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Transforming Legal Education: The Cornerstone of the New Republic

by Mark Sapirie

William & Mary Law School celebrated the 225th anniversary of its founding on Thursday, January 18. For the occasion, Professor Douglas offered some reflections on the origins of the law school and its purpose in forming capable lawyers committed to serving the nation. Dean Reveley reviewed how individuals and groups from the law school community are actively engaging the vocation of constructive citizenship and concluded by describing a plan to create, at the law school, a center to study and cultivate the concept of citizen lawyer in modern society.

When Thomas Jefferson conceived the idea of a law school at William & Mary he intended it to play a specific and vital role in the society emerging in America. Jefferson and many of his contemporaries were conscious they were setting the foundation for a new social structure, substituting the static model of the Old Regime monarchy with a society of self-rule. Yet they believed that government by the people would work only if the people sought public good over private interest. The key then was to instill public virtue in the citizenry. Jefferson’s innovation here was to use education to form citizens capable of assuming the responsibility of self-rule. The law school at William & Mary was to form the leadership of this new society.

Jefferson permanently altered the nature of legal education with the law school at William & Mary. He recruited George Wythe to direct a curriculum designed to instill in lawyers a broad humanistic understanding so that they would be effective leaders in an evolving world. In training lawyers to lead, the law school sought especially those individuals who interpreted the privilege of being a lawyer as an opportunity to serve the community and the nation.

Today, students, faculty and staff at the law school are engaged in many activities in the spirit of Jefferson’s citizen lawyer. This is manifest in those teaching prison inmates, teaching children to read, providing pro bono legal advice, participating in programs like Lawyers Helping Lawyers, organizing Thanksgiving food collections, and volunteering many hours in offices of the Public Defender or State Attorney.

The law school is now planning to develop a Center focused on studying and cultivating the role of the constructive lawyer in the life of the nation. The core of this Center would consist in scholarships awarded to especially promising students. An endowed professorship would lead a program of teaching, research, and writing on constructive citizenship. The school would provide an adjoining pavilion for this program and the Center would host an annual conference. At present the law school is seeking a generous donor to fund this initiative valued at $25M, so if you know someone who might be interested in contributing, the administration would like to speak with you.
Trial Experience, Charisma, and a Moustache:
An Interview with New Faculty Member Jeff Breit

by Nick DePalma

Some of you may have seen him lurking around the halls on Thursday evenings. Some of you may have wondered what was going on in Classroom 21 last semester. Some of you might even have seen him in T.V., promoting his law firm, Brett Dreascher & Improvizado, or covering the election results on News 10 during election night. Jeff Breit is undoubtedly one of the newest (and most colorful) adjunct professors in the William & Mary Law School. Armed with a formidable array of trial experience, charisma, and a moustache, he has long been helping out the Trial Team behind the scenes.

Last semester, he was unable to meet with us in person, but we decided to accept this interview over the phone. After all, I was knockout the judge’s door, asked if I could talk to him, and told him I was thinking about becoming a lawyer like my father, but I wasn’t sure. I asked him for a job and told him I didn’t care about the money, because I was already making money as a tennis instructor at Tulane. He called in his clerk, said “this guy wants to work for free,” and the clerk said he’d “think of something.” A week later they called me, and put me to work in the grand jury room, picking grand jury lists. I was a professional alphabetizer, and I could do the alphabet forwards or backwards, from any spot. I got really good at it.

Adv: Has this skill ever come in handy for you during field sobriety tests?
JB: No, I’ve avoided that embarrassment. Well, two months later, I was able to walk into the grand jury room, while I was there working.

Adv: Alphabetizing?
JB: Yeah, and he said “I heard you’re working here for free, do you want to come work for a judge?” I said “sure” and then he walked out, and everyone yelled “Don’t! Don’t!” because the judge was a wild man. His name was Morrie Scoe, and he was a federal magistrate judge about to become a federal judge in New Orleans. The Advocate was the greatest tennis player. Educated me in sports.

Adv: The Advocate was the greatest tennis player. Educated me in sports.
JB: Well, the story goes on.continue to the next page.

The Advocate

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The Advocate will not print a letter without confirmation of the author’s name. We may, however, withhold the name on request. Letters over 500 words may be returned to the writer with a request that the letter be edited for the sake of space.
JB: I don't remember that either, but I do remember listening outside the jury door, and hearing them toss around the $1m number, and thinking they were kidding, until they came out and awarded it.
Adv: But you don't practice with your father anymore?
JB: No, he stopped practicing in 1980, but I continued to practice at his old firm until I started my own with my brother and present partner Jack Drescher in 1987.
Adv: Is it fair to say you have a lot of trial experience?
JB: I've tried over 250 jury trials.
Adv: What cases stick out in your mind?
JB: The one that sticks out is the one I lost. It is my most memorable case. During every trial, I keep a legal pad with the name of the case, lawyers, and judge, and the time the jury went out, the time they came in, and the verdict. On the pad for this case, Carmen Daniels was my client, a paraplegic in a bad automobile accident, and you can see that under the verdict spot, I was barely capable of writing the word "defendant." I leave that sheet on my desk today, and it has been 15 years since the trial.
Adv: What were the facts of the case?
JB: It was a difficult case. The primary defendant, the city, was immune, and I was suing a contractor who I claimed was jointly negligent...and I had just had two years of jury trials without losing one, and this trial was a slap in the face, reminding me that I was beatable, and that I could and did lose.
Adv: Do you feel comfortable telling me how you think you went wrong?
JB: I was too aggressive on the defendants. The jury cried during closing arguments...it was a very emotional case, the paraplegic was the head cheerleader of Hampton University. She was a wonderful woman who even after the accident had the best personality of any woman I know. Even after I lost her trial, three years later, she got married, in her wheelchair, and I sat in the back row of Hampton University Chapel and cried like a baby through her whole wedding. She never faulted me...but it was a reminder that any case can be lost, and every case has a value, and your clients only have one case, even if you have a career of them, and you always have to do what is best for them. Every trial is a risk. Every trial can be lost.
Adv: Though some might question how appropriate my next question is...Funniest moments in your 250 jury trials?
JB: Well, something funny I saw defense counsel do during opening statement was to say "And so, ladies and gentlemen of the jury, please do not find my client, Mr. ..." and he trailed off for a 10-second pregnant pause. And everyone knew what was going on, and there was just a snicker. As for stupid stuff I've done, in one of my first jury trials, I couldn't keep this poster on the wall, that under the verdict spot, I was barely capable of writing the word "defendant." I leave that sheet on my desk today, and it has been 15 years since the trial.
Adv: What was the worst error someone has ever made against you?
JB: In a Virginia Power case, we focus-grouped it...
Adv: Would you mind clarifying that for the readers?
JB: It means we put on a trial for a couple of hours in front of present jurors, citizens of the community. The issue was contributory negligence, and whether this young black child had dared his friends to sneak into this power station. And the two boys, his friends, said he did. He said he didn't. In the focus group, 100% of the white jurors said the boy was guilty of contributory negligence, and 100% of the black jurors said the two other boys were

From VA Beach Short Order Cook to William & Mary Law Professor

Not only does Professor Breit have the best mustache in school, he is also an avid surfer
Commemorating Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

by David Byassee

On the evening of January 20, the W&M Office of Multicultural Affairs put on a production in the University Center Auditorium commemorating the life and legacy of Dr. King. Guests were welcomed by the heartfelt words of Jonathan (2L), President of the Black Law Student Association here at Marshall-Wythe. He expressed his appreciation for having the opportunity to consider what the most important thing Dr. King had done for him was. Purdue's response was this, "he didn't run and hide, he put himself between his dream and a bullet." After that a duet sang a song titled "Just Can't Give Up," the chorus of which went something like this:

I've come too far from where I started from,
Nobody told me it would be easy,
And I don't believe He's brought me this far to leave me.

Then, two brothers of the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity performed their Omega Ritual in remembrance of their brother, Dr. King.

The keynote speaker of the commemorative production was Charles J. Ogletree, the Jesse Climenko Professor of Law and Vice Dean for Clinical Programs at Harvard Law School. Former teacher of W&M's own Professor Michele Dickerson, Ogletree is a prolific speaker and author. He's appeared on television and radio programs, including Nightline, Crossfire, and Meet the Press. His most recent book, All Deliberate Speed, is a reflection on Brown v. Board of Education. Ogletree began by stating that our generation (the students of today) can't fathom the experience of living fifty years ago. We have not experienced segregation as it once was. Ogletree spoke of the past with a view towards the future. He noted that the all white, all male Supreme Court that decided the cases of Brown v. Board of Education—declaring the policy of separate but equal to be inherently unequal—ordered desegregation to occur "with all deliberate speed."

Brown v. Board of Education was decided in 1954. Dr. King was assassinated in 1968. Ogletree also noted that the Supreme Court of the past decade has no liberal voice, and that "all deliberate speed" has turned out to be no speed at all. Ogletree went on to discuss the Presidential task of judicial selection and nomination, presenting charts of the minority appointments of previous Presidents. There was more in the charts than I could digest within the time provided, but one thing I do recall is that the percentage of minority nominations varied from President to President. Following this demonstration, Ogletree made the point that the fundamental issue Dr. King was fighting for was the right to vote. It matters.

Focusing on what we should expect from the 21st century, Ogletree highlighted Justice O'Connor's hope articulated in Grutter v. Bollinger—a 2003 Supreme Court case upholding the constitutionality of the affirmative action policy then in effect at the University of Michigan Law School—that in 25 years there will no longer be a need for racial preference in the admission systems of institutions of higher learning. Ogletree then quoted Justice Thurgood Marshall, saying, "I wish I could say that liberty and equality were just around the corner, ... but we must dissent, because America can do better."

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lying in order to cover up their involvement.

Adv: Were the two little boys black or white?

JB: They were black... and I’ve never seen anything that stark, something I never could have guessed, 100% on a cultural issue. So we went to go try the case, keeping that in mind, and I had a black opposing counsel... And he decided to strike all the white jurors during voir dire... and that mistake resulted in the first $20 million jury verdict in Virginia history.

Adv: Tell me about your hobbies.

JB: Tennis and surfing... I go to a foreign country to surf at least once a year. This year I’m going to Cabo San Lucas in March, and then I’m going to Costa Rica.

Adv: I’ve always wanted to learn how to surf.

JB: And I’m playing tennis in the 50-and-over national championship in Oregon on February 12.

Adv: Swinging gears again, over the course of your legal career, you have been involved in politics, right?

JB: Yes, I used to be the vice chairman of the state democratic party... I was also the youngest governor in ATLA (Association of Trial Lawyers of America) history... I became the Virginia governor to ATLA when I was 31, and I have to watch Newt Gingrich come into power and immediately as part of his “Contract On America,” (sic) try to overhaul the tort system. This lesson taught me that trial lawyers need to have good relationships with Republicans or face the consequences... so we started giving equal support to Republicans, started trying to understand their perspective, and by the time they came into power in Virginia, we were able to talk to them as friends and supporters, and we weren’t the enemy, which is what trial lawyers are at the national level to the Republican Congress. (To cut a long story short, Jeff’s efforts helped raise the medical malpractice cap in Virginia from $3m to $1.75m).

Adv: How did you get involved in academia?

JB: I started out in law school, which has a very active teaching program, and used to teach four weeks a year at law schools all over the country. I enjoy helping lawyers learn their trade tremendously.

Adv: What do you say to the argument that litigation is all talent—you’re either born with it, or you’re not?

JB: I disagree with that. I think that certain people are obviously very glib and very quick on their feet. But I think that there are certain basic structures of trial practice, the art of persuasion, that can be learned, and that can be fine tuned into a successful trial practice. That’s why there are so many different types of trial lawyers; the flamboyant, the quiet, the studious, the razor sharp and the meticulous.

Adv: Which type are you? (Laugh.)

JB: I have matured from more flamboyant to one of... I would think that my best talent is seeing the big picture, and trying the case as a minimalist. And I think that sometimes picking out the issues is more important than presenting them well... Because if you present irrelevant issues wonderfully, who cares? Which is why, in our class Trial Strategies and Persuasion, it’s not just the art of persuasion, it’s the ability to spot important issues and highlight them.

Adv: Why William & Mary?

JB: My father and brother went there. W&M has a close connection with Walter Felton, and I’ve always been good friends with Walter Felton. Walker Felton and I are friends, and the dean of Tulane, because the president of W&M in the ‘80s... and I’ve always had a kinship to W&M over any school, law school, or university in Virginia.

Adv: How do you like the faculty?

JB: I’ve liked everyone that I’ve met. I wish I knew everyone better, but since I’m an adjunct, I don’t have that much interaction with them. I have more interaction with the deans.

Adv: What advice do you have to anyone thinking about becoming a personal injury lawyer?

JB: My best advice to anyone at law school, having watched so many people unfortunately come to love what they do, is to... find that part of the law that you like, that you enjoy, that you look at and get some excitement... otherwise it will soon become just a job, and if it is just a job then you’ll never be great. It is like anything, if you like what you do, you’ll become great, or at least be better than average. I may not be a great lawyer, but I do enjoy going to work every day, and I cannot say that for most lawyers.

Adv: Is there anything that I’ve missed that you want to share with the law students?

JB: Two things: In trying a case where you’ve given everything you’ve got, when you’re worked 70-hour weeks preparing for trial, you’re waiting for the knock on the door in the most exciting and nerve-wracking time you’ll ever have in your life. And the knock on the door, until the jury seats themselves in the box and tells you the verdict, you just can’t even imagine the intensity and anguish running through your body. And no matter how many cases I’ve tried, every time I walk into a courtroom for a trial I’m nervous until it starts, because I know there will always be better lawyers than I am just as well prepared. The second is the fact that marrying a lawyer; which I did, and then having four children... which I did as well— I have a 9 year old, an 11 year old, a 13 year old, and a 16 year old (two boys two girls)—anyway I know without knowing that one of them will become a lawyer, we just don’t know which one, they’re all so different. But they do love to argue, and they do love to be lawyer stories.

Adv: Well, we all like to hear lawyer stories. Jeff.

JB: Well, they like to hear about the lawyers in San Antonio, Texas will sit in the U.S., and the actual Singaporean court will proceed abroad. This event is scheduled to take place either April 1 or 2.

Ever interested in the expansion of courtroom technology, the staff of Courtroom 21 have also recently dedicated the four-courtroom technologically advanced children’s court in San Antonio, Texas. The facility was designed by the Deputy Director of Courtroom 21, Martin Cruz.

Adv: What advice do you give anyone thinking about becoming a personal injury lawyer?

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The Scope of Academic Freedom
Involvement of Professors with 'Torture Memos'
Sparks Debate

by Yuval Rubinstein

Throughout the past three years, the legal implications of the War on Terrorism have sparked a great deal of interest across the nation's law schools, as the proliferation of law school symposia and conferences indicate. But what happens when law professors step outside their primary academic roles and actually help formulate government policies regarding international terrorism? The consequences of this activity have led to considerable debate within the legal community with the revelation that two law professors, John Yoo and Jack Goldsmith, were involved in the development of the Justice Department's controversial policy concerning the legal status of detainees.

Yoo, a professor at Boalt Hall (University of California, Berkley), was serving as a Justice Department aide in January of 2002 when he wrote a legal memorandum to the Pentagon general counsel William Haynes arguing that Al Qaeda and Taliban prisoners at Guantanamo Bay were not protected by either the War Crimes Act or the Geneva Conventions. Yoo based his conclusion on the fact that neither organization constituted a belligerent state, and that the War on Terror was not a "regular" war between states. The Bush administration subsequently adopted Yoo's legal arguments, declaring that the Guantanamo detainees were not prisoners of war and did not have the right to trial or lawyers.

Not surprisingly, the disclosure of Professor Yoo's memorandum created an uproar on the Berkeley campus, with critics demanding that he repudiate the memo or be fired, while supporters mounted equally spirited defenses on his behalf. During last May's commencement ceremony, a quarter of the Boalt graduates wore armbands to protest Yoo's actions. Yoo has refused to disavow the 2002 memo, however, and remains on the Boalt faculty.

Another law professor who has been at the center of controversy is Jack Goldsmith, formerly professor at the University of Virginia and now a member of Harvard Law School's faculty. After serving as special counsel at the Department of Defense, Goldsmith became head of the Justice Department's Office of Legal Counsel in October of 2003. This past October, after Goldsmith had accepted the position at Harvard, a Department of Justice memorandum dated March 19, 2004 with Goldsmith's name appeared in The Washington Post. The memo advised the CIA that transferring prisoners out of Iraq to other countries in order to be interrogated was legally permissible. International scholars have strongly condemned these transfers as violations of the Geneva Convention, while Goldsmith has refused to comment on the memo.

Although 80% of the Harvard faculty voted in favor of Goldsmith's tenure appointment before this latest revelation came to light, a small yet vocal group of faculty members have criticized Goldsmith's hiring. Professor Elizabeth Barthold noted that "I believe that the faculty was seriously at fault for not inquiring more deeply, prior to making this appointment, into any role Jack Goldsmith may have played in providing legal advice facilitating and justifying torture." As with Yoo, Goldsmith's employment status has not been affected. The DOJ memoranda attributed to professors Yoo and Goldsmith raise a number of problematic issues concerning the public role of academics. While most of the controversy has centered on the appropriateness of Yoo and Goldsmith's legal opinions, another interesting aspect involves the relationship between their primary academic careers and their tenure in the federal government. The key question is whether these extra-curricular activities fall under the umbrella of "academic freedom." Therefore, the principle of academic freedom, while undeniably important, becomes greatly debased when it creates a sort of "half" protecting activities that are not academic in any reasonable sense. Of course, professors Yoo and Goldsmith had every right to take a leave of absence to serve in the government; indeed, many academics in the legal field and other disciplines take this route. But when the propriateness and legality of their activities are called into question, they should be judged in their capacity as government officials, not academics.
Middle Eastern and African Visitors Learn About Courtroom 21

by Dave Zerby

On Friday, January 14, the law school hosted several distinguished visitors to the McGlothlin Courtroom. The visitors were present to imbibe the heady technological wonders of the Courtroom, a potent homebrew indeed.

Because Professor Lederer, the Courtroom’s founder and current director was distilling the Courtroom’s technology in Texas, Molly Nichols, the assistant director, enacted the event. The presentation began with a lecture and demonstration of the McGlothlin’s most innovative technological features. Those of you who have Legal Skills or other classes inside Courtroom 21 might be surprised to learn that the technology worked quite smoothly; from the document cameras to the drop-down screen, there was nary a glitch.

The guests—a group of lawyers and judges from various countries in the Middle East and Africa—seemed enthusiastic about the potential use of many of the Courtroom’s features in their own work. Several of the guests tempered their enthusiasm with expressions of concern over the potential for evidence tampering if hackers were to break into the computer systems; Professor Nichols did her best to assuage such concerns by noting that similar risks applied to paper evidence.

In an interview after the event, Dr. Mahmoud Mouradi, a professor of law at the University of Blida in Algeria gave his opinion that law must have a vision for the future. He stated that technology could be an integral part of that vision, and assist in the vision’s realization. He further said he desired to use technology in Algeria in much the same way it is in the Courtroom. He also spoke of a wish to see a U.S.-Arab center, the purpose of which would be to integrate technology into Arab nations.

Perhaps the most interesting portion of the seminar, however, was the question and answer session between the law school faculty, students, and the guests. Each group expressed a great desire to know more about the profession of law rather than its actual content or operation—Mr. Abdulrahman Mohammed Saif, a representative from the Yemeni Lawyers’ Union, asked about the professional development of judges in the United States, for example. Mr. Mahmoud Ahmed Mahmoud Makhly, a judge from Egypt, asked how the law of Louisiana was taught in an other-wise almost exclusively common-law system.

But the guests were not the only ones with questions; students were free to explore the guests’ knowledge of their nations’ legal workings as well. Many of the guests stated that their country’s method of teaching law was similar to the United States’. Perhaps the most dissimilar from the United States is the legal education of Saudi Arabia. According to Mr. Abdullah Alikhr, a lawyer for the Saudi-based Arab National Bank, the Saudi Arabian system focuses more on the Sharia’i and other laws, and students study each field for several years. In order to attain a judgeship, however, students must graduate from Islamic studies. Interestingly, the Egyptian method of teaching law appears similar in form—but not in content—to some aspects of legal education here at Marshall-Wythe.

In Egypt, law is taught via lectures followed by division into small groups. Judges and lawyers there go through a case study with the law students. In this way, the student receives some practical experience as well as multiple perspectives on the law.

The event concluded at lunch, but not before Dean Reveley received gifts on behalf of the law school. Although the gifts were appreciated, Dean Reveley seemed confused by one of the gifts: a miniature of an ancient Yemeni castle.

Behind the Lines: One Student’s Experience

by Erin Page

On Thursday, January 20th, I had an unusual experience. I found myself in a restaurant full of older, official looking gentlemen who were all at the restaurant as part of the monthly Colonial Area Republican Men’s Association. As I am neither male, nor particularly Republican, and I believe I have a better grasp on film technology than Armand Assante, I rather, was there to listen to one of my fellow LIs speak of his pre-law school experience.

But the guests were not the only ones to receive some practical experience; students were free to ask questions; students were free to explore the guests’ knowledge of their nations’ legal workings as well. Many of the guests stated that their country’s method of teaching law was similar to the United States’. Perhaps the most dissimilar from the United States is the legal education of Saudi Arabia. According to Mr. Abdullah Alikhr, a lawyer for the Saudi-based Arab National Bank, the Saudi Arabian system focuses more on the Sharia’i and other laws, and students study each field for several years. In order to attain a judgeship, however, students must graduate from Islamic studies. Interestingly, the Egyptian method of teaching law appears similar in form—but not in content—to some aspects of legal education here at Marshall-Wythe.

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Continued on page 9
Cancer murders without regard to sex, race, age, economic status or religious affiliation. It kills both the elderly and the young. Despite the trauma involved in a person's battle against cancer, life around a cancer patient goes on; the kids still need milk and the young. Despite the trauma involved in a person's battle against cancer, life around a cancer patient goes on; the kids still need milk and...

Legal Information Network for Cancer (LINC) provides information, education, counseling and referral services for legal assistance to individuals confronted with the overwhelming issues that arise from the diagnosis and treatment of cancer (see http://www.cancerlinc.org). Most people that called LINC presented a myriad of problems, but the most common was the need for financial assistance. I was able to direct clients to organizations that provide financial assistance, information on medical equipment, help with rent/utilities, reduced elder care and reduced or free prescription drugs. Simple encouragement like "You're not alone. Your battle is very successful in obtaining much..." and the young. Despite the trauma involved in a person's battle against cancer, life around a cancer patient goes on; the kids still need milk and the young.

One of the most frustrating experiences was appealing denials of coverage by insurance companies. One case involved a specialized CAT scan used to detect cancer growth. The procedure was reasonably necessary to the treatment of the cancer, but the insurance company denied the procedure, then again denied it on appeal. The Ombudsman at the Bureau of Insurance was very...
Hello, and welcome to the first installment of "Ask a Canadian." As a visitor from a far-off land, I find many Americans are curious about the land north of the border. Like a modern day Marco Polo, I will paint you a picture of life in the vast Dominion of Canada. Also, much like Ann Landers but with our own agenda, I will be dispensing wisdom and advice to help you the reader get through your daily lives. Please feel free to send me your questions, concerns, hot sisters and really anything else that crosses your mind. Now, on to this week's questions:

"Are Canadians allowed to have sex for reasons other then procreation?"

Brad Richards, 2L

No. Shortly after the formation of Canada, our leaders were concerned about the lack of morals and virtue among our people; apparently, life in Canada was a territorial dispute regarding islands in the Artic. In March of last year, the Danes invaded Hans Island, planted a flag and, thinking they had won, returned to their homes in Greenland. An enraged Canada dispatched its elite northern fighting unit, the "Inuit Rangers" to take back our violated soil. Armed with hockey sticks, our brave soldiers stormed the island and tossed the hated Danish flag into the freezing depths of the Atlantic. Oh Canada, we DO stand on guard for thee.

"Canada, it's cold out there, beaver flagging unit, the "Inuit Rangers" to take back our violated soil. Armed with hockey sticks, our brave soldiers stormed the island and tossed the hated Danish flag into the freezing depths of the Atlantic. Oh Canada, we DO stand on guard for thee.

"Are Danes allowed to have sex for reasons other than procreation?"

Martin St. Louis, 1L

Not yet, and I refuse to until the heathen Danes formally acknowledge Canada's place as "Lord of the Arctic." Yes, similar to "Virginia is for Lovers," we Canadians have adopted a catchy slogan to increase tourism. Finishing second in the national debate was "Canada, it's cold here, oh!" so it's no surprise our people have a lot to work with. As you may or may not be aware, Canada and Denmark are involved in an ongoing territorial dispute regarding islands in the Artic. In March of last year, the Danes invaded Hans Island, planted a flag and, thinking they had won, returned to their homes in Greenland. An enraged Canada dispatched its elite northern fighting unit, the "Inuit Rangers" to take back our violated soil. Armed with hockey sticks..."
Sex & The Law: Form, Function or $5.99?

by Nicole Travers

A few weeks ago, my best friend and I attended the event of the Washington-Metro area year—the annual Victoria’s Secret Semi-Annual sale, where what was once a $24 pair of undies is drastically reduced to—gasp!—$1 in other cities all over this great country of ours. As all of you (and as the gentleman is about to find out) it requires great fortitude and not a little training. My friends and I do wrist exercises in preparation for rummaging through stacks of discount undies, not to mention the general callisthenics we undergo to make sure our feet are firmly planted in front of the “medium” bin, rather than staying to “large/extra large.” Then there is the jostling frenzy of the other women in front of the bins. Many middle-aged platinum blondes have been put out of commission by a heeled petticoat, which mainly served to cinch the jostling frenzy of the other women in front of the bins. 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Emily Meyer's '96 Jeep Cherokee that had 180,000 miles on it before it went into retirement. The back windshield cleaner never actually sprayed the windshield, but would shower anyone standing near the rear of the vehicle. Although it was funny to squint her friends as a joke, a dirtier one of her formal dances finished Portrait of Dorian Gray, and "The she should have had as part of her thru and George Burns, became her mentor.

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