potential of laundering money to causes. Interestingly though, Tobin also observed that the legislation on this issue is not merely stymieing corruption; it is, in essence, advocating same speech rights by undercutting the ability of the wealthy to purchase political power.

Miriam Galston, an associate professor at The George Washington University Law School, spoke to a different class of non-profits: "controversial 527s." Unlike Political Action Committees, which are also 527s, these organizations do not register with the Federal Election Committee (FEC) and IRS. Moreover, they are not subjected to the full regulation of the Campaign Finance Reform Act because they ostensibly act independently of political candidates. Galston advised against regulating this class of non-profits in the absence of empirical evidence that establishes a link between them and coordinated political activity. She firmly argued that empirical data should inform legal choices.

Though also purporting the idea that "the law is supple," Stephen Weissman took a more definitive stance regarding "controversial 527s." As Associate Director for Policy at the Campaign Finance Institute, Weissman has access to myriad studies on 527s and other non-profits. He stated that such organizations, an example of which is Progress for America, are not independent for several reasons: they are commonly-managed, arranged in networks, and often staffed by former and/or current party officials. Both he and Larry Noble, counsel at Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom, supported "some form of line-drawing" to ensure that "people are not effectively buying sections of the government."

Speaking from the practitioner's point of view, Noble took up the same question: Should the activity of "controversial 527s" be regulated and, if so, how should that be done? Though he openly admitted that "wherever you draw the line, someone will go beyond it," Noble

still favors rules in light of the "messy" nature of democracies. In particular, he advocated drawing lines to delineate what is "independent" activity and what is "coordination," commenting that Congress "punted" when asked to define the latter. Importantly, he also pointed out a complication in law's potential role to advance democracy: those making the law may act to serve their interest. Indeed, commentators like Robert Bauer, the second panel's moderator, believe that current campaign finance law "bears all the marks of incumbent protection." After all, the main people who are disadvantaged by contribution limitations are political challengers who want to get the word out about their platforms, but need money to do so.

The only non-lawyer on the panel, *Washington Post* columnist Jeffrey Birnbaum, described himself as an "informal policeman looking at the role of campaign finance." He expressed concern that groups like "controversial 527s" "act under the cloak of secrecy" in the absence of regulation, and thus recommended that free monitoring service of their activity be made available. Additionally, he noted that the inefficiency of the IRS and FEC as enforcement and regulatory bodies does not bode well for the success of campaign finance law. Birnbaum ended on a realistic, though disheartening note (at least for the die-hard regulator): "Money in politics is like water in a stream. You can try to dam it up or stop it, but it will always find its way into politics."

The second panel discussed congressional redistricting, a field in which, according to Issacharoff, "the Supreme Court has no idea what it is doing." Sam Hirsch, a partner in Jenner & Block's Washington office, opined similarly. He deemed the Court's belief that "gerrymandering for political purposes does not devalue your vote" as wholly incorrect. Yet, the lambasting of the Court did not capture the audience's attention as much as the debate that soon unfolded between several of the panelists and Michael Carvin, a partner at Jones Day.

Carvin baldly took issue with the key points of fellow panelist Janai Nelson's speech. A research professor at St. John's University School of Law and "minority voter," Nelson concentrated on the purpose behind the Voting Rights Act (VRA) and majority-minority districts (i.e. those with a majority of residents who are part of an ethnic minori-

ty). She said that both the VRA and the specific type of districting "provide a direct remedy against racial harm;" they allow minority communities an equal opportunity to participate in the political process and elect the candidate of their choice.

Anyone who read the symposium's program should have expected Carvin to disagree with these views, as he previously argued a case in favor of limiting the Justice Department's ability to create "majority-minority" districts. During his speech, he accused the other panelists of misconstruing the VRA's equal opportunity to vote to mean an assurance of electing one's preferred candidate. Carvin boldly stated that "minorities do not have any right to elect the candidates of their choice...the only guarantee is the equal opportunity to register choice"

Issacharoff, to whom Bauer assigned the role of "peacemaker," flatly declared that he disagreed with all of the panelists. He observed that all of the arguments centered on "who should get what" rather than how "we should structure the process." According to Issacharoff, even though districting on the basis of race is consistent with the VRA, it reveals a "dirty secret," that "you can pretty much control the outcomes if you control the process." Of greater concern, however, is the role of incumbents in districting. Issacharoff says that they have picked up on tailoring districts and that this trend will result in "no contested elections" and the suffering of political accountability.

Bauer and Issacharoff's closing remarks characterized the movement toward heavy-handed regulation and away from competition as an alarming trend. Is the solution, then, less law? Not exactly. If there is anything that every panelist agreed upon it was the indispensability of law. Instead, there is a pressing need for better law. This will entail structuring the current system of regulations differently.

With respect to campaign financing, the panelists issued a clear call for line-drawing based on empirical data to ensure that law is not infringing on the expression of views which have no ties to corruption. As for gerrymandering, Issacharoff recommends fixing the "impulse" that guides law by shifting the focus from "who should win" to what is really important about democracy, "competition, a free market-place of votes and ideas."

EJF KOTQ ain't pork barrel spending



photo by Marika Maris, 3L

EJF's pig had a commanding presence at the group's Keg on the Quad last Wednesday

Official Election Results

Winners are noted in boldface type.

1L, Section 1 Delegate
Caleb Griffin - 62
David Yi Wang - 53
Kristen Henderson - 40
 Jill Streja - 30
 Seth Ayarza - 23
 Albert D. Shin - 15
 Lyndsey Yoshino - 3
 Nathaniel Cushman - 3
 Daniel Goldman - 1
 Girardeau Spann - 1
 Jack Bauer - 1
 Joseph Tiger - 1
 Kristen Howard - 1
 Max J. Levine - 1
 Scott Abramowitz - 1

1L, Section 2 Delegate
Miguel Harvey - 35
Kathryn Pittman - 34
Leon Skornicki - 28
 Edgar Hidalgo - 25
 Tracy Wang - 20
 Ebony Rivon - 19
 Mayer Gashin - 19
 Liz Schultz - 18
 Thomas Duncombe - 15
 Shaleia Threadcraft - 12
 Sara Sherrod - 10

1L, Section 3 Delegate
Brian Dugdale - 49
Sparsh Khandeshi - 37
Anya Prince - 31
 Michelle Mitchell - 26
 Michael Ellis - 23
 Meagan Winters - 22
 Lisa Ekman - 19
 Joshua Erlich - 15
 Anne Nudson - 12
 Hiram Powers - 11

1L, Section 4 Delegate
Sherli Yeroushalmi - 47
Matt Brown - 44
Matthew James - 37
 Jamila Diggs - 28
 Angela Navarro - 26
 Andre Durojaiye - 24
 Andrew Golodny - 13
 Sam Dewey - 2
 Angel Harris - 1
 Dan Navarro - 1
 Diana Hickey - 1
 Justice Scalia - 1
 Neil Scheihing - 1
 Will Drake - 1

1E, Section 7 Delegate
Philippe Danielides - 42
Roy Cho - 42
Nicky McMillan - 39
 Kevin Scott - 33
 Dan Palugyai - 27
 Pamela Okehie - 21
 Nicholas M. A. Smith - 20
 Viviana Westbrook - 17
 Ben Zogby - 1
 Heather Moss - 1
 Ted Mayle - 1

Transfer Student Delegate
Brandon Kraft - 19
 Sheik Shaghaf - 1
 Susan Hoppock - 1
 Jack the Bulldog - 1
 Jon lee - 1
 your mom. - 1

LL.M. Delegate
Juan P. Moreno - 61
Rosa Maria Ertze - 58
Sixto Sonzini-Astudillo - 53
 Amanda Lee Cotrim - 48
 Sajed Sami - 19
 Hugo Ribeiro - 1
 Laura Westfall - 1

MSL news for journalists

MSL from Page 1

appropriate number of electives relating to their subject areas of specialization, Lauber said.

In a press release issued by the Law Center, Georgetown Law Dean Alex Aleinikoff said, "It is our hope that the education offered to journalists at Georgetown will provide them with a better understanding of the legal system and enhance their ability to report on legal issues."

The increasing complexity of the law and legal proceedings, as well as the increasing influence of the Internet on the speed at which news is reported have placed what Lauber called "a real premium on accuracy" since the time available for research is often limited.

"If you have an M.S.L. degree...you're more likely to get it right," he said.

Many accomplished journalists and Georgetown Law alumni have participated in the creation and development of the new program, including Wolf Blitzler, Greta Van Susteren, L'78, LL.M'81, Ann McDaniel and Walter Pincus, L'01, of *The Washington Post*, and David Willman of the *Los Angeles Times*.

"As a journalist, I have found few experiences as interesting and useful as the time I spent studying law at Georgetown," Pincus said in the press release.

Georgetown Law Associate Director of Communications Elissa Free, who has worked as a journalist for both CNN and CBS News, agrees that the new program will be valuable in many ways. "It will be of enormous benefit to all involved-the journalist,

the public and the legal system. I predict that it will be a tremendous success," she said.

One thing that is expected to make the program so successful is the law center's Washington, D.C. location. "Our location in the heart of the nation's capital is an ideal setting for journalists to study legal reasoning and legal institutions," Aleinikoff also said.

Lauber also noted Georgetown's location as an important factor since Washington, D.C. is already home to many journalists who would benefit from the program and it will be quite possible for them to maintain their careers during their course of study.

Because the program requires that applicants have at least two years of experience as professional journalists, chances are high that many of them will be young. As Lauber puts it, it is also true that young journalists are perhaps the "most likely to be able to do it" since the program will initially cost as much as attending Georgetown Law as a regular J.D. student for one year does.

In the future, however, the hope is that scholarship and grant money from private foundations could be used to reduce the cost of the program so that it is accessible to a greater number of journalists.

While it is true that some who complete the M.S.L. program will choose to go on to study for a J.D., Lauber made it clear that M.S.L. graduates who wish to apply to Georgetown's J.D. program will not be given any special consideration. "We don't want it to be a back door," he said. "[They would] have to apply like anyone else."

Price addresses the future of civil rights in lecture

WITTINGTON from page 1

League from 1994 to 2003. The League, founded just one year after the NAACP in 1910, is the second oldest civil rights organization in the country, and one of the largest.

Under Price's leadership, the National Urban League went through a tremendous period of renewal and expansion. He tripled the League's endowment, established journals, centers for study, and a new headquarters on Wall Street. He also launched the League's historic Campaign for African-American Achievement, which attempts to respond to "a growing sense of crisis in the academic and social development of African-American youth."

In his talk, Price celebrated the Brown vs. Board decision, which sent him to an integrated middle school in 1954, but stated that it is clear now that Brown was not enough. If the community is to make any significant new leaps, he said, "we need to focus like a laser on getting the worst-off, the 58% of African-American fourth graders who read below basic levels, up to speed, and that just isn't going to happen within the traditional civil rights framework of protests."

The tools now, he said, are money, demographics, and community development, in conjunction with some careful measure of government support. "The public sector is a mercurial part-

ner at best, and is not the help it once was," Price noted. Nevertheless, he argued, the government can be of help, and cited the controversial No Child Left Behind act (NCLB) as an example.

Although Price certainly understands the criticisms of NCLB, he sees several positive effects. A bright line, standard-based reform like NCLB gives some measure of accountability and can provide a better picture of how kids are doing and where they are falling behind. Without it, organizers lack enough data to prove that their programs actually work and should be granted hard-to-acquire funding.

Moreover, Price pointed out, NCLB has begun to reform teachers unions. While he respects teachers, he is frustrated by the unions' refusal to see that accountability is actually a good thing in the long run because it gets rid of teachers who aren't serving the students well. The dead weight in the system in effect makes all school reforms move "at all deliberate speed," which is simply no longer tenable in today's fast-paced world. While NCLB itself may not be the right answer, its adoption has jumpstarted the debate over what is, and that in itself may be a good thing, pointed out Price.

Price then talked a little about his work on the Campaign for African-American Achievement. If we really want to prepare young people for life, he told the audience, the attitude towards academic achievement that

the community sets is absolutely key.

He recalled one of the first induction ceremonies in the Campaign, which honors high school students with at least a B average. They held the ceremony at a church, which was flooded to capacity with thousands of well-wishers. Afterwards, he said, he was asked, "What took you so long to find me, to provide me with a group of people like me so I can hold my head high?"

He gave other examples for ways schools can celebrate and promote education simply and effectively. In Columbia, SC, a rally designed to teach black children about the SAT and the college process drew 700 students, well over the expected number.

We don't have to work on overhauling the whole system, he argued, so much as on taking effective consciousness-raising steps. We also have to publicly and consistently profess the values we claim to support. "We have parades to celebrate everything; why don't we take it a step further and have a parade down 5th Avenue to celebrate when children pass a test in reading ability?," he said

It is the continual celebration of modest achievements like learning to read, he said, that convinces our children that we are serious in our commitment to their future. "If we were really serious, moreover, we'd have events in September, November, February, and April - a rolling thunder

of achievement."

Price finished by looking at how other minority groups had historically found ways to win against all odds. He promoted a four-part prescription for upward mobility: a focus on personal responsibility and giving back to the community, health promotion, education, and political organization.

In general, Price's work focuses primarily on development issues and does not use nearly the same amount of rights-based arguments that earlier generations of civil rights activists did. He is often criticized for this, but defended his strategies on Tuesday, claiming that the approaches are both useful in different ways - and that in this particular era, "we cannot wait for the next messiah, the next Martin Luther King, Jr.," to show up and lead a new rights-based movement.

The duty to deal with this day-in, day-out work rests on everyone, Price concluded, and civil rights workers particularly need to draw back into the fight those who have already escaped the worst. The tools to revitalize the civil rights community exist, but people need to be convinced that practical solutions are on the way, and that collective work truly will accomplish real and comprehensible goals. "As the collective stewards of our destiny," Price declared, "our duty must be to inspire every child to march upward and onward towards the light."

Virginia AG McDonnell speaks to Law Center

by Maya M. Noronha, 2L
Guest Writer

Virginia Attorney General Bob McDonnell spoke Wednesday to 20 students and faculty members about major legal issues in the Commonwealth, such as the marriage amendment, child sexual predators, gang violence, and efficient regulation. He identified the "twin goals" of the Office of the Attorney General as "public safety and private enterprise."

McDonnell discussed the attorney general opinion he issued on Sept. 14 determining that the Virginia marriage amendment did not intervene with the ordinary rights of unmarried Virginians to enter into contracts and wills and to be protected by domestic violence laws. The Virginia General Assembly later passed a resolution that agreed with the attorney general opinion.

"I happen to believe that for most of western civilization marriage has been between one man and one woman," he said of his opinion on the amendment itself.

The proposed Virginia marriage amendment defines marriage as being between one man and one woman. McDonnell noted that Virginia, like twenty other states, has banned same sex marriages civil partnerships since 1997. McDonnell explained that the

marriage amendment was in response to Supreme Court opinion *Lawrence v. Texas* and recent state court decisions that developed concern in general assembly that statutes passed in Virginia would be undermined. Indicating that 60 percent of states have passed referendums similar to Virginia, he said that the Assembly wished to "elevate to constitutional protection on bedrock question of what marriage should be recognized as."

McDonnell also said that the Commonwealth was revising its laws involving sexual predators. The General Assembly passed 12 bills to tighten up laws on sexual predators, incorporated Jessica's Law, is using GPS tracking for criminals, has improved the registry of 13,500 sex offenders and developed the civil commitment process in facilities after prison sentences. The Office of the Attorney General also started the "safe child initiative," a task force of educators, legislatures, hi-tech companies, police officers.

McDonnell expressed concern that gang violence was spreading to suburban locations in Virginia, and gangs had settled in places like Herndon, Harrison and Virginia Beach. He identified the Office of Attorney General as taking a "wholesale approach," which involves tough enforcement, preven-

tion, intervention and suppression. A partnership of health care organizations, faith based organization tattoo removal parlors, youth organizations were allied to send a message to young kids to avoid gangs.

An initiative the Attorney General also mentioned was what he called "smart government," which is targeted at making the regulatory structure work better by checking that the regulations are consistent and analyzing the cost of compliance. He said, "I will do my part to make the regulatory scheme in Virginia more cost effective."

McDonnell said that he enjoyed speaking with law students and concluded by encouraging others to participate in public service. "I hope some of you, particularly you bright students at Georgetown, will get into government and vindicate those rights and privileges," he said.

Daniel Hughes, 2L, who attended the speech, said that McDonnell was very charismatic but he disagreed with the attorney general's perspective on the marriage amendment. Hughes noted, "The way that the amendment is written, it is clear that it is designed to be targeted at civil unions and domestic partnerships."

Adjunct Professor Thomas F. Field commented on the Attorney General's opinion. He expressed, "I'm concerned

that attorney general McDonnell's opinion on the likely effects of the marriage amendment in Virginia is not likely to be upheld in court, and in that event, the unintended consequences of the marriage amendment are going to be almost impossible to correct short of another constitutional amendment."

McDonnell was elected the 44th attorney general of Virginia in November 2005 and inaugurated in January 2006. He received his Law Degree from Regent University. McDonnell's speech was sponsored by the Federalist Society.



photo courtesy Virginia Office of the Attorney General
Attorney General McDonnell addressed issues in the Commonwealth

OUTLAW hosts discussion on VA amendment

by Benjamin Rubinstein, 2L
Law Weekly

Slightly over 20 people gathered in McDonough Room 160 last Tuesday to hear an OUTLAW-sponsored panel on the Virginia constitutional amendment that will ban gay marriage and civil unions in the Old Dominion. The amendment is on the ballot for the November election. The eager crowd was addressed by Melissa Gildden, an associate at Arnold and Porter and a 2005 graduate of Harvard Law, who was part of the legal team (at Arnold and Porter) that wrote a memo in opposition to the marriage amendment. The memo was written on behalf of the firm's client, The Commonwealth Coalition, a Virginia group that opposes the memo. Students also heard from Adjunct Professor Tom Field, who is a faculty member at the Law Center as well as the founder of Tax Analysts, a non-profit publisher in Arlington.

The talk began with an introduction by OUTLAW Treasurer and Executive Board Member Daniel Hughes, 2L, who noted that everyone present was excited to hear the upcoming presentation on such an important topic. After Hughes's words, Gildden addressed the room.

Glidden summarized the key aspects of the legal memo she had authored with the Arnold and Porter team, a copy of which was provided to those in attendance. The Commonwealth Coalition had asked the law firm to address the proposed amendment's impact on all unmarried couples, not just those of the same-sex. Gildden noted that this approach was necessary from a practical point of view, as 89 percent of unmarried couples in the state are heterosexual. She also pointed out that same-sex marriage

was already illegal in Virginia, so the issue was not solely impact on same-sex couples.

Speaking of the language in the amendment, Gildden noted that the language used is "much broader" than that which would have simply prohibited gay unions in the Commonwealth. Such broadness, she said, will mean unintended consequences for all citizens of Virginia. Domestic violence laws, for example, might be held to apply only to legally married couples, thereby excluding not only same sex couples but also heterosexual couples, especially the elderly, who live together without getting married. She noted that some mid-level appellate courts in Ohio had recently construed that state's similarly-worded amendment to place all unmarried couples outside the protection of domestic violence laws.

Gildden pointed out that employee benefits might also be impacted by the amendment, because it was reasonably foreseeable that private employers might argue against extending benefits. This means that a lack of benefits might force a domestic partner to work, something that "takes away the autonomy of setting up your family as you want to."

Glidden noted several other problems. One was common-law marriage, which is currently not allowed in Virginia but is recognized when performed in other states. A result, she thought, would be that someone looking to escape common-law marriage obligations would move to Virginia. A similar argument could be made for child-custody arrangements out of state involving a non-biological parent, who would have a tough time establishing custody rights in the Commonwealth. Also of concern were estate planning and end-of-life issues, though Glidden conceded that these contractual areas of

the law were less likely to be impacted.

Professor Field led off his analysis of Virginia Attorney General Bob McDonnell's memo in defense of the amendment by joking, "My purpose is to inform you that everything Melissa [Glidden] has just said is wrong." He then went on to note that the current attorney general is clearly politically in support of the amendment, having voted twice in its favor when he was a state legislator.

Field said that the attorney general's analysis was divided into two parts: the amendment's impact on domestic violence laws, and everything else. He thought that the analysis of the non-domestic violence impact was poorly done by McDonnell, because it set up a "straw man" of language that was refuted by legal arguments. The problem is that the test by which the attorney general evaluates the amendment's impact is inconsistent with the wording of the amendment. Field pointed out that some of the problem might stem from the differences in the language of the amendment as it was first voted on in the state legislature and the final version. He said of the language of the attorney general's letter, "that may well be what [Virginia Attorney General] Bob McDonnell has in mind when he voted for the amendment two years ago."

Field went on to detail changes that were placed into the reconciled version of the bill that emerged from the conference committee. He said that the final product differed greatly from the original proposal, which contained a safety valve that noted nothing in the amendment would affect anything not relating to marriage. The final amendment passed by the legislature, which was literally reported in the final hour of the legislative session, lacked this safety

valve. "My general feeling about the [legislative] process is that it was a travesty," said Field.

Finally, Field noted that he found it "unsettling" how the attorney general failed to adequately deal with the Ohio court decisions that limited the scope of domestic violence law. While McDonnell attempted to reconcile the issue by stating that the laws were not under attack because of a different Virginia common-law definition of "cohabitation," Field did not find such an explanation convincing. He pointed out that his contacts in the criminal defense bar would regard it as malpractice not to assert the amendment as a defense to a domestic violence charge.

OUTLAW Executive Board Member Leo Lipsztein, 3L, noted the group's gratitude for Field and Glidden's participation. He emphasized, "we firmly believe the proposed amendment raises concerns that reach far beyond the LGBT community, and we ask that all Virginia residents at the Law Center consider the full range of impact this law might have." He acknowledged the problems inherent in the amendment's scope, saying "the polls suggest a majority of Virginia voters will support the amendment, but that may be a result of their not understanding the amendment's full potential reach."

Hughes, nodding to the amendment's uncertain fate at November's polls, said "I think that it is going to be a very close call. We may be able to squeak out a victory if turnout is good in northern Virginia." Hughes also sounded a cautionary note, pointing out that "if the amendment passes, judges may interpret it to invalidate important domestic partner benefits currently granted to Virginia residents, including GULC students, who work or have a

Globalization hot topic at law center reunions

by Margaret Rubin, 1E
Guest Writer

This past weekend, hundreds of both distinguished and ho hum, run-of-the-mill alum traveled from far (Japan) and near (410 McDonough) to reunite and revisit their school days. For some, that was a while ago. Fifty-five years for the class of 1951, which was the oldest class represented and includes Professor Robert Drinan. A parade of events and seminars both on campus and off were offered, including "Planning for Forever," focusing on financial planning, a book signing with Professor Wally Mlyniec (L'70), a tour of the Presidential Yacht and "back to school" classes where alumni were invited to sit in on several first year courses. As globalization is quite the buzzword these days, one well attended discussion focused on "The Globalization of Regulatory Systems."

Naboth van den Broek, Professor Robert Pitofsky and Professor Donald Langevoort discussed several issues and brought up more questions than answers on globalization and its effects on international trade regulations and corporate securities. Van den Broek is a 2001 LL.M. graduate working on International Trade and competition law issues. He has worked in Paris, Brussels, Amsterdam and now Washington, D.C. providing legal advice on WTO and market access issues to companies and governments. Pitofsky served as commissioner and chairman of the Federal Trade Commission and has worked

extensively in the antitrust field and Langevoort worked for the SEC and focuses on securities regulation and corporate governance.

Van den Broek spoke mostly to the reasons why more regulation may be needed and how and who should be making the regulations. Trade law focuses on reducing trade barriers. This used to mean basically reducing tariffs but with companies shipping products to several countries, deals being made involving companies from eight or more countries and internet technology reaching more of the developing world, more countries are setting their own regulations and there may be a need to better harmonize international regulations. We generally look to organizations like the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the United Nations to set these international standards and regulations but Mr. van den Broek pointed out that both these groups are heavily overburdened. When we do attempt to harmonize regulations we are also faced with societal preferences such as "The Great Firewall of China," alluding to China's interest in a level of internet censorship that most other countries do not agree with. European regulations on genetically modified food are another example of societal preferences that will cause trouble when we try to standardize international trade regulations. Mr. van den Broek also said that creating competition among companies isn't necessarily a bad thing but asked if something should be done when the cost of compliance is too

high, especially for developing countries. The questions of who should regulate, when and how are pressing as more countries are producing, creating more opportunity for technology and making their own regulations.

Continuing on the theme of globalization Prof. Langevoort discussed the effects of stock exchanges merging and how the Sarbanes-Oxley Act is affecting international companies who list in the United States. The act was passed in response to corporate scandals like Enron and Tyco and applies to companies that are listed in the United States. Under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, the NYSE and Nasdaq have lost a lot of business to overseas platforms after the 1990s saw a huge number of overseas companies listing in the US. Langevoort proposed an explanation for this decrease. The "bonding hypothesis" says companies were listing in America for the benefit of American regulation, since most of the companies were from countries where regulations were looser. Under American regulation they gained more credibility. So, why has there been a decrease in listings since 2002? According to Langevoort it may not be because the Sarbanes-Oxley Act is not working but actually that it is working well. There is evidence that many of the companies leaving the listings are "lemons" with heavy insider concentration. They are leaving because they don't want the transparency and enforceability they would encounter in America. Thus, according to the professor, we are

eliminating the lemons and keeping the honest companies. There is dispute, said Langevoort, over whether this weeding out is preferable or if we should be trying to attract as many companies as possible.

Pitofsky offered some advice on how to regulate law-breaking companies. He spoke about international competition policy and needing to harmonize regulations. He pointed to the success that has come from enhanced comity and convergence in the area of hardcore cartels that participate in anti-competitive activities like price-fixing and bid-rigging. Most of Asia, Europe and South America have been able to fine these cartels by adopting regulations. Outside of cartel regulation, however, there has been divergence in regulations. Pitofsky made a case for enhanced comity, where countries defer to the methodology and regulations of the "central" country when a company has violated competition regulations. This approach requires more consistency in regulations and trust that the "central" country will deal appropriately with the company. With over 100 different antitrust codes now, there is little convergence, though most international organizations support convergence and enhanced comity.

While it is important for international regulations to keep pace with these rapid world changes, it is just a matter of figuring out how countries can converge their rules, when they should apply and who is going to set the regulations. There's some homework for the alumni to figure out for their next reunion.

Interfaith Iftar breaks fast and bread between faiths

by Zeeshan Hafeez, 2L
Law Weekly

This past Wednesday the Muslim Law Students Association (MLSA) hosted the first-ever interfaith Iftar at the Law Center. Over 100 members of the Georgetown Law community attended the event, including members of the Christian Legal Society (CLS), Catholic Legal Forum, and the Jewish Law Students Association (JLSA).

Iftars are the communal breaking of the fasts that Muslims around the world have together when the sun goes down during the Holy Month of Ramadan. Muslims, who fast throughout the day, starting at sunrise, join together to pray, eat, and meet one another. This MLSA Iftar was the fourth and final one of the Ramadan season, and was the most well-attended of all.

The concept of the interfaith Iftar was born out of the vision of MLSA President Muizz Rafique, 2L. He said, "The idea for the interfaith Iftar primarily came from the Jewish and Muslim holidays coinciding this year." The coinciding of the holidays prompted MLSA and JLSA to host a joint fasting table in September, and the event began a push for more collaboration between the groups.

The event came off as a success, with numerous students interacting for the first time. David Sinkman, 3L, co-president of JLSA, noted, "A number of Jewish and Christian students at the event told me that it was their first time participating in a Muslim ceremony. It is important that students see the actual practice of different faiths."

Rafique then explained the reasoning underlying the event during his presentation, "Fasting is something that

is not unique to Islam and is practiced by all the Abrahamic Traditions, and it was through this vehicle that we hoped we could discuss our commonalities and learn about a few of our differences."

He added, "The month of Ramadan is not only one of reflection and self discipline, but is one of charity and community. It was in this spirit that we opened up all our Iftars to the general GULC community," he said.

Sinkman said that he was pleased to see the similarities between the many faiths. "What I found very interesting was the shared tradition and commonality between the three faiths. That's the thing you don't see a lot in the news." Many of the attendees echoed that they were impressed by the resemblances and wished that the media would stop emphasizing a clash.

Rafique wanted more people to learn about these points through "breaking bread" with one another. He pointed out, "Many people do not realize this, but Muslims believe in all the Prophets, including, but not limited to, Adam, Noah, Moses, Abraham, David, Jacob, John, and Jesus (peace be upon all of them). We believe in the miraculous birth of Jesus by the virgin Mary."

Galen Thorp, 3L, former president of CLS, took a more personal approach in his presentation and his after thoughts, "It was thought-provoking for me because I grew up in a Muslim town in Sri Lanka and found this to be an interesting reminder for me to be in the same room as people praying. It made me think about how Muslims all over the world take their faith so seriously and have a very clear understanding of how God is to be approached."

He highlighted a number of inter-

esting aspects on the ritual of fasting, "What interests me is the different role of ritual. In Christianity, the emphasis is on our response to God and how God works through us. For the Christian, nothing that we can do earns us merit with God, but it is about God giving us favor that we do not deserve. Our acceptance by God comes through our Savior Christ. Christ alone merits our favor with God. The good things we do, like fasting, are responses to that gift and evidence of God working in us. That is how the different religions look similar in practice, but the underlying reasoning is quite different," he said.

To Thorpe and other Christians, "Fasting does not make us more favorable to God, but it can be a tool for God making us in to better humans." He also noted that there are significant differences amongst the faiths. He pointed out, "One of the differences between Protestant Christianity and Islam is that Protestants prioritize individual expression in prayer instead of recitation of scripture." Yet he highlighted, that "The key commonality between the different faiths is taking one's relationship with God seriously and the role that commu-

nity plays in that relationship."

Rafique also stated that there are some differences that must be understood, "Our primary difference are that Muslims accept Jesus as a Prophet of God and not God himself or the son of God. Muslims also differ in that we believe in the Prophet Muhammad (Peace Be Upon Him) as the final Prophet and Messenger of God and in the *Quran* as the last and final revealed scripture of God. Muslims believe that the only way to enter paradise is by God's mercy and we strive to please God through our prayer and actions."

Despite the differences, Sinkman continued to stress the parallels amongst the faiths. "It was telling that all three speakers from the Muslim, Christian, and Jewish faiths, talked about similar concerns. Galen, speaking about the role of fasting in Christianity, quoted from the same verse in the Book of Isaiah that I did. Then Muizz recounted a story about King David that all three faiths share. It seems that the similarities between the faiths may be greater than the differences. Everybody agreed that it was a beautiful and informative ceremony," he said.



photo by Zeeshan Hafeez, 2L

Students, faculty and staff of all faiths gathered together Wednesday night

Georgetown men's basketball season preview

Adam Taylor, 1L
Law Weekly

An old saying goes, "To be the best, you've got to beat the best." This season, Georgetown's men's basketball team will have plenty of opportunities. True, the defending National Champion Florida Gators are missing from the schedule, but even so, the Hoyas play their toughest schedule in recent memory this year. Coach John Thompson III's squad will face off 19 times with teams that qualified for post-season play last season, including two games against teams who played in the Elite Eight round.

Not that Georgetown is any slouch. Despite the tough schedule - or, arguably, because of it - the Hoyas are picked to contend for the national title this season. After being ranked 16th in both the final ESPN/USA Today Coaches' and AP polls, many are penciling the team into the top ten to start the season. Don't be surprised to hear some experts predicting Georgetown to win their second national championship in 2006-07, their 100th season of men's basketball.

Last season, the Hoyas enjoyed a 23-win season, capped by a bid as a 7-seed to the NCAA Tournament. They won their first two games in the Big Dance, advancing to the Sweet Sixteen, where they were knocked out by 3-seed and eventual champion Florida, who were led by Final Four Most Outstanding Player Joakim Noah.

Georgetown has its share of

stars this season as well. In fact, the team's top two scorers and rebounders return in junior forward Jeff Green and junior center Roy Hibbert, each of whom averaged more than 11 points and 6 boards per game. Green also led the team in assists. Hibbert is expected to contend for Big East Player of the Year. Hibbert spent a lot of the off-season on conditioning, so that he can play longer and harder in games. "I feel like I had to condition myself because my team needs me a lot longer," Hibbert said. "I remember the Florida game, they rotated four big guys and I was guarding those guys. In the middle of the game I was getting real tired so I said, 'You know what, I don't want any excuses next year so I'm going to condition myself from start to finish.'" Hibbert and Green, along with freshman Vernon Macklin, are considered by many to be the best frontcourt in the conference this season.

The same cannot be said at this point about the Hoyas' backcourt. Guard play is essential for any basketball team. Sophomore Jessie Sapp is expected to start at the point, moving junior Jonathan Wallace to shooting guard. Wallace's production should improve over last year's 7.9 points per game, especially if his three point shooting percentage stays above the 40 percent mark, which he was able to do last year. Sapp is the real question at point guard, in his first season as a starter. Last year he averaged just under 3 points and 16 minutes a game, but also dished out less than one assist

per game.

No matter how much talent a team has, though, it has to beat its opponents to be successful. This year, those opponents comprise what should be one of the tougher schedules in the country. Just staying within the Big East, there are seven other teams coming off of NCAA tournament bids last season. Match-ups with Pittsburgh are expected by some to be the deciding games for the regular season conference championship. The season-ending game against Connecticut on March 3 should not be discounted however, as the Huskies are perennially at the top of the Big East. February trips to Louisville, Villanova, and Cincinnati should also prove to be tough games.

But the strong opponents start even before the tough conference schedule kicks off in January. The second game of the year involves a trip to Nashville to play an up and coming Vanderbilt squad. During one four-day stretch, the Hoyas host the highly rated Oregon Ducks before traveling to Durham, North Carolina to play the perennial powerhouse Duke Blue Devils in Cameron Indoor Stadium, one of the most difficult arenas in the country for visiting teams. If they escape the rest of their non-conference schedule, they close the 2006 calendar year at the Big Ten's Michigan.

But again, as the saying goes, you've got to beat the best to be the best. And you can't beat the best if you don't play them. Georgetown's tough schedule, both in and out of

the Big East conference, many believe, should prepare Coach Thompson's team for a tournament run come March. One more thing about the tough schedule facing the basketball team: if they play up to their potential, the Hoyas should be favored in most of their games this season.

Said St. John's men's basketball head coach Paul DeStefano of Georgetown's recent recruiting success and play on the court, "John Thompson [III] is capitalizing on Georgetown's reputation. A school with both the academic and basketball traditions they have isn't a hard sell. It's pretty obvious that Georgetown is back."

Georgetown men's basketball home games can be seen at the Verizon Center on 7th Street in downtown Washington, DC.



photo courtesy of AP
Roy Hibbert and the Hoyas will be looking for another NCAA tournament berth this year

This week's GU Sporting Events

Women's Volleyball

v. St. John's
Friday, 7 p.m.
@ Queens, N.Y.

v. UConn
Sunday, 2 p.m.
@ Storrs, Conn.

Field Hockey

v. Villanova
Friday, 3 p.m.
@ Kehoe Field

v. Holy Cross
Sunday, 1 p.m.
@ Kehoe Field

Swimming and Diving

v. Delaware
Saturday, 1 p.m.
@ McCarthy Pool

Georgetown Law Sports

Hoya Lawya Runners

Marine Corps Marathon: Packet Pickup
Saturday, 1 p.m.
@ Courtside

Georgetown Law Softball

Saturday, 11 a.m.
@ West Potomac Park

Georgetown Law Rugby

Friday & Sunday, 2 p.m.
@ 3rd and Madison, National Mall

Women's Basketball Club

Sundays, 6 p.m.
Sport and Fitness Center

Running club preps for social events

Thomas Leroe-Munoz, 2L
Law Weekly

Now that the warm temperatures from the summer are gone, and the cool, crisp weather slowly turns into cold winters most people think about heading indoors, bundling up and having some nice hot cocoa. To some, however, the shift in seasons only means that you have to throw on one more layer of clothing and bring a pair of gloves along before hitting the Mall for an afternoon run.

To some it might seem crazy, but to the Hoya Lawya Runners, it's just another day of running and staying fit. The Hoya Lawya Runners is the main running club here at Georgetown Law and, in addition to running and sponsoring races, the club also seeks to foster overall fitness and well-being among Law Center students. "It's also about being healthy overall," chair of the Hoya Lawya Runners Brian Aurelio, 2L, noted, "which means eating well and taking care of oneself [in addition to running]."

To further this end, the club supports running and fitness events and has tried to put together weekly runs for people who are interested. Not surprisingly, it can be very difficult to organize weekly runs with law students, as people's schedules change week to week. "We tried putting together a weekly run at the beginning of this semester, but

turnout was low as we couldn't find a time that was convenient for everyone," said Aurelio. Although running is often thought of as a solitary sport, many clubs, in DC and in other cities, often run together so as to provide encouragement to run and increase the joy of running, especially in the harsher climates.

Many new runners are often unsure about how they should train, where they should run, how far they should go and what type of equipment they need to run effectively. All of these questions can be addressed through the club, as they have a diverse group of runners with a great deal of expertise, as well as information that can help a new runner onto the path of fitness.

Despite the impression one gets from mainstream media about runners, getting into good running shape doesn't require running every day or enduring difficult workouts. Some runners find that just the occasional run will do the trick. Event coordinator for the club Kristie Bluett, 3L, noted that she doesn't run every day, but her participation in other activities, such as the Georgetown Law Softball Club, certainly helps.

On Nov. 12, the club is sponsoring a race for interested runners. The race will be the Veterans Day 10K, and although the club is unsure as to how many runners they will be able to subsidize, they are hoping to have

10 runners get their registration covered. Additionally, the club is hoping to put together a fun team, composed of the subsidized runners, who will compete in the 10K.

The club also hosts social events, such as their Marathon Celebration Pizza Party, which will be held on Nov. 9, at 12:30 p.m. in a room to be determined. The event seeks to bring together people who have run marathons, people who are interested in running marathons and anyone interested in running generally.

Along the same lines, the club will be holding a Marine Corps Marathon packet pick-up on Saturday Oct. 28, leaving at 1:00 p.m. from Courtside to the race exposition. This is a good opportunity for people who are interested in running a marathon or getting started with running to get more information about running and overall fitness, as the exposition is more than just about the race. "There are a lot of booths and it's a good resource for overall fitness information," said Aurelio.

For online fitness information, www.active.com has a variety of resources as well as race information. More race and running information can be found at <http://www.runwashington.com/>.

Those who are interested in joining the running club can email the chair, Brian Aurelio, 2L, at bja23@law.georgetown.edu.

Harsha Rao is better than you - Meltdown Madness

Harsha Rao, 3L
Law Weekly

In the greatest Monday Night Football game in history (remember, I am a Bears fan), the Chicago Bears defeated the Arizona Cardinals 24-23 despite scoring zero offensive touchdowns. Basically, the Bears tried to lose the game, but the Cardinals just refused to let them do it, repeatedly allowing both key turnovers and Edgerrin James to run for gains of 1-2 yards. What truly separated this MNF game from the others was Arizona head coach Denny Green's postgame press conference. It's tough to talk to the media after a heartbreaking loss. Some coaches are testy (see Mike Ditka) while some are tearful (see Jim Mora), but Green took his press conference to a new place: bizarre and confusion land.

Green responded to a reporter's innocuous question about the Bears' multiple turnovers by screaming the, "Bears are who we thought they were." Sure, that doesn't really make sense, but Green repeated it a few times in higher tones, and slammed his fist on the podium to make a point that he may only understand. I mean really, no one had a clue what he was talking about, but all were frozen at the sight of a head coach melting down in front of them. Thus we have the first annual "Denny Green Awards for Memorable Meltdowns". The only criteria are that the meltdown must be both bizarre and confusing. If a normal person can understand it, then that meltdown doesn't belong in this list.

First we have former Pittsburgh Pirates head coach Lloyd McClendon, who was upset by some

of the calls the umpires made and decided to not just argue, but to steal first base. And I mean *steal* first base. Yes, McClendon actually went to first base, tore it out of the field, and walked back to the Pirates dugout with it. Here at the Denny Green awards, you can't just have a meltdown; that meltdown has to be bizarre and confusing. Arguing with umpires is pretty normal. Taking first base back to your dugout-definitely bizarre and confusing.

McClendon was not the first coach to take first base, though. He was beaten to it by Lou Piniella, who in the heat of an argument, picked first base up, and threw it towards right field. Even more memorably, though, Piniella was unhappy with his first throw, so he threw first base again. At what point does throwing first base seem normal? A chair I can understand (see Bobby Knight), but first base? I just really don't understand the point, and I don't think anyone ever will.

Next we have Bill Callahan, former coach of the Oakland Raiders, who achieved football notoriety when he called his team the dumbest team in football after an embarrassing loss. Callahan didn't have the meltdown, though. The real meltdown was with the media and public who were aghast that the gridiron geniuses we call football players could be anything less than the Einsteins we know and revere them as. Come on people, why punish a man for stating the obvious? Of course, Callahan's comments were supposedly shortsighted and destroyed his team's chances at the playoffs, not the fact that his team

actually was the dumbest team in football. Sorry, not buying it.

Mike Tyson's entire career has really been one giant meltdown. After accusations of sexual assault, biting Evander Holyfield's ear twice, and tattooing his face, Tyson now insists on fighting women. I'm really just speechless. Then again, Tyson fighting women actually might not be a bad thing. After all, this now frees up Tyson to be the villain during any fight.



AP Photo
Green embarrasses himself again

After an embarrassing loss, Jim Mora, former coach of the Indianapolis Colts, responded to a reporter's question about the playoffs by repeatedly screaming "playoffs" incredulously. He castigated the Colts, called them embarrassing and awful, and wondered if his team would win another game, let alone make it to the playoffs. But I can understand that reaction. His real meltdown came at the end of the season when he tearfully begged to keep his job in another postgame press conference. I mean, you rip the team, guide them to a losing record, and

start crying because you might lose your job? That's not just bizarre and confusing, but also embarrassing.

How about Frank Francisco, AKA that crazy Texas Rangers pitcher who threw a chair into the stands, hitting a pregnant woman? OK, she wasn't pregnant, but still, how can you throw a chair into stands packed with women and young children? At no point could any reasonable person have thought that was a good decision. Heck, at no point could any crazy person have thought that was a good decision.

All right, when you get kicked out of the World Cup like Zinedane Zidane, that's embarrassing. When you get kicked out because an opposing player insulted your sister, that's even more embarrassing. But when you get kicked out because you headbutted someone, that's just memorably bizarre. In the waning moments of the 2006 World Cup, Zidane, captain of the French team, was upset about comments Italian Marco Materazzi had made, but instead of fighting him like a normal human being (shoves, punches, kicks), Zidane headbutted Materazzi. Seriously, when has any other athlete headbutted someone in a fit of rage? And does that even do any damage besides pushing someone to the ground and making you look like a dumbass? Apparently not.

We may never know what demons drove Denny Green to his memorable meltdown, but we do know that others had equally embarrassing offenses, and that we can always laugh about it. See you next week.

How can I quickly and easily find major rules of law in the actual language of the court?



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AL9426

I see Marie's underpants

by Devin Cain, 1L
Law Weekly

Making a movie about Marie Antoinette was one of the best and most obvious ideas to come out of Hollywood in some time. That the result turns out to be rather uneven in its merits is both disappointing and not entirely explainable. There are times when Sofia Coppola's latest effort appears destined for ultimate fabulousness, only to wander off down long, boring pathways. What makes this tension difficult to unravel is that the movie itself is markedly the same throughout.

To boot, very little happens in *Marie Antoinette*, a fact not necessarily forthright in its implications. This is not damning in that the script is lacking, but rather in that the very attempt at anything other than the most cursory plot is at odds with the movie's best qualities. *Marie Antoinette* succeeds only insofar as it is not about Marie Antoinette. That apparent contradiction stems largely from there being little of interest in her actual life outside the few universally known facts (the young Austrian girl marries into the French crown - thereafter, her life choices are, say, questionable, her access to cakes unlimited). We love Marie Antoinette as an idea, not a person.

In keeping with these parameters, Sofia Coppola has never pretended to be a master in the art of plotting and character. Her work so far has relied instead on her one great gift: the ability to communicate ideas and emotions through the composition of images. When *Marie Antoinette* is at its best, it is the photo album of a deliriously lovely costume party.

The beautiful clothes, the lush settings, the lavishness and mannered debauchery are sublime entertainment. Close to half of the movie follows this tack or explores the inevitable sadness that completes this circle - also acceptable material. One especially lovely shot of the queen passed out and sprawled across a divan, her personal space cluttered with empty bottles and tattered pastries, exemplifies this point. Would that the whole movie have been pretty pictures of women in ornate attire drinking and dancing in the gardens, surrounded not by any dialogue but by the pop music they would have so clearly desired. Would there have even been a French Revolution if Justin Timberlake had been alive then? (He does not, by the way, appear on the soundtrack, but he should have.)

The achievement of these scenes owes little debt to historical characters. History provides little more than an excuse to make a movie about dressing up and gadding about. Marie Antoinette here is little more than an any-girl, pushed to excess. She just happens to be the queen of France at the close of the eighteenth century. Attempts to explain the movie as a social commentary on contemporary starlets may be justified, but it does not much add to or subtract from the movie. *Marie Antoinette*, however, stubs its toes in its attempts to square its sweet madness with the real character of Marie Antoinette.

Perhaps such ambition to humanize the myth was noble. It was tedious as well.

Without changing shape, the movie ventures into these areas at various points, attempting to give flesh to the social and political world of Versailles. Sadly, it turns out that such intrigue was a bit duller than we had imagined. A major exception to this general dragging effect is the awkward relationship between king and queen. Marie Antoinette and Louis XVI, it seems, had little sex. While this is often amusing, its success is actually based not of the historical drama but on the strength of Jason Schwartzman's performance as the king. A more perfect, ungainly monarch could not have been cast. (For her part as the queen, Kirsten Dunst is rather well cast, if not least of all because her imperfect teeth heighten the period effect.)

By the end, the movie has ballooned to just over two hours - a rather indecorous length for this movie's particular virtues. In reviewing the most delightful scenes, one is hard-pressed to understand why the movie had, for such long, randomly occurring stretches, been so boring.

Not a few critics have taken Coppola to task on the abstract charge that *Marie Antoinette* is historically irresponsible. This is only true in that it tries its hand at history in the first place. Others have taken issue with the lack of political awareness on Coppola's part. They bemoan the seemingly immoral caricature of the young queen. The accusation is bizarre, as the shortcomings in Marie Antoinette's life are fairly transparent. There are few life lessons to be learned from her; those few, as I prefer to fashion them, are overtly indecorous. Hence, the main lesson might be summarized, dancing is pretty great. Sometimes, you might be sad and not want to dance; in those times you ought to drink some champagne. In allowing the movie to remain off balance, Coppola forces us to wonder if she truly cares enough about this issue.

This leads to the ultimate realization that Coppola's highest achievement here is not the movie but the trailer - a two-minute paean to pageantry impeccably set to New Order's "Age of Consent." That the movie never sustains the delicious momentum of the trailer is more a function of the industry status quo, where every release clocks in around two hours, and often dangerously more. In the trailer, there is no burden to bother with plots or characters or dialogue at all. Instead, it gets down to the business at hand: cavorting around Versailles, traipsing about in elegant gowns, drinking champagne out of the bottle, lying prostrate in opulent gardens. This is the real draw, as well it should be. There are plenty of stories adequate for didactic messages or historical facts, but precious few better suited to the intricacies of indulgence.

Perhaps Coppola should have paid a bit more attention when New Order kindly warn, "You're not the kind that needs to tell me about the birds and the bees."

Indie pop music review

by Jeff Hayes, 2L
Law Weekly

Performer: **The Nice Boys**
Album: *The Nice Boys*

The untimely death of the Exploding Hearts in a 2003 auto accident represented a significant loss for rock and roll. The band's *Guitar Romantic*, released earlier that year, still hasn't received universal recognition, but easily ranks as one of the decade's best albums. Fortunately, surviving member Nikki Six carries the torch ably with the Nice Boys, still worshipping at the altar of the Clash and delivering late-70s punk thrills in a post-Strokes world. The Nice Boys throw a bit more glam swagger into the mix - and they're more Mick Jones than Joe Strummer - but Exploding Hearts fans will find exactly what they're looking for: snappy, catchy tunes about girls and rock 'n roll.

Performer: **Robert Pollard**
Album: *Normal Happiness*

On his second solo effort since the breakup of Guided By Voices, the ever-prolific Pollard returns to his two-minute pop/rock roots after his first 2006 release, *From a Compound Eye*. In fact, *Normal Happiness* sounds like a CliffsNotes version of the lengthier *Compound Eye*, eschewing that album's leaps of budget-prog grandeur in favor of more succinct guitar pop. As always, Pollard's typically oddball song titles seem the perfect match for his slightly skewed melodic sense; album highlights include "Accidental Texas Who," "Supernatural Car Lover" and "Serious Birdwoman (You Turn Me On)." Despite their brevity, it's amazing how much variety Pollard is able to pack into these songs, from the jerky "Gasoline Ragtime" to the guitar-and-synth flourish of "Full Sun (Dig the Slowness)." Though neophytes are still advised to seek out Guided By Voices' *Bee Thousand*, existing fans have nothing to worry about - *Normal Happiness*, like any other Pollard record, will be a must-hear.

Performer: **The Pernice Brothers**
Album: *Live a Little*

Joe Pernice and his band deliver their fifth album of chiming, melancholy power-pop, highlighted by Beatlesque production and Pernice's reliably gorgeous vocals. As per his usual formula, Pernice delights in juxtaposing beautiful melodies with heartbreaking lyrics, but as its title suggests, *Live a Little* doesn't feel quite as dour as its predecessors. Even the tracks that don't quite stick are minor delights, and the standouts ("Automaton" and "Somerville," for starters) find the Pernice Brothers at the top of their game. *Live a Little* marks a fairly major accomplishment in the band's discography, and arguably their finest effort to date.

Performer: **Sparklehorse**
Album: *Dreamt for Light Years in the Belly of a Mountain*

Although presented as a new album, *Dreamt for Light Years in the Belly of a Mountain* culls tracks from five years worth of sessions, including a leftover from 2001's *It's a Wonderful Life*. Working with a bevy of guest talent (including longtime Flaming Lips producer Dave Fridmann and underground hip-hopper Danger Mouse), Mark Linkous sets stomping rockers next to sparse, fragile ballads. Surprisingly, the album might be Sparklehorse's most cohesive artistic statement to date, with Linkous and his collaborators sounding, for the most part, like a late-night Flaming Lips. While not quite matching the career high of *It's a Wonderful Life*, *Dreamt* serves as the perfect entry point for those unfamiliar with Linkous' eerily romantic worldview, offering an appealing variety of songs and relatively accessible material.

Performer: **I'm From Barcelona**
Album: *Let Me Introduce You To My Friends*

While it's tempting to dismiss I'm From Barcelona as another scruffy group of indie kids dashing off overly-cute pop, the strength of their debut album tips the scale considerably in their favor. The Swedish collective pulls off the neat trick of making a 29-member band sound downright cozy, with breezy melodies and vibrant, layered production. Coming across like a cuddlier Modest Mouse, I'm From Barcelona somehow elevate sing-a-longs like "We're From Barcelona" and "Collection of Stamps" from ready-made jingle status to indie-pop anthems, replete with chimes, horns, and tasteful orchestration. Perhaps the band explicitly declares its love for the listener a few times too often, and lyrics about treehouses and chicken pox may cross the line between cute and saccharine, but thanks to keen songwriting, *Let Me Introduce You* remains a sunny, gig-gly delight.

Performer: **Robyn Hitchcock**
Album: *Olé! Tarantula*

A fully successful return to Hitchcock's mid-80s college-rock sound, *Olé! Tarantula* also stands as his best effort in years, and a more than worthy follow-up to 2004's excellent *Spooked*. Hitchcock's band, dubbed the "Venus 3," features members of REM and the Minus 5, and their professionalism reins in Hitchcock's flightier tendencies, preventing the sort of rambling, unstructured material that has constituted much of his recent output. As the album title suggests, Hitchcock still writes songs about the patently absurd, often focusing on insects or rocket ships, but *Olé! Tarantula* also features some disarmingly direct moments from the British eccentric. Hitchcock has described the album as "sadness cloaked in fun... but under that fun, more sadness," about as precise an encapsulation of his long-standing appeal as any.

Neumeyer's direct

by Christopher Neumeyer, 3L
Law Weekly



photo by Christopher Neumeyer, 3L
Caleb Griffin, 2L

Caleb Griffin, 2L

Why did you come to Georgetown? It is the best school in this area, and I cannot leave this area because if I do I will explode.

Should judges be able to pick the color of their judicial robes? No, nothing is cooler than black, and if judges are anything like lawyers, I would not appreciate their style on the bench. Besides, it was good enough for Johnny Cash.

Should law school finals have an option of tag team format, like in professional wrestling? Absolutely. In fact, I would team up with a professional wrestler. No one would know more about torts than a professional wrestler.

Did Plato put words in Socrates' mouth? Every good editor does, so obviously yes.

Does a rolling stone really gather no moss? I have never heard of Keith Richards or Mick Jagger collecting anything except women's phone numbers.

Should the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals be split up because it is too big? Ideologically, I have no problem with the big circuits. I once broke open my laptop; you should have seen the circuits in there!

Miles Davis or John Coltrane? Because I am a sax player, I will go with Coltrane, though I own more Miles Davis albums.

When should you hold 'em and when should you fold 'em? I don't know when you hold 'em, but I know you fold 'em right when they get out of the dryer so they don't get wrinkled.

What has been your favorite class at Georgetown? Without a doubt, Spann in Torts, he is the funniest professor on earth, and I feel like I could be a tort lawyer today with what I have already learned in his class.

Was the 1969 moon landing filmed in a Hollywood back lot? No, it was filmed on the moon, and JFK was killed by Lee Harvey Oswald.

What is a book or author you recommend? I like all of C.S. Lewis' non-fiction. It generally challenges the common philosophies of today, and I like to be challenged.

Professor Michael Seidman

Why did you come to Georgetown? It was a very long time ago, and I had been thinking about going into law teaching, and Roy Schotland, who was on the appointments committee at the time, asked me to have lunch with him. By the end of the lunch he had convinced me that I wanted to go into teaching and



photo courtesy of law.harvard.edu
Professor Michael Seidman

Georgetown was the only sensible place to do it at.

Should judges be able to pick the color of their judicial robes? I don't think judges should wear judicial robes at all. It is part of the mystification of the judiciary, and it creates almost a religious reverence that we shouldn't have for judges, but if they are going to wear them I suppose we should let them pick the color.

Should law school finals have an option of tag team format, like in professional wrestling? Actually, in my 14th Amendment seminar, people do joint work, and get a joint grade, so I do think there is a place for work to be done by teams of people. That is the way lawyers work, and there is not enough of that in law school. However, pro wrestling is fixed, and I don't think the exams should be fixed. Also, I have a natural opposition to this, since as a kid I was never picked for the baseball team, so maybe I wouldn't get the good partner, so it would discriminate against me!

Did Plato put words in Socrates' mouth? You may find this hard to believe, but I wasn't around then.

Does a rolling stone really gather no moss? The Rolling Stones have been gathering moss since at least 1985.

Should the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals be split up because it is too big? No. I have a completely instrumental view of this. The effort to split it up is really to limit the effect of the liberal judges who sit there and I am not in favor of that.

Miles Davis or John Coltrane? I'm not a big fan of jazz, but I'm completely obsessed with the blues singer Dave Van Ronk. I literally spend hours listening to his music and trying to play it; I play the guitar. Of course, there is an obvious connection between blues and jazz, I just don't know as much about jazz.

When should you hold 'em and when should you fold 'em? Hold 'em when you are gonna win with those cards and fold 'em when you are not.

What has been your favorite class at Georgetown? I love teaching. It's hard to say which is my favorite class. I get excited about all of them. My favorite classes are always the ones I am teaching at the time.

Was the 1969 moon landing filmed in a Hollywood back lot? It would have been a lot cheaper if it was!

What is a book or author you recommend? A book I talk about in my classes that very few people have read is *The Magus*, by John Fowles, a novel which at its base is about existentialism and the inevitability of choice and moral responsibility.

Trendspotter: like an issue spotter, but trendier

by Sarah Hale, 2L
Law Weekly

What's in, what's out and what are the cool kids doing? These are the enduring questions of life. These are the questions we were asking ourselves in kindergarten and they are the questions we'll still be asking ourselves when we're old and gray. Why? Because everybody wants to be trendy, of course.

This week's featured trend: Failure.

Not getting any job offers? No journal membership? Classes not going so hot, either? Fear not, my fellow Hoyas, failure is very in right now. Last year's obsession with success (See Nicky Hilton's Japanese handbag line and the three gunners from your section) ended when this year's starlets decided that success was simply overdone. From movies and music to politics and everyday life, success is so last year.

Anyone with a modicum of talent and a willingness to gain forty pounds can win an Academy Award, but it takes real strength, courage and talent to fall flat on your face in a straight to video bomb like Paris Hilton's *Pledge This*. Always a trendsetter, Ms. Hilton has taken failure to lows previously unknown. She is simultaneously starring in a string of bad movies, even worse music videos and the train wreck that is her daily life. While Paris has done quite well at failing she does maintain a curiously popular reality show and as such has not completely conquered this trend.

A strong rival of Ms. Hilton's is fellow tabloid queen Lindsay Lohan. At a young age Lohan seemed doomed for success. When you think about it, failing probably came pretty easy to a girl like Tara Reid, but Ms. Lohan was not blessed with such mediocre talents. She had to contend with acting ability, stunning beauty and offers for potentially good movies. Never one to back down from a challenge, though, Lindsay quickly began a course of over-consumption of several damag-

ing substances and started showing up late for work. Well played, Lohan. In the end, though, it doesn't seem that Lindsay will ever completely fail. Sure, she has a couple of horrible CDs and a bad habit of making ridiculous statements, but who doesn't these days?

So, if it isn't Paris and it isn't Lindsay, who is the ultimate failure - the one to whom all others should look for inspiration? It was a close call with runners up like Hilary Duff and Brooke "the Hulk's daughter" Hogan making serious bids for the title, but in the end it could be no other than everyone's favorite former Backstreet Boy, Nick Carter. Not only has Nick failed at basically everything over the past year or so, but he has been so kind as to star in a reality show chronicling his failure and to make him even trendier, that show itself being a failure.

If you think you're trendy with your lack of offers and poor grades, think again. You're in law school, and a pretty good law school at that, and you're headed toward meaningful careers that could actually make a difference in the world. When the trend is failure you've got nothing compared to the Nick Carters and Brooke Hogans of the world. You're in luck, though, because trends are constantly changing. This week it's failure but next week it could very well be success - or leopard print slingbacks, who knows.

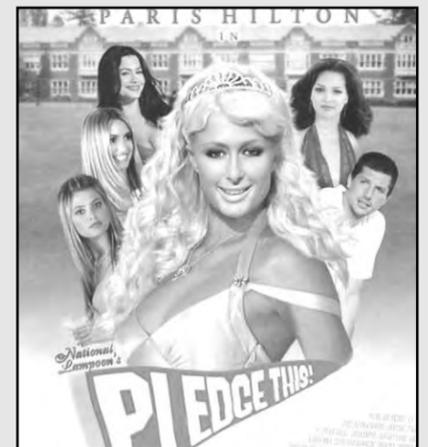


photo courtesy of popsugar.com
Paris Hilton gave up big screen dreams with this straight to video masterpiece.

Sudoku solutions

from page 2

1	4	2	7	3	9	6	5	8
8	5	9	6	4	2	1	3	7
3	6	7	8	1	5	4	9	2
9	1	8	3	2	6	7	4	5
7	2	4	1	5	8	9	6	3
5	3	6	9	7	4	8	2	1
6	8	5	2	9	1	3	7	4
2	9	3	4	8	7	5	1	6
4	7	1	5	6	3	2	8	9

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2	4	8	5	3	1	7	6	9
7	1	5	6	4	9	3	2	8
9	6	3	7	8	2	5	4	1

Universal Law

Libra (Sept. 23 - Oct. 23)
You're almost there, but are you going in the right direction?

Scorpio (Oct. 24 - Nov. 21)
Spaghetti on Monday, macaroni on Wednesday - trust me?

Sagittarius (Nov. 22 - Dec. 21)
Don't let Thursday get you down, you'll need your strength for Friday.

Capricorn (Dec. 22 - Jan. 19)
You will be faced with a difficult math problem this week. Remember, 60% off of anything is a good deal.

Aquarius (Jan. 20 - Feb. 18)
You will party with an LL.M. - you won't regret it.

Pisces (Feb. 19 - March 20)
Avoid umbrellas.

Aries (March 21 - April 19)
You will receive an anonymous email. Open it on someone else's computer first.

Taurus (April 20 - May 20)
An excursion to main campus will leave you feeling exhilarated, but slightly confused - that's what you get for going to main campus.

Gemini (May 21 - June 21)
You will sit next to your soul mate on the metro this week. Unfortunately, you'll both be listening to your iPods and won't even so much as nod at one another.

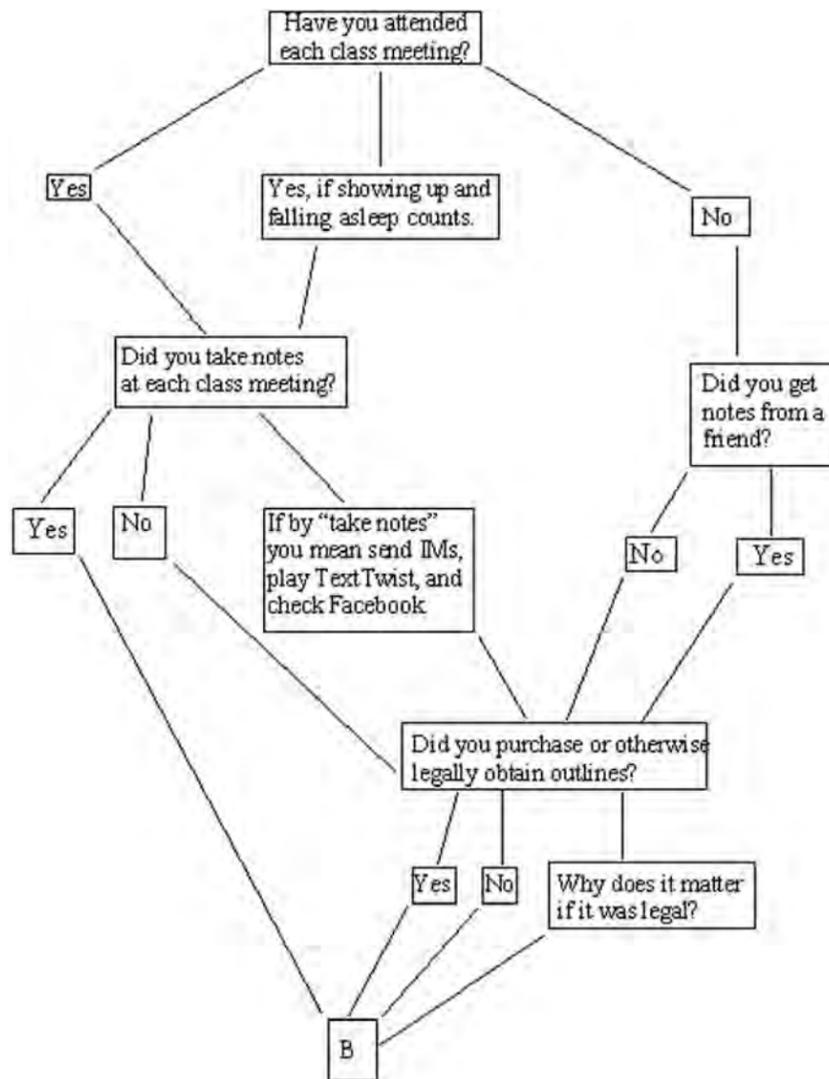
Cancer (June 22 - July 22)
Don't be fooled by a 1L's flattery, she just wants your outlines.

Leo (July 23 - Aug. 22)
You're never too old for a ring pop and a candy necklace.

Virgo (Aug. 23 - Sept. 22)
A long-kept secret will be revealed this week.

horoscopes by Sarah Hale, 2L.

Grade Predicting Chart



Heat on the Hill

The Laws of Love by Logan & Lucy

Dear Logan and Lucy,
I just got out of a semi-emotionally abusive relationship and now I'm constantly on the verge of tears. Why am I so sad all the time? I go to the gym and hear this Nelly Furtado song about "lovers to friends" and suddenly I'm sobbing on the elliptical. I want to start dating but how can I do that when I feel like I'm about to break down all the time? Therapy isn't the answer, I've already tried that. My friends are great and super supportive. My question is how do I start approaching guys? Will dating help me get over my ex-boyfriend?

~Sandy

Sandy,

First, keep going to therapy and lean on your friends. They are great resources and will help you get through this difficult time. The how-to-approach-guys part seems very difficult and scary, but it isn't (trust us)! Just some harmless practice at bar review or parties will help you get your groove on. Pick a guy at the bar, walk up to him, make eye contact, smile, look away, look back at him, look down and that should be it - he'll strike up a conversation in no time. As for dating, dip your foot in and start slowly. Take the dating slowly and shop around for someone who treats you well. Remember: the best way to get over your former flame is to date someone even hotter!

Toodles,
Lucy

Sandy,

Sometimes guys totally suck (present company excluded, of course). I'm sorry about your last boyfriend, he sounds like a serious turd (and I mean that in the most mature and reasoned way possible). Forget him and move on (to me perhaps? I'm a sucker for sensitive, soulful types). Guys are pretty uncomplicated. We perk up when we see hot ass and a nice smiling face. Being the sexiest or most confident in the room will get you a lot of looks but guys go for the approachable types. Give us one of your shy, sexy come-hither looks and we melt for you.

Instead of dipping your foot in the water take off your clothes and go skinny dipping in the dating lake. So go out, pick up a dude, and just say no to pity parties.

Flipside,
Logan

Log on to our anonymous email account, lucyandlogan@gmail.com (password: georgetown) to send comments, questions and problems to lawweekly@law.georgetown.edu.

Confidentiality guaranteed!

The Quotable...

"Lawyers can kill peoples' enthusiasm." - The Quotable Professor Barry Carter

"Almost. You've almost got it. Except you're 180 degrees wrong." - The Quotable Judge Gerald I. Fisher

"I don't like Barbara [Streisand]; haven't since Yentl." - The Quotable Professor Gary Peller

"...the principle of self-determination, who invented that? We did. The United States." - The Quotable Father Robert Drinan

"Stop laughing at me Robert, Jim, Fred, whatever. We'll have no laughing at the professor!" - The Quotable Professor Michael Seidman

"The only person not on call today is the little shit that keeps submitting my stuff to Quotables" - The Quotable Professor Viet Dinh

Sage Advice for 1Ls

by Ono Youdidn, 1L
Law Weekly

Syllabus translation: Read means skim, skim means skip.

Inter-section love will never last. (Don't feel bad, though, inter-section lovers, intra-section love isn't going to last long either.)

Don't get excited about open book exams. You're barely going to have time to open your laptop - much less a book.

When it is time for class to end, put your hand down. I don't care if you have the cure for cancer and a lucid explanation of the case at hand, nobody wants to hear it -- we just want to leave class.

Got Questions? Quotes?

Email Heat on the Hill

lawweekly@law.georgetown.edu
Confidentiality guaranteed!

Please Note:
Advice columns are intended for amusement purposes only.
Writers' names are fictitious.
Some question scenarios are fictitious, and written by members of the Law Weekly staff.

Birth of "Baby 300 Million" worth celebrating

Brianne Kennedy

Last week a baby was born that brought the population of the United States to 300 million people. It has been widely reported that this baby was likely a boy, born in California, to parents who are Mexican immigrants. He represents part of the changing face of our country. And I believe that his birth is a triumph.

In 1967, when the "census clock" in the U.S. Department of Commerce building, here in Washington, struck 200,000,000, *Newsweek* reports that the crowd of people surrounding it erupted with applause, and that at the same moment President Johnson was delivering a speech on the "greatness" of America. This time, things were different.

To start with, last week's milestone seemed to pass without public attention from the White House. Perhaps because, as *Newsweek* put it, "the Bush administration is not eager to call attention to America's out-of-control borders." Also, much of the reaction captured by the media in its reports and commentary on the landmark event was negative.

Most at issue are the subjects of environmental impact, aging and immigration. Many experts are convinced that America is far from prepared for the impact that its growing population will have on the complexity and potency of the problems that it is likely to face in these areas, particularly by 2050 when the U.S. population is expected to reach 400 million.

For example, the *Christian Science Monitor* reports that some experts put the average American's "ecological footprint" - the amount of land and water needed to support an individual and absorb his or her waste - at 24 acres, which potentially leaves the United States able to sustain less than half of its current population in the long term. Also, more than half of Americans live within 50 miles of the coast "where population density and its environmental impacts are increasing."

Still, there is more information that I think needs to be considered before we

make any determination that our environmental future is such a bleak one. If you consider the state of our environment and our consciousness of its value when the American population hit 200 million in 1967, much progress has been made. Numerous laws have been passed that do everything from protecting wildlife and their habitats to banning many toxic substances and reducing pollution. Our country, it turns out, is actually more energy efficient today than it was then.

Technology is also advancing in a way that reduces our reliance on natural resources. As Brookings Institute demographer William Frey told the *Christian Science Monitor*, "The people who argue that we are going to run out of energy, that we're going to run out of water, that we're going to run out of other natural resources, overlook the fact that time and time again technology has been able to overcome these limitations."

Additionally, America is far from overcrowded or environmentally depleted. *Newsweek* reports, for instance, that there are just 31 people per kilometer in the U.S. while the global average is 48 people per kilometer. Some experts even suggest that some cities and states that have seen population declines, such as in the "Rust Belt" in the Midwest and places like Cleveland, Milwaukee and the Dakotas, may see resurgences in their popularity.

Aging is perhaps an even more widely held concern in relation to the growing population than the impact on the environment. *CNNMoney.com* reports that by the year 2030 nearly 1 in 5 Americans will be 65 and older. Robert J. Samuelson writes in *The Washington Post* that paying the retirement benefits of Baby Boomers could easily require federal tax increases of 30 to 50%.

Increases in life expectancy and in the size of the population over 65 will also lead to increases in health conditions like Alzheimers, which Georgetown University's Center for Aging Society has named the third most expensive disease to treat, after heart disease and cancer. Considering that the Center projects that 14 million Americans will suffer from the disease by 2050 and that treating the 4 million

Americans who currently have it costs more than \$100 billion, this is certainly no small concern.

Even so, all is not as bad as it seems. Although the tax burden on younger workers is likely to grow substantially, the U.S. is much better off in this regard than many other countries. *The Economist* reports in an editorial on the subject of America's 300 million population mark that, "Whereas in the EU by 2050 there will be fewer than two adults of working age for every person over 65, the proportion in America will be less scary, at almost three to one." Also, there are still many tax reform options that have the potential to be considering, including a European-style VAT (value added) tax.

And effective reforms are likely to become more possible as a result of the population growth and shifts that are being forecast. First, because of the likely increase in the political clout of Baby Boomers since, as *CNNMoney.com* notes, "older people are often the most dependable voters." Second, because many Baby Boomers have had their own experiences caring for aging parents and have a better understanding of what is and isn't important to consider in planning for retirement and its effect on their families than any generation before them may have had. And third, because as the population shifts among the different parts of the country as it grows, it is expected that there will be a more even distribution of liberals and conservatives throughout the country and bipartisan cooperation will have no choice but to become more prevalent and effective.

With the number of immigrants entering the country each year holding steady at about 1.5 million, it is no wonder that immigration is another one of the major concerns of population experts, politicians and the public alike. Samuelson writes that by 2050, Hispanic Americans will be almost 25% of the total population (which is double their share of it in 2000), Asian Americans will also be double their share at 8% of the population, and non-Hispanic whites will drop to being only 50% of the population (having been 69% of it in 2000). The African American population is expected to hold steady at 13 to 14% of the total. *The*

Washington Post even quotes Pew Hispanic Center demographer Jeffrey Passel as estimating that "about half of the last 100 million Americans are immigrants and their U.S.-born children."

The concern is, of course, not related to the U.S. becoming more diverse (I think there are few that could or would be willing to call that a bad thing), but that once immigrants do arrive, particularly from countries like Mexico, it is often difficult for them to assimilate and to become part of the middle class. Samuelson writes, for instance, that Hispanic immigrants' average weekly wages are only two-thirds of the average for all American workers, and there is little that is likely to be done to change that.

While I cannot argue with the fact that migrant workers and immigrants are often not properly assisted or paid, and that this is a terrible thing, I don't think it's necessarily their immigration that is the problem. While it's unlikely to happen immediately, I suspect that there will be major changes in how immigrants are treated as more and more of their children are born, raised and educated in the United States. As America becomes more diverse as a result of the presence of these children and their parents, more and more members of future generations will have a greater appreciation for the struggles that they face and a better understanding of how best to reduce and, ultimately, remove them.

Perhaps most importantly, history has shown us that the American spirit and its associated ideals are strong enough to withstand and inspire even the most drastic of social change and expansion. The baby boy born on Tuesday and the population growth that he represents are clear signs of how true that is. While there are certainly challenges ahead of us, I think there is a reason why polls suggest that Americans are more optimistic than people in most other countries: all 300 million of us certainly have reason to be.

Brianne Kennedy works in the Continuing Legal Education Department. She can be contacted at bsk32@law.georgetown.edu.

Proposed bill is all about being out and proud

Chai Feldblum
Professor of Law

Thomas Saunders' opinion piece on my proposal to repeal the military's ban on the service of openly gay people ("DADT" - "Don't Ask Don't Tell") is premised on a basic misunderstanding. There have been many times in my 20-plus year career of working with Capitol Hill that I have tried to "slip something" into a bill. But this surely isn't one of those times.

Anyone who thinks it is possible to "slip" a repeal of DADT into a bill (any bill) is wrong. It simply can't be done. Whatever the merits of such an approach might be were it possible, there's no particular reason to debate those merits - because it just isn't possible.

My suggested proposal is very different. It is all about being out and

proud. Indeed, the catalyst for my proposed DADT repeal legislation is my work on the Moral Values Project, which is based on the premise that we must make explicit moral claims about the goodness of our sexuality, our sexual orientation and our gender. (See www.moralvaluesproject.org).

Most DADT repeal work to date has focused on the rights-based claim of allowing gay people to serve openly in the military. That's a fine claim and the bill currently sponsored by Congressman Meehan and pending in the House of Representative expresses that claim quite well.

But we could also approach this work from a different angle. We could argue that being able to express one's sexuality (whether it is a gay or straight sexuality) is a morally good thing as long as it is expressed responsibly. As a moral matter, sexual harassment and abuse is bad and needs to be eliminated from the military to a much greater

degree than it has up till now. As a moral matter, having sex with a person who is not one's spouse depends significantly on the agreement one has with one's spouse about such sexual activity. At the very least, it should not be grounds for losing one's job or for losing thousands of dollars in pension benefits. Having consensual sex with a person of the opposite sex, or with a person of the same sex, has equal moral valence and thus should be treated equally.

My proposed alternate "military and sexuality" bill is thus about updating the sexual code of our armed forces. It is not about sacrificing the openness and dignity of gay people. To the contrary, it is about ensuring that all individuals who serve in the armed forces are accorded dignity and respect as sexual beings.

I want to note that Thomas Saunders sent me his proposed opinion piece for my response before he submit-

ted it to the *Law Weekly*. But I was so slammed with work that week that I did not manage to respond to any number of my emails, included his. I also did not managed to respond yet to the four students who wrote to take up my offer of creating a group to draft the proposed military and sexuality legislation. (Yes folks, I got those emails!)

I still think it is worth trying to draft a military and sexuality bill and to struggle with what moral values should underlie prohibited and permitted sexual behavior. This is not a substitute to a rights-based claim based on sexual orientation, but it is an alternative approach. So, to the four students who wrote me - I'll be in touch with you about setting up a working group! And to anyone else who wants to get engaged in this pro bono effort of mine, please email me at feldblum@law.georgetown.edu.

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Letters

To the Editor:

Georgetown University Law Center recently announced the new Drinan Chair in Human Rights. On Monday, Oct. 23, Dean Harold Koh of Yale Law School arrived on campus to celebrate the occasion with a lecture entitled "Father Drinan's Revolution" celebrating Father Drinan's commitment to "human rights."

In many ways, Father Drinan is an admirable man. At the age of eighty-five, he continues to write, teach and celebrate mass. I have heard several of his homilies and they all display a keen intelligence, even if they are occasionally of a partisan cast. Nonetheless, he does not deserve to have a chair in "human rights" named after him.

Father Drinan has long been one of the country's most outspoken advocates of legal abortion. While he served in Congress from 1971 to 1981, Father Drinan publicly praised Planned Parenthood and the Roe vs. Wade decision, while compiling an aggressive pro-abortion voting record. After leaving Congress, Father Drinan penned an editorial for the *New York Times* in 1996 praising Clinton for vetoing the partial-birth abortion ban and urging Congress not to override the veto.

Over his distinguished career, Father Drinan has not supported any significant legal restriction on abortion. He supports the right to abortion at nearly any point in pregnancy by any possible method.

Father Drinan recently called abortion a "small issue." Meanwhile, more than one in four pregnancies in the United States ends in abortion and there have been nearly fifty million abortions since Roe vs. Wade was decided. The abortion revolution is anything but a "small issue." Indeed, Father Drinan's other revolution has led to fifty million dead human beings in the United States alone in the past thirty-three years.

Father Drinan's record is made particularly disturbing given his claim that abortion is "virtually infanticide." How can a so-called supporter of "human

rights" be in favor of the legality of "infanticide" or even "virtual infanticide?"

The late Cardinal O'Connor said it best when he declared, "I am deeply sorry, Father Drinan, but you're wrong, dead wrong...You could have raised your formidable voice for life; you have raised it for death."

-Daniel Hughes, 2L

On IT and all things related

To the Editor:

I would like to thank first-year law student Bo Cui for his keen observation of the state of technology services for students at the Law Center in his Oct. 23 *Law Weekly* opinion piece. In my capacity as Chief Information Officer of the Georgetown University Law Center, I concur with some of his concerns.

I am not sure that the Law Center should continue to provide the technology support and resources, including last-minute software re-engineering, to run student elections. At the request of the SBA, the Law Center stepped in to help with electronic voting when there were no suitable options two years ago. Today there are many outside services, some of them free of charge such as the Westlaw Educational Network, which are used at other law schools to run student elections.

I do not own a tape recorder or a cassette player. I recognize the incongruity of hosting a web site that receives over one million visitors annually, many of them to watch webcasts and podcasts of special events, and the delivery of audio recordings of class lectures by antiquated means. I do not know of any law school in the world where all simultaneous classroom sessions are recorded in an electronic format. With modest funding from last year's Finance committee, collaboration from this year's Technology Users and Teaching committees, and in partnership with Apple Computer Corporation, after the winter break we expect to pioneer precisely such a system of comprehensive digital audio recording. In the meantime, however inconvenient the task may be, students can still listen to the audio tapes in the Law Library.

Bo is correct about the vulnerability of wireless networks and I applaud his efforts to educate the community. Anyone who has strong technical skills can search Google for "wireless hacking" and hack into most wireless networks, decrypting and interpreting network packets to make sense of the information. Our wireless network is only slightly more secure than most higher education wireless networks, but it is still susceptible to eavesdropping and hacking. For your peace of mind and regardless of the network that you use, at home or at the Law Center, financial and other confidential transactions with secure web servers - those belonging to widely-recognized web sites with addresses starting with "https:" - can be decrypted, at least in theory, only by supercomputers.

I reiterate my offer to community members to share their comments and suggestions with me in McDonough Room 514 or by email to Molina@law.georgetown.edu. Given a choice, I would prefer to discuss these matters constructively over lunch or a cup of coffee rather than reading about them in alarming news pieces or op-eds. Whatever your communication style may be, my gratitude goes to those community members trying to make the Law Center a better place.

-Pablo G. Molina, Law Center CIO

To the Editor:

In Oct. 17's *Law Weekly*, I was surprised to see a reference to a former student's mental health in Bo Cui's piece ("Law Center is experiencing technical difficulties"). Mr. Cui was rude, irresponsible and exhibited a distinct lack of class by mentioning mere rumor as truth. Additionally, such mention was wholly irrelevant to the topic of computer security on campus. An off-hand and unverified remark about something so personal as a student's mental well-being constitutes an indecent invasion of privacy that does not deserve publication.

- Beau Finley, 3L



by Christina Pamies, 1L

Hezbollah leaders vow: destroy Israel, Jews

**David Sinkman,
Leon Skornicki**

"If Jews all gather in Israel, it will save us the trouble of going after them worldwide." - Hezbollah leader Hassan Nasrallah (quoted in *The New York Times*, May 23, 2004).

The carnage from the conflict this summer in Lebanon exposed brutality on all sides. The sheer volume of death makes trying to understand the motivations of the parties involved very difficult. We owe it to those who died, however, to comprehend the cause of this destruction. So when judging who Hezbollah is we should look no further than its military leaders' own words and the group's 25 year history of striking American and Jewish targets around the world.

On Oct. 23, 1983, around 6:20 a.m., a Mercedes-Benz delivery truck drove to Beirut International Airport, where the 1st Battalion 8th Marines had set up its local headquarters. The truck turned onto an access road leading to the United States Marines' compound and circled a parking lot. The driver then accelerated and barreled into the lobby of the Marine headquarters. According to one Marine survivor, the driver was smiling as he sped past him.

The suicide bomber detonated his explosives, which were equivalent to 12,000 pounds of TNT. The explosion collapsed the four-story cinder-block building into rubble and killed 241 American servicemen: 220 Marines, 18 Navy personnel and 3 Army soldiers. This was the deadliest single-day death toll for the U.S. Marine Corps since the Battle of Iwo Jima, and remains the deadliest post-World War II attack on Americans overseas. Hezbollah was responsible for this carnage (*The Washington Post*, July 17, 2006).

The threat of another Hezbollah attack on America remains just as high today. Former director of the CIA, George Tenet, warned that "Hezbollah, as an organization with capability and worldwide presence, is [al-Qaeda's] equal, if not a far more capable organization." (*Foreign*

"Hezbollah attacked Israel this summer because it wanted to free a child-killer dedicated to destroying any chance of peace between Jew and Arab."

Affairs, Nov/Dec. 2003) Former U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Richard Armitage even labeled Hezbollah the "A-team" of terrorism, relegating al-Qaeda to second string status. (*The New Yorker*, October 14, 2002.) These warnings are warranted.

Hezbollah has killed more Americans abroad than any other terrorist organization. Its deadly legacy reaches back nearly 25 years to all corners of the globe. A year after the attack on the Marines' compound, Hezbollah bombed the U.S. embassy annex in Beirut. (1999 *Report on Terrorist Organizations*, U.S. State Department). The next year, Hezbollah was instrumental in the hijacking of TWA Flight 847 en route

from Athens to Rome. During this attack, the hijackers bound a young U.S. Navy diver with an electrical cord, cutting off his circulation, and beat him until he was unconscious. The hijackers then executed him and dumped his body on the tarmac at Beirut International Airport (*USA Today*, August 1, 2006).

Hezbollah has been involved in numerous attacks against U.S. interests since then, including the bombing of a U.S. military housing complex in Saudi Arabia, in June 1996. The attack killed 19 U.S. servicemen and wounded 370 (*The Wall Street Journal*, May 20, 2003). Fourteen Hezbollah operatives were later indicted.

Hezbollah's principal targets, however, are Jews. This is in accordance with the core belief that drives the global jihad: the West - manipulated by Jews - is conspiring to destroy the Islamic faith and must be met with unrestrained force. The Hezbollah leadership exudes this hatred. According to Hassan Nasrallah, Hezbollah's Secretary General, "If we searched the entire world for a person more cowardly, despicable, weak and feeble in psyche, mind, ideology and religion, we would not find anyone like the Jew. Notice I do not say Israeli" (*The New Yorker*, October 14, 2002).

This hatred results in unprovoked attacks on the West, in particular Jews. In 1992, Hezbollah bombed the Israeli embassy in Buenos Aires. The strike killed 29, nearly all Jewish. Two years later, Hezbollah struck downtown Buenos Aires again, leveling the Argentinean Jewish Community Center. The strike killed 85 people, mostly Jewish, and wounded more than 300. This is the largest single incident of terrorism against Jews since World War II. As if that were not enough, days later, the Israeli Embassy in London was car-bombed by two Palestinians linked to Hezbollah.

Some allege that Hezbollah is nothing more than a resistance organization fighting against Israeli occupation in Lebanon. None of the above attacks, however, occurred in Lebanon. Israel also completely withdrew from Lebanon on June 16,

2000, a move verified by the UN. Despite these moves, Hezbollah repeatedly tried to provoke Israel by crossing the border. As recently as Nov. 2005, Hezbollah attempted to kidnap Israeli soldiers.

This brings us to this past summer, where six years after the UN said Israel had left every inch of Lebanon, Hezbollah gunmen again crossed the Israeli-Lebanese border. Kofi Annan put their actions into perspective: on "July 12 ... Hezbollah launched an unprovoked attack on Israel, killing eight Israeli soldiers and kidnapping two" (Secretary General's Statement to the UNSC, August 11, 2006). Hezbollah's violation of Israeli's

sovereignty and of international law was loudly denounced around the world. Hezbollah's act showed "once again how urgent it is that the Lebanese Government extends its control over all Lebanese territory and prevents such attacks across the Blue Line," the UN-mandated Lebanon-Israel border (Kofi Annan, July 12, 2006).



Photo courtesy of *motherjones.com*
Sheik Hassan Nasrallah delivers an invective against Israel

Recognizing the illegitimacy of Hezbollah's attack on Israel, the greater Arab world, including Saudi Arabia, the Persian Gulf states, Egypt and Jordan, condemned Hezbollah for provoking this war. These states called the Lebanese militia "reckless" and blamed them for acting in ways that were "unexpected, inappropriate and irresponsible" (*U.S. News & World Report*, July 31, 2006). A statement from the Arab League also denounced Hezbollah for its actions. The Arab states further recognized Iran was to blame, waging war through Hezbollah, its Lebanese proxy.

What exactly then is Hezbollah resisting in Lebanon if, according to the UN, all Israeli forces had already withdrawn south of the Blue Line? In short, why would Hezbollah violate international law and UN-recognized borders this summer by invading Israel? Statements of the Hezbollah leadership provide a clear answer - the goal of Hezbollah is not to protect Lebanon but rather to destroy Israel and to kill Jews.

Nearly half of the civilians slaughtered by Hezbollah's missiles in last summer's war were not Jews, but Israeli Arabs. This prompted Hassan Nasrallah to issue a personal appeal to Arabs to evacuate Haifa so that only Jews would be killed (*The Times* (UK), August 12, 2006). Or as Hezbollah's spiritual leader Sheik Mohammad Hussein Fadlallah bluntly put it: "There are no innocent Jews in Palestine" (*The Weekly Standard*, Sept. 11, 2006).

The impression that Hezbollah's attacks on Israel were legitimate because Israel holds numerous Lebanese hostages in jail is wrong. In fact, before July 12, 2006, Israel held only two Lebanese prisoners in Israel, along with a possible third. One of the prisoners, Hezbollah-linked Samir Kuntar, is serving multiple life sentences for executing a young Israeli father in front of his four-year old daughter, and then crushing the young girl's head with

a rifle butt back in 1979. The other is an Israeli citizen of Lebanese origin, sentenced as a Hezbollah spy. In plain English, these men are not prisoners of war, they are mere thugs (*NY Review of Books*, September, 21, 2006).

Hassan Nasrallah, however, justified Hezbollah's summer attacks on Israel in large part because Kuntar is in an Israeli jail (*Time*, July 25, 2006).

Nasrallah's comments that Kuntar is a political prisoner reveal Hezbollah's true nature. Kuntar crushed the young girl's skull with his rifle not because Israel was in Lebanon but rather "to protest the signing of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty" at Camp David the previous year (*The Washington Post*, May 18, 2003). In short, Hezbollah attacked Israel this summer because it wanted to free a child-killer dedicated to destroying any chance of peace between Jew and Arab.

However, some governments around the world keep validating thugs like Kuntar and countless others serving Hezbollah by drawing a distinction between the group's 'political' and 'military' wings. England, the Netherlands and Australia have only listed Hezbollah's 'military' wing as terrorist.

However, the European Parliament has called for the EU to include Hezbollah with the likes of Hamas and Jihad in their terrorist list (*Arabic News*, March 11, 2005). French Interior Minister Nicolas Sarkozy also labeled Hezbollah a "terrorist" last month (*Le Figaro*, Sept. 4, 2006). And, the European Union Council labels Hezbollah's Senior Intelligence Officer, Imad Mughniyah, as a terrorist (*EU Council Common Position 2005/847/CFSP*, 29 Nov. 2005).

But there would be little, if no, confusion around the world had officials tuned into al-Manar, Hezbollah's television network, on Jan. 18, 2002.

They would have heard Muhamad Fneish, a Hezbollah parliament member in Lebanon, reject any such distinction. "Efforts are made to tempt the Hezbollah in order to hold it back," he says "the objective is not to impair its political role; rather its military wing only. But I can say that no differentiation is to be made between the military wing and the political wing of Hezbollah."

The carnage and destruction from this summer's conflict is repulsive. The fighting exposed brutality on all sides. However, when judging Hezbollah, one should look no further than its leaders' own words and actions. There can be no confusion about Hezbollah's values and mission when its leaders vow, "it is an open war until the elimination of Israel and until the death of the last Jew on earth" (*The New York Sun*, March 11, 2005). With such goals, peace, unfortunately, is very far away.

David Sinkman, 3L, is the Co-President of JLSA and a former Reuters reporter. Leon Skornicki graduated from Princeton in '06 and is a 1L JLSA member.

Anonymous grading doesn't measure true value

Eric Charleston

Early Interview Week is long gone and call-back season is coming to an end (ok, I'll be honest, mine was over almost as fast as it started). The importance of our first-year grades during this process was paramount. During those quaint 20 minute screening interviews our 1L grades were, at least, the first statement, and at worst, the only one. Facing the undeniable importance of our 1L grades, I've found it almost impossible not to further examine the University's policy of mandatory anonymous 1L grading.

First an informal survey: raise your hands if you are in favor of basing our 1L grades on anonymous testing. OK, now take a look around. How many hands are raised? None, right? That settles it. Well I suppose you could have your hand raised. In that case, congratulations! Enjoy your job next summer. Seriously, I think an examination of anonymous grading reveals that the process is inescapably flawed. I have no beef with grading the exams anonymously. I simply

have a problem with 100% of the course grade being determined by that anonymous process.

I'll level with you...I'm biased. For one, anonymous grades place as much emphasis on personality as the cop who pulled me over on my last drive home...none. "Knock Knock..." "Here's your ticket sir." And as Samuel L. Jackson said in *Pulp Fiction*, "that pig had personality, and personality goes a long way." Well I fancy myself that pig. Further (You know you like my use of the word further. I learned that in Legal Research and Writing, baby! Anyway, further), as runner-up only to Andrew Doss in last year's 1L Mr. Personality contest, I'm a person who places a premium on a little face time. No, there was no such contest.

In all honesty, ask yourself whether the real world values personality/people skills, public speaking, and leadership. Then ask yourself if those exams you took after your first year evaluated any of those attributes. Then ask yourself if the firms interviewing during EIW want people with that skill set. And finally, ask yourself why on earth the cafeteria temporarily discontinued Taco Tuesday. No jalapeños please.

It's true that during that first year associate-ship many of the document-reviewing, memo-writing associates need to have more in common with Gollum than Vince Vaughan. It also may be true that many of these firms are looking for a cog to fit readily into their system, while working in an office with no windows. And finally, with the steady decline of trials, it is possible to consider law as an increasingly anonymous career.

But that doesn't tell the whole story. For instance, a transactional attorney may review tons of contracts, but that same attorney will also be called upon to be a deal-maker, or steely negotiator. This takes a skill that doesn't show up on the current 1L transcript. How about attaining new clients? I'm not sure how this works, but I'm pretty sure it's not accomplished via memo or brief. Those who think these skills are adequately covered by the smidgeon of time spent addressing these areas in Legal Research and Writing are simply wrong. That was a year-long course, worth three credits, with, like, seventeen papers that were equally weighed in grading.

You may be saying, "That's why

we have the 20 minute interviews, Eric, duh. That's why you have a resume." That's what I thought! The conventional wisdom was that if you can eek a few callbacks out of EIW, then as long as you have a pulse, bingo, you got yourself a job. Um, no. Trust me. I heard this from a friend. I mean, this is me hypothetically speaking here. Man I need a job.

I guess my real problem is, while these exams do gauge a certain skill (they do test something for sure), that number, your GPA, whatever it may be, is NOT you. Not all of you at least. But for some reason we allow this institution to enforce a grading policy that allows those exams to entirely define us in arguably our most plentiful opportunity to gain law firm employment. It is common knowledge that firms have GPA baselines, and it is shameful neglect that our administration has not mandated that either meaningful class participation be factored into our grades, or that an entire class be dedicated to public speaking and negotiation in common legal contexts. with grading based upon performance.

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So you're not getting any callbacks: a primer

Mark Nabong

I have a secret to confess: When I was a 2L I did not get a single call back from EIW. Not one. I went on thirty-three (thirty-three!!!!) interviews during EIW, and snagged zero of them. I write this column for all the students here who have a rejection letter stack bigger than they ever expected; if you have a job/clerkship/rich spouse, then congratulations. This column may not make much sense to you.

Let's review: I have approximately a 2.8 GPA. Please do not freak out because I told you my GPA; I have revealed much more damning, and much more biological, information in this column over the last three years. I have what is generally considered a "B-" GPA, which is totally and completely adequate so long as I do not try and become an actual lawyer. I have heard tell of law firms that hire people with such a GPA, but most of those turn out to just be Nigerian scam artists. The job search experience was not an exercise in self-empowerment for me. It was an exercise in reliving junior-high era self-esteem issues.

Getting a job is stressful in general, whatever your profession may be. What makes getting a job as a law student more emotionally crippling is the fact that your very best friends, the ones who drink with you, study with you, and occasionally make out with you, are so much better at getting them than you. People who are your peers, who take the same classes, eat lunch at the same time, are much, much more desirable lawyer-material than you are. You know that because you see them take time off from class to "go on callbacks," "fly to interviews," and "get offers." You, on the other hand, are busy trying to network with your mother's dentist's brother,

because that is the only personal leverage you've got left.

Why am I writing about all this? I'm writing about all this because there is a series of untruths we've been spoon-fed, and I want to relieve you of them. I will be the iplecac of untruth.

Untruth #1: EIW is stressful.

Bullhockey. EIW is an annoying meat market, but you at least you leave it with some hope. The real stress is the four, five, eight months you spend after EIW getting rejection letters and waiting for a job offer. You think dressing up in a suit and lying for 15 minute interviews is bad? Try sitting in the cafeteria and overhearing people at another table discussing the pros and cons of accepting one of their offers versus another. THAT is stressful, not EIW.

Untruth #2: You may not be at the top of your class, but interviewers will get a sense of how great an addition you would be.

The average interviewer has the following ability to bump you to the top of this list if you have sub-par grades and a great interview: none. Interviews are done via committee, and no one impresses so much out of a 15 minute interview that they can convince the firm to hire you over someone with a so-so interview and a 3.8. What the interviewer CAN do, however, is write you a nice e-mail back to elaborate on the rejection letter's opinion that you do, in fact, have a bright future ahead of you in law. And that there were many qualified applicants. Note, however, how few rejection letters say that you were one of them.

Untruth #3: It was a mistake to come to law school.

You're just thinking this because you'll have almost a quarter of a million dollars in debt to pay off. You're worried that it was a mistake to come

here, that maybe you should have accepted that offer to go to Local Regional Law School on a full scholarship, or that maybe you shouldn't have come at all. This is crap: you're not even halfway through law school, and the reason you've soured on it is that you haven't done anything yet. You think your difficulties during 1L mean that you won't be a good lawyer? The only people who care about what happened 1L in the long-run are people who write law school

"I have a 2.8 GPA. Please do not freak out."

guidebooks. You haven't hit the meat of law school, which comes up in your 2L and 3L classes, or in your clinic, or in your internship. If you want to feel better about yourself as a future lawyer, sign up for pro-bono work; I guarantee you'll be less likely to feel bad about the privilege of being a law student.

Now, let's move on to some truths.

Truth #1: You only wanted a firm job because that seemed to be the thing to do.

You don't actually want a firm job. What you want is to be a lawyer, which is not the same as being a firm lawyer. Everyone around is getting firm jobs, and that gnawing chasm between you and them feels the same as when everyone saw *The Matrix* without you and kept making references to it that you didn't get. You feel like you're doing something wrong because you're not juiced into the \$\$\$ for the summer, and like you're in trouble. THAT'S why you feel bad, not because you were really dying to work as a summer associate for the firm of Wasp Name, Wasp Name, Jewish Name, LLP. You haven't considered

what more there is to do as a lawyer and with a law degree because no one really talks about anything except applying for a big firm. There's more and you shouldn't be afraid to look for it.

Truth #2: Oddly enough, your future happiness is independent of the crappiness of your job search experience.

This is not a feel-good statement; it is the truth. If you think having a big firm job right now will make you happier in the long run, then you are just projecting your self-worth onto something you think you can control. A big firm job will not make you happier; it WILL make you richer. Now, money is a good thing. Anyone who tells you that money is evil has never been broke (Credit: Ice Cube). No, my point here is that, if you look at the top partners and the senior associates at most any law firm, you will not find people happier or more intellectually challenged than in the population at large. Is the rate of alcoholism greater or less in the big firms than in the population at large? You know the answer to that question without even having to look it up. Don't trick yourself into creating any surrogate for happiness; only happiness is happiness. You WILL get a job, you WILL end up hating it in about five to seven years (this applies to everyone, the bad and the good students), and you will take up a hobby that you will like more than your practice. "Yes, I'm a lawyer, but what I really like doing is Indonesian cooking."

Next week, I'll discuss what it is like to be a 3L, jobless, and with a family history of diabetes and heart disease.

Mark Nabong's columns can be found online at <http://chicago-typewriter.blogspot.com>.