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The Marshall-Wythe Press



VOLUME I, ISSUE ONE

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 2008

Computers Banned in Classrooms

By Justin Meyer

As the new 1Ls begin their law school careers, and the 2Ls and 3Ls return for another semester, a few students have found a twist waiting for them: their laptops are not welcome. In the latest step in an ongoing discussion, professors at Marshall-Wythe and around the country are banning laptops from their classrooms with multiple goals in mind – but primarily to increase student attentiveness. Three professors have laid out explicit policies: Professors Marcus and Ward do not allow laptops in their Criminal Law classes and Professor Dwyer prohibits them in both of his classes.

Research suggests that Marcus and others should make the ban universal. In April of last year, David Cole, a professor at Georgetown School of Law, wrote an article for *The Washington Post* detailing his reasons for banning laptops in his classroom. Cole's concerns are echoed by many faculty members, both here and at other schools, including undergraduate institutions, law schools and business schools. Articles have

appeared in *The Chronicle of Higher Education* and other newspapers. Last December, Kevin Yamamoto, a professor of Tax Law at South Texas College of Law, published a 43-page, scholarly article in *The Journal of Legal Education* in which he divulged the concerns and research surrounding his experience banning laptops in his own classrooms.

Most professors list three main categories for their concerns with laptops in the classroom. The first concern is that students are not taking notes on their computers—they are transcribing the lectures. Because people can type faster than they can write, students can conceivably capture almost every word said during a class when they type, but many believe this is not the best way to learn. This concern motivated Professor Marcus's decision to prohibit laptops in his 1L classroom this year. Professor Ward even went so far as to say that in her experience, even before computers were used in classrooms, the transcriptionists did not come away with the best grades in her class.

Those concerned with this method worry that it detracts from student involvement in the class. Instead of thinking about the question that the professor just posed, students are struggling to get down every word. This is counter to the Socratic method, and prevents the dialogue that most of the faculty attempt to encourage.

Professors also worry that they do not receive the students' full attention. Instead, Facebook, email, and the latest deals on Amazon beckon. In his article, Professor Cole claimed that 95% of his students admitted to surfing the web at some point during class. Surfing the web not only distracts the student doing the surfing, it is also distracts the surrounding students. Despite the arguments by students that they are able to multitask, most professors are not convinced. Research tends to back them up.

The final concern comes from something against which there is no real argument: Laptops create a physical boundary between the professor and the student. For Professor Marcus, at least, this is unacceptable.

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Dean Butler Welcomes Students

Dear Students,

It is great to have you back, filling our halls, our classrooms, and our library with your vibrant presence. The school is simply not the same without you – without your talents, your intelligence, and your zest for life. You provide a purpose for our common endeavor.

For those of you who are walking our halls for the first time, please know that your presence adds tremendously to this grand old law school. Whether you are new 1Ls, transfers joining the Class of 2010, LL.M.s in the Class of 2009, or visitors from other schools, it is wonderful to have each of you with us. You have been chosen from our largest applicant pool ever and are a very elite group.

After almost nine years of construction, we finally have a building that is worthy of its historic roots. From the elegantly renovated lobby to the curving circulation desk and the panoramic views in the library, the building sings beautifully not only of its rich history but also of our present success. I know you will take time to enjoy it – especially that special room with the ping pong and pool tables!

The faculty continues to be an impressive group of teacher-scholars: faculty who pursue their scholarship not only to advance their own ideas but also to enrich your classroom experiences. This year Tim Zick has joined us full-time. Raised in Kentucky and a graduate of Georgetown Law School, Professor Zick spent six years at St. Johns Law School in New York before coming here. An expert on free speech, he has a book on *Speech Out of Doors: Preserving First Amendment Liberties in Public Places* coming out soon from Cambridge University Press.

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He likes to be able to look into the students' eyes, and see that they understand concepts. Such a connection is harder to make when the students are staring at computer screens with only the tops of their heads visible.

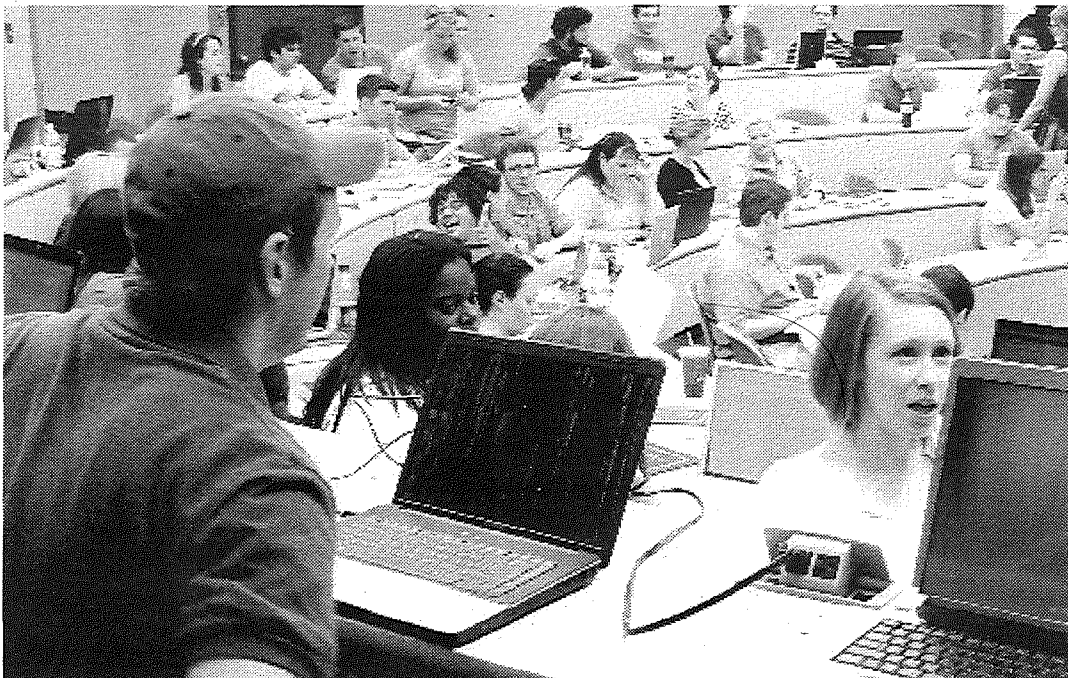
Professor Hardy takes a different approach. Instead of an outright ban, he is allowing computers some weeks and banning them others. Hardy says: "I want to know if students perceive a difference in their own learning, between using and not using a laptop." He expects that note-taking on a laptop is different, and in most cases inferior, when compared to pen and paper. In agreement, Professor Ward, who also teaches classes on white-collar crime, believes that difficult concepts benefit from drawing diagrams—a task which is not nearly as easy to accomplish on the computer. Likewise, Professor Marcus relates a story in which, when trying to explain a concept by drawing a circle on the board, he had to wait for his students to figure out how to replicate the circle on their computer screens.

Some people also claim that students learn better by hand-writing notes, because it enters the memory when written. Typing, they claim, is too automatic. Professor Marcus offered another reason for banning computers—this one coming from alumni. Students

who are becoming too reliant on computers cannot take notes when they are not allowed to use those laptops, such as when they go to meetings with clients and other attorneys. Law school is about teaching the students how to function as attorneys, and taking notes the old fashioned way, it can be argued, is a necessary legal skill.

Law students are adults, and one of the biggest arguments against banning laptops is the fear that professors will appear too paternal. Some students resist the idea of being told what they can and cannot do; in fact Professor Dwyer, in his note to students on his laptop ban, admits that it may in fact be paternal. many classes you may miss)...." Some professors choose not to ban laptops for this very reason. There are other professors that allow laptops and think of them as a challenge to be more entertaining and engaging – if they cannot best a laptop then the problem is not with the students, but with the professors themselves.

There are, of course, risks to banning laptops. When a professor at the Cecil C. Humphrey's School of Law at the University of Memphis



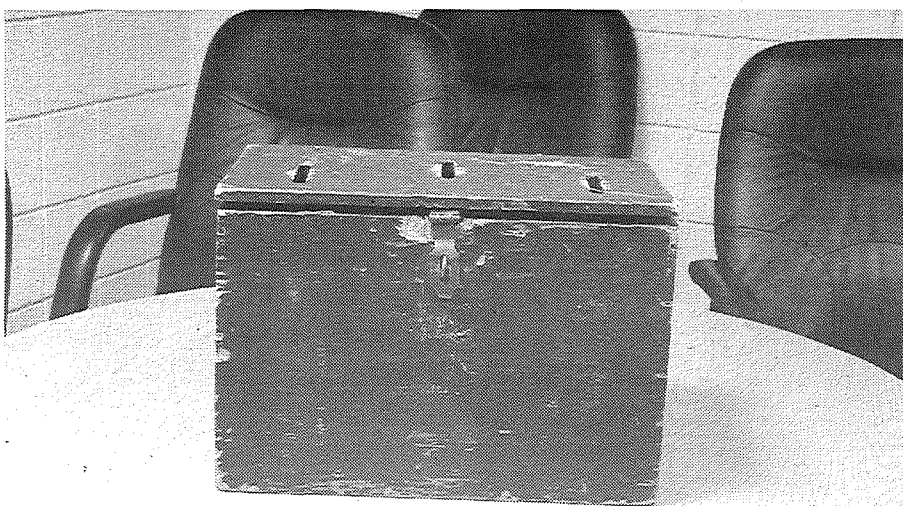
1Ls ready their laptops for a Criminal Law class.

banned laptops in her Civil Procedure class, students protested. The situation went so far as to have students file a formal complaint with the ABA alleging that the ban violated accreditation standard 704, which requires that schools have technological abilities for both current and future programs.

Some professors have found compromises and solutions. All three professors who have a total ban on laptops at Marshall-Wythe allow one or two volunteer students each week to act as scribes. They take notes on their laptops and those notes are sent to the entire class. The students acting as scribes are not called upon to answer questions and receive full participation credit. Other professors allow computers, but in order to minimize distraction to other students, segregate the

laptop users to the back of the classroom. Faculty at other institutions have turned off the internet, but it appears to be technically impossible here. The University Of Chicago School Of Law turned off wireless internet access in all of its classrooms, and other law schools have added technology that allows faculty members to turn the internet off in their classrooms. One faculty member at a Texas law school is reported to have gone so far as to have taken a ladder in order to unplug the repeater in his classroom.

Everyone involved here agrees that this is just an experiment—next semester we may see laptops back in all three of these classrooms. But the dialogue has been ongoing among the faculty for some time and this is the first invitation for students to share their opinions.



SBA IL Rep Elections Span Two Days

Early on Wednesday, September 10, there were 12 candidates from the 1L class running for three representative positions. At the end of the day, there was a tie and a great deal of confusion about how to handle a very interesting runoff. After discussing the issue, the SBA President, Vice President, and Secretary together with the Honor Council decided to continue the election to the following day, only allowing those students who had not already voted to cast their ballots.

Both the SBA and Honor Council were involved in the discussion because while the Honor Council administers elections, the SBA must create or approve the rules of election. In the past the SBA and Honor Council have been very separate, but in their opinion this situation proved to be an excellent example of the benefit

of maintaining a dialogue between the groups. According to Zach DeMeola (2L), "This was an unprecedented event – but we came together and handled it well."

The SBA and Honor Council decided that imposing a retroactive rule would be unfair to all candidates since they expected a specific set of guidelines and did not have sufficient notice for a retroactive rule. The SBA and Honor Council considered their decision to be a beneficial compromise to all parties as the 1L class would have more of its members represented.

The SBA and Honor Council intend to draft new policies and rules before the next election in February. There is already a committee to redraft the Constitution in place, and election dynamics is now at the top on their list.

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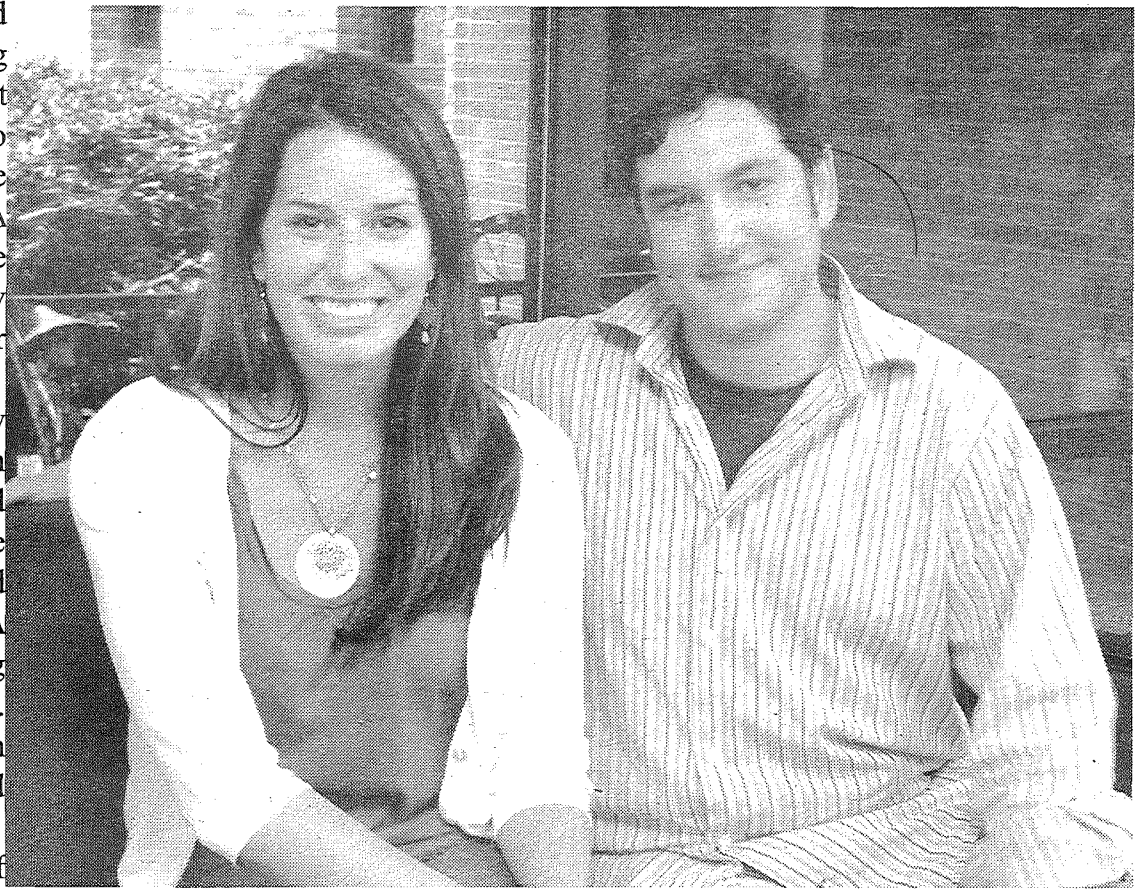
Welcome From the SBA

Greetings! The Student Bar Association and Honor Council are geared up for another exciting year filled with numerous events and activities. First and foremost, your SBA representatives want you to know that we are here for you. In an effort to be more accessible, each representative will be in the SBA office for at least two hours every week. Our office hours are posted by the office door—please stop by to see us with questions, suggestions, concerns, or just to say hello!

I would like to take a minute to preview what the SBA has in store for this year. In addition to planning our much-loved regularly scheduled events (i.e. bar crawl and Fall From Grace), we have been working on several projects geared toward improving student life at the law school. SBA launched a mentoring program for our incoming students to introduce them to life at Marshall-Wythe. Remarkably, we had over 100 upperclassmen volunteer to serve as mentors, and we are thrilled with the success of the program thus far.

Additionally, SBA is in the process of rewriting its outdated constitution and bylaws—a process which will eventually ask for your ratification. Before that time, we will solicit suggestions and hold open meetings in an effort to generate the finest and most workable document we can.

Lastly, we are working with the administration to ensure that our curriculum lives up to its potential. This semester, we plan to conduct two surveys, one specifically addressing the Legal Skills program, in order to give our deans comprehensive feedback. Be on the lookout for those these surveys, because your feedback will help us to make a positive impact at the law school.



Above: Jenny Case, SBA President, and Zachariah DeMeola, SBA Secretary

These are a few of the major objectives your SBA representatives have been working diligently to accomplish. Luckily for you, this is only a preview of what is to come. Throughout the year look for updates in the Marshall-Wythe Press from SBA Secretary, Zachariah DeMeola, who will expand on other projects, events, and issues facing the SBA and our student body.

Looking forward to a truly amazing year,
Jenny Case, SBA President

Welcome From the Honor Council

Hello members of the Marshall-Wythe Community. As I'm sure some of you have already noticed, we, the Honor Council, have decided to take a more active role in our efforts to promote the Honor Code and the spirit in which it was originally drafted. In doing so, we have created a new system of education by providing a mandatory class for all of our new students as an introduction to the Code. Additionally, we have completely renovated the Marshall-Wythe SBA election process by drafting concise rules and procedures in an attempt to minimize some of the issues we have faced as a community in the recent past. Finally, as we continue our professional, ethical, and moral development, this year we will reach out to the outside community by meeting with students in local schools to discuss why ethics are important in our own lives and how strong moral and ethical values relate to our futures within the legal profession. Again, we are continuing our efforts in becoming a more active Honor Council than Marshall-Wythe has seen in recent years. I hope that everyone is excited by the new concept and looking forward to a productive year. As always, please know that we are always here as a resource for whatever honor related questions you may have. Our first duty as stewards of the Code is to ensure that the standards of the Code are upheld and that our community of trust is maintained. With your continued support we can all make certain that this is achieved. Thanks for your time and welcome back, Bishop Garrison, Honor Council Chief Justice

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efficient recovery of domestic oil and natural gas resources while protecting health, safety and the environment." She also chairs the National Governors Association (NGA) Natural Resources Committee, "which is charged with pursuing legislation to ensure state needs are considered as federal policy is formulated in the areas of agriculture, energy, environmental protection and natural resource management." In 2007 Governor Palin put a stop to the notorious \$398 million "bridge-to-nowhere" congressional earmark, which was strongly supported by Alaska's Republican congressional delegation. She directed the Alaska transportation department to find the most fiscally responsible alternative for transportation from Ketchikan to Gravina Island. Governor Palin also sold the governor's jet and fired the chef. In July 2008, her public approval rating as Governor was 80%.

Controversies: Governor Palin's decision to dismiss Alaska Public Safety Commissioner Walter Monegan is currently being reviewed by an independent investigator hired by the Alaska Legislature. Mr. Monegan has alleged that his dismissal was motivated by retaliation and that contacts made by Governor Palin, her staff, and her family constituted inappropriate pressure to fire Alaska State Trooper Mike Wooten. The independent investigation is scheduled to be completed in October 2008. Palin's choice to replace Mr. Monegan, Charles M. Kopp, chief of the Kenai police department, was named to the position on July 11, 2008. He resigned on July 25, after it was revealed that he had received a letter of reprimand for sexual harassment in his previous position.
Hobbies: hunting, fishing, flute player, National Rifle Association member, Feminists For Life, marathon runner.

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“Wassup” With Bud?

by Matthew Meyer

Beginning on June 11, InBev, the Belgian-Brazilian beer conglomerate and maker of Beck's, Bass, and Stella Artois, threatened to attempt a hostile takeover of Anheuser-Busch. In response, Anheuser asked its shareholders to reject InBev's offers, filed a lawsuit alleging it made false statements regarding its ability to finance a deal, and put lobbyists into action in Washington. On July 13, however, Anheuser accepted a \$52 billion buy-out offer from the company. Anheuser's puffery, stalling, and flag waving had been no match for three realities.

The first reality was a shift in consumer demand. According to Anheuser's 2006 *Annual Report*, two-thirds of the company's volume came from domestic sales of roughly 100 million barrels. This volume was slipping, however, as demand shifted away from beer to wine and spirits. In addition, demand within the domestic beer market was shifting from mid-market beers, like Anheuser's mainstays Budweiser and Bud Light, to micro-brewed beer and higher-profile imports. And unlike many other large U.S. corporations, Anheuser had made no significant efforts to develop these (or any other) mid-market brands in areas where demand for them was increasing: China, India, Eastern Europe, and South America. In fact, Anheuser's largest export market was Mexico, where it had a 50% stake in Grupo Modelo, the maker of Corona.

The second reality was the worldwide consolidation of the beer industry. This made for larger, more formidable competitors. In 2002, South African Breweries merged with Miller to become SABMiller. Then in 2005, Coors and Molson merged. In June, SABMiller and Molson Coors obtained regulatory approval to merge into MillerCoors.

The third reality was a series of marketing strategy blunders. It was one thing to fail to respond to the market's demand for higher quality beer, international development, and competitors' machinations, but it was another to shoot itself in the foot as it tried. The February 2005 launch of Budweiser Select was one such shot, and is representative of mistakes

Anheuser made with Bud Ice, Bud Dry, and other “also-rans” Select is a line extension: a new product labeled, in part, with an established brand name. The logic of line extensions, in contemporary jargon, is to “leverage” the existing brand's “equity” to give the new product credibility. However, Jack Trout and Al Ries, the authors of the marketing classic *Positioning: The Battle for Your Mind*, warn of the dangers of this strategy: customer confusion and sales cannibalization. Confusion results as customers ask questions like, “What is ‘Select’ about Budweiser?” and “If it is a premium beer, why does it say ‘Bud’ on the label?” Cannibalization results as Budweiser and Bud Light drinkers switch to Select, leaving Anheuser to pay for an additional product line without any net gain in market share.

Although Select had supporters, both dangers were evident to the crowd at the SBA's September 4, Bar Review at the Corner Pocket. Before the initial product launch, Alper Ozinal (3L) had been able to get Select through a friend who was going to work for Anheuser. Before trying it, he was “expecting a little higher quality.” “I was thinking it was gonna taste a little bit better than the average Bud,” he said. Overall, however, his position was neutral: “I'm a social drinker . . . I can't notice a difference.”

Dana Hall (3L) was also neutral, though he had finished two Selects earlier in the evening. As to the Inbev takeover, “I don't think it's a good thing that Inbev's taking over Bud,” he said, but “Belgians make . . . a better beer than Budweiser.” And he noted, “I'm glad that I didn't go to Washington University in St. Louis.”

Others had a more negative view. “I'm from Oregon where microbrews are a big deal,” said Megan Brazo (1L), “I try to avoid drinking Bud as much as possible because it's not good beer.” Jenny Case (3L), the SBA President, said “When I go to the store, if I don't buy a nice beer, I buy Select,” adding with a smile, “That's what I do.”

Mike Munson (1L) was emphatic. Though “bombarded” with TV ads, he

remained unpersuaded, saying it was “garbage.” “It's like Diet Coke—you know, if you're gonna have a soda, drink a soda.” He added that he “hate[s] any product that's a watered-down version of the real thing.” So was Armin Zijerdi (2L). He asked, “Who drinks Bud Select?” and “Do they even still make Bud Select? That's how obscure that is.” His recommendation was that “Budweiser should stick to medium-grade, medium-priced beer . . . they don't have the micro brewing capabilities. Budweiser is a big corporation, and God bless them, they do that well. But [with Select] they're going into territory where they don't belong.” “I respect them for what they are . . . everyday, casual drinking,” he said, but “I stick with Magic Hat, Sierra Nevada, St. George's, [and] Blue Moon.”

In the same vein, when asked if she had ever tasted it, Carolina De La Guardia (LLM) replied, “I don't know, what's that?”

“Nearby, Karla Baker (1L) said she knew of “different, more interesting beers,” and explained that “Bud Select is usually more expensive than its counter parts—Bud Light, Miller Lite, [and] big-name domestics.” But “I like it,” she said, “if somebody offers it to me, I enjoy it—it's just not what I would usually order.”

A few people were fans. When he's “got a choice between Bud Select and Bud Light, I'd choose Bud Light,” said Josh Hatchell (1L). If it is “a choice between Bud Select and any thing else, I'd go with Bud Select.”

And Todd Torres (1L) said, “I think it's good. It's got a crisp taste and it's not as heavy as regular Budweiser, but it's heavier than Bud Light.”

To avoid this confusion, Anheuser should have followed the “new product, new name” rule, just like Honda did in creating Acura. In the end, it must be noted that InBev loaned approximately \$45 billion—a whopping 87%—of the purchase price. With such a heavy debt service, and the dangers of several line-extension brands to evaluate, the future of both Select and its new parent are uncertain. But one thing is sure—management has no room for error.

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Widener University Law School where he teaches constitutional law. In August 2007 Biden's memoir “Promises to Keep: On Life and Politics” was released. **Candidacies for President:** Biden has run for the Democratic Nomination for the President of the United States twice. First in 1987 and 20 years later in 2007. In 2008 after winning only 1 percent of the vote in the Iowa caucus, Biden dropped out of the race.

Controversies: During the race for the Democratic Nomination for the Presidency in 1987, press reporting revealed that a classmate of his at Syracuse University Law School had turned him in for potential plagiarism. His classmate had found that one of Biden's papers in his legal writing class contained five or six pages out of a law journal without citation. The law school took action on this plagiarism allegation. During the campaign in 1987, Biden was once again accused of plagiarism. This time he was accused of using sections of a British politician Keil Kinnock's speeches without giving credit.

Biden has continued to say that the driver of the vehicle that hit his wife's car and killed her was driving while drunk. Law enforcement reports from the time indicate the driver had not been drinking and cleared him of wrongdoing. The driver died in 1999.

Biden also stirred controversy in 2006, by saying: “In Delaware, the largest growth population is Indian Americans moving from India. You cannot go to a 7-Eleven or a Dunkin' Donuts unless you have a slight Indian accent.” During the recent Democratic Party Primary season he also had to apologize to Senator Barack Obama and others who may have been offended for saying that Obama was “the first mainstream African-American who is articulate and bright and clean.”

Interesting facts: Biden has never lived in Washington, D.C. and commutes 80 minutes each way from Delaware to Washington D.C. In 1988, Biden suffered a cranial aneurysm and nearly died. He recovered by early 1989 after two surgeries and has enjoyed good health since then.

William & Mary Thwarts State Law and Second Amendment Rights

By Robert Bauer

For a long time I thought that the world, or at least America, was a safe place. It is not. There are cowards out there who will take advantage of the trust, goodness, or weakness of others to get what they want, and they will use whatever they can to gain an advantage over their victims. This can be dramatic, as with the shootings at Virginia Tech and Appalachian School of Law, or—like so many muggings, robberies, and rapes—never get any public attention.

What these situations have in common is that the victims were not as strong as the scumbags who preyed on them. Maybe the person was a 100-lb. woman assaulted by a 200-lb. man, a guy on a run to the ABC store to stock up for the night's festivities mugged at knifepoint, or one of the grad students shot one by one as they sat trapped in their university classrooms in Blacksburg. I believe that in each of these cases, allowing the person to have a concealed handgun would have protected the victim and saved lives.

The Colt Single Action Army, which you have seen in every single Western movie ever made, is more famously known as the "Peacemaker." It earned that name because it kept the peace when settlers moved out to the West: this gun was easy to use, inexpensive, and powerful, and it meant that even a poor farmer could defend himself against someone much stronger than he. This also meant

that, unless he wanted to risk getting himself shot, a would-be criminal had to act like a civilized person, or at least find a way that did not rely on the weakness of his victim. Guns do the same thing today: they allow a person to effectively defend herself. What I would like is for this right, guaranteed by the Second Amendment, to be recognized by the College of William & Mary.

There are some important objections to this, though. Continuing the Wild West theme, would allowing students to tote six-shooters turn every little dispute into a re-enactment of the O.K. Corral? Realistically, what are the chances of a gun ever being needed for self-defense here at the William & Mary School of Law in idyllic Williamsburg? Even more, isn't this why we have the police?

I am not advocating letting every student walk from class to class with a shotgun. What I am proposing is that the College should simply harmonize the Code of Conduct with the existing law: If you possess a Virginia Concealed Handgun Permit (CHP), and if the police find you walking around with a concealed weapon on campus then they would have no legal authority to do anything about it. If discovered by the William & Mary administration, however, then you could be subject to "academic discipline," including expulsion. Cities have no right to pre-empt Virginia law on this; I fail to see why universities should either.

Getting a CHP is not the easiest thing in the world. Along with the requirement of being over 21 years old, I had to complete safety training and a shooting accuracy test, followed by passing an extensive background check to ensure I did not have a criminal record or mental health issues. I am told that the test to obtain a CHP is actually tougher than the test to become a police officer. Restricting the right to carry a concealed weapon on campus to those over 21, who have an impeccable criminal and psychological history, who demonstrates skill with a handgun, and who have undergone safety training, would be a responsible plan. This would be more than is required for allowing students to drive on campus, and cars are far more dangerous than guns.

Really, though, what are the odds of someone needing a gun at the law school of a state university in Virginia? Within the past decade, we have seen the 2002 shootings at Appalachian School of Law and the 2007 shootings at Virginia Tech. One difference between the two was that a student at Appalachian was able to grab a gun from his truck and force the killer to stop, while you know what happened at Virginia Tech: the murderer committed suicide when the police showed signs of entering and being able to stop him. The result was similar at Columbine High School, at New Life Church in Colorado Springs, and at Northern Illinois University: once confronted by the police or a person with a

defensive handgun, the shooters killed themselves.

Threats do not have to be as spectacular as rampage shootings, however. Sadly, rapes on and around college campuses occur every year. According to the National Crime Victim Survey, a woman who resists such an attack with a gun reduces the probability of the rape being completed from 31% to 0.1% and of being otherwise injured from 40% to 0.0%. This is simply astonishing, and the fact that women are drastically less likely to be successfully victimized by rape and other violent crimes is borne out by several other studies. Now Williamsburg is a nice place and we joke about how dull things can be, but bad things happen even here. I am sure we have a fine police force, but they cannot be everywhere. When is the last time you saw a police officer at the law school?

I do not mean to imply that we live in a world where bad guys will need to be gunned down by Dirty Harry 1Ls on a daily basis. Hopefully, concealed handguns will never need to be used. The Commonwealth of Virginia recognizes that bad things do happen and that the right of citizens to protect themselves should not be pre-empted by well-intentioned cities. Are law students such children that we cannot be trusted with the same rights on campus as we enjoy as soon as we step off the college grounds?

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in favor of an atmosphere of collegiality and unity.

Even so, both faculty and 1Ls are keenly aware of the need to manage the stressors as they build over the course of the year. Professor Susan Grover is known around the law school as a prominent figure in promoting student mental health and well-being around the school. A member of the Board of Directors for Virginia Lawyers Helping Lawyers, she began to expand the activities of the organization to students at William & Mary in 2003.

Professor Grover notes that often in their pursuit of grades, students quickly lose themselves to the damaging

pursuit of superiority. "Legal structures, including educational structures, are especially characterized by hierarchy. 'Will you be in the top ten percent? Is your roommate doing better than you? Do people in class think your comments lack merit?'" Grover said.

In response, Grover suggested an atmosphere of mutual respect. "It is actually healthy to try to develop an attitude of being one among equals, rather than top dog. In fact, studies have shown that 90% of attorneys were not in the top 10% of their law school classes," she wryly noted.

Professor Grover suggested that being with and

around peers can help reassure even the most stressed students that they are not alone in their stress. "...[I]f one student comes out and says, 'the stress is interfering with my concentration,' then suddenly everyone is empowered to talk about how they are responding to the stress. Such conversations go a long way to helping reduce the stress."

Professors Lederer and Grover, along with many students, emphasized that 1Ls need to keep perspective and allow themselves time for a break. "Not to be trite, but it's important to remember to have a life," Lederer said. "Getting out of the law school, seeing

the sky, going to a movie, having social relationships with other human beings are really important to avoid stress, or at least to minimize it."

To find out more about the Virginia Lawyers Helping Lawyers at William & Mary, please contact Prof. Susan Grover.

Guides for stress management and sound mental health in law school can be found at:

<http://www.abanet.org/lsl/mentalhealth/toolkit.pdf> and <http://wmpeople.wm.edu/site/page/ssgrov/lawstudentwellbeing>

International Perspectives

Panama

By Carolina De La Guardia

Thirty one years ago, on September 7, 1977, the Torrijos-Carter treaties were signed between General Omar Torrijos (commander of the Panama National Guard and father of Panama's current President Martin Torrijos) and former U.S. President Jimmy Carter. The purposes of the treaty was two-fold, including the reversion of land and goods to Panamanian jurisdiction and the neutrality of the canal.

The treaty was of great importance for Panama, but was not easy to accomplish. It all started with the efforts of General Torrijos to give the Panamanian people what they deserved by trying to establish a just and equal treaty between Panama and the United States.

General Torrijos's efforts began in 1973 when the United Nations Security Council gathered in Panama to vote on a resolution for a more equal and just treaty that would

to be part of the Non-Aligned Movement, an international organization of states that consider themselves not formally aligned with or against any major power bloc. The purposes of this organization were to ensure the nation's independence, sovereignty, and security of the non-aligned countries in their struggle against imperialism and all forms of foreign aggressions as well as against great powers and bloc politics. Panama joined the Non-Aligned Movement in order to seek support from other Latin American countries. Panama achieved this at the Non-Aligned Movement summit in Sri Lanka in 1976 when the organization passed a resolution in favor of Panama. For the first time in many years, Panama escaped from the United States's orbit.

On October 23, 1977, General Torrijos decided to submit the ratifying of the new treaty to popular election in which a meaningful majority of votes approved the ratification of the treaty. Meanwhile, in the United States, things were not

hampered in any way, each party could take the necessary measurements, including military force, to normalize the operations of the inter-oceanic waterway. The Panamanian government accepted the amendment, but it was not well taken by its people, because it meant that the U.S. still had the right to interfere in Panamanian territory whenever they felt it was necessary.

After long and complicated negotiations between Panamanians and US representatives, on September 7, 1977, in the headquarters of the OAS in Washington D.C., a treaty concerning the operations and permanent neutrality of the Panama Canal was signed. This treaty became better known as the Torrijos-Carter treaty.

This treaty is of great importance to Panama, because it represents the first time Panama was able to have an equal and just treaty with the United States. There are four main aspects in the treaty that make it so important: The first aspect concerns sovereignty

over the canal zone. The treaty recognized Panamanian sovereignty over the canal zone, meaning that Panama gets to participate in the administration and protection of the Canal and, as a consequence of this, the canal zone is now under Panamanian jurisdiction, whereas it used to be completely under the United States' jurisdiction. A second important point of the treaty involved

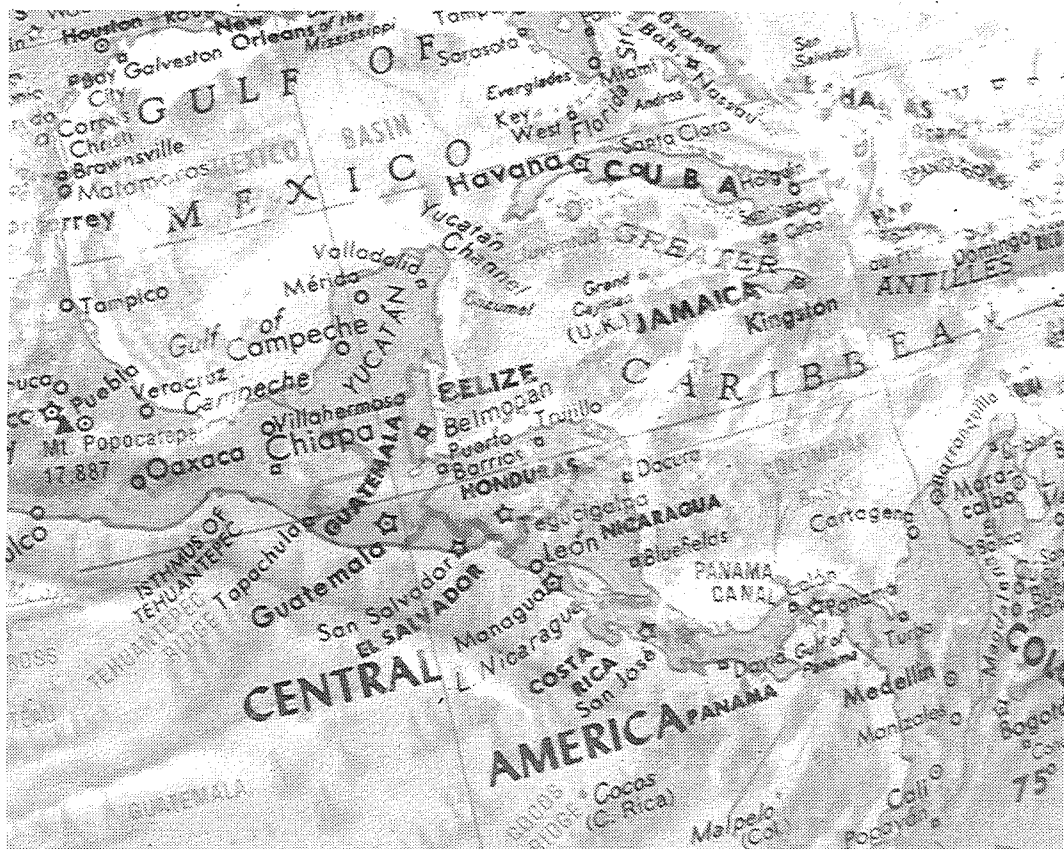
the Canal administration. This had formerly been under the administration of a United States governmental agency called The Panama Canal Commission whose integrated board of directors was comprised of nine members (five US citizens and four Panamanians), all appointed by the United States. Starting December 31, 1989, the administrator of the canal was a U.S. citizen and a Panamanian

was the Deputy Administrator until January 1, 1990, when the situation was reversed. A third positive aspect was the Canal defense and security. Concerning this matter, both countries agreed to protect and defend the canal and hence a board of high-ranked military officers from both countries was created. It was obvious, however, that during this treaty the defense of the canal was the responsibility of the United States. Last but not least, a fourth positive aspect is the economic benefit: The U.S. had to give Panama 60% of the land and the infrastructure of the Canal Zone, including the Panama railroad and the Balboa and Gulik ports. Additional economic benefits include that Panama received \$10 million from the Canal Commission for the public services they offered on the lands that were returned to Panama. Panama also received a proportional amount of the tolls paid by the ships. In addition to the new responsibilities, Panama also took measures for the conservation of the environment of the Canal basin.

I cannot finish this article without saying that everything did not turn out as well as it sounds. The treaty was violated many times by the United States government, especially with the so called "96-70 Law," which was implemented and decided unilaterally by the government of the United States. Through this law the United States interpreted the treaty to its convenience by deciding that they would establish the canal tolls leaving Panama out of their right to decide this.

Some Panamanians think there is a dark side to this treaty, because all that Panama achieved with the Torrijos-Carter treaty was diminished by the neutrality treaty in which they think that the United States Senate introduced all the amendments and conditions they wanted.

Finally the main point of this treaty and the moment most expected and celebrated by Panamanians was on December 31, 1999, when the Panama Canal was given back forever to its rightful owners, the Panamanian people.



eliminate the causes of conflicts between Panama and the United States. Through this, the Hay-Bunau Varilla treaty, which gave the Panama Canal for life to the United States, could be derogated for a new, just treaty. Torrijos fought to let the world know why the Panamanian demands concerning the Canal were completely fair and just; because of this, Panama moved

going well. Congress would not ratify the treaty without adding amendments that would completely change the objective of the original document. After further negotiations, both parties agreed to add one final amendment so that Congress would ratify the treaty; known as the De Concini amendment, it established that if the Canal closed, or if its operations were

the Canal administration. This had formerly been under the administration of a United States governmental agency called The Panama Canal Commission whose integrated board of directors was comprised of nine members (five US citizens and four Panamanians), all appointed by the United States. Starting December 31, 1989, the administrator of the canal was a U.S. citizen and a Panamanian

Cambodia

By Garrett Guillory

It was dark. Nothing was visible but shades of black. Sitting on the cold stone, the damp grass scratching my ankles, I absently slapped at the mosquitoes. Wrapped in the coolness of the black morning, I waited, supinely anticipating the coming moments.

And I was not alone. People stumbled by, searching for a place to wait. From different countries, whispering in different languages, we joined together. Minutes seemed like hours and hours passed by as if seconds. Finally, the black night turned into gray, then to blue, and the morning dawned. Silhouetted against the rising sun, surrounded in mist, Angkor Watt appeared from the retreating night.

Four months before awaking to Angkor Watt, I was searching for summer employment and completing Client B. With case briefing, outlining, finals, and Legal Skills, I was looking for my own Beatrician moment. I am sure I saw Lucifer around the first week of March. Dante was wrong: Lucifer had Posner clutched within his claws while he lazily chewed on Cardozo, the last level of Hell actually being reserved for judges and law professors. Ironically, it was not Beatrice, but the law profession itself which rescued me from the miry clay of law school.

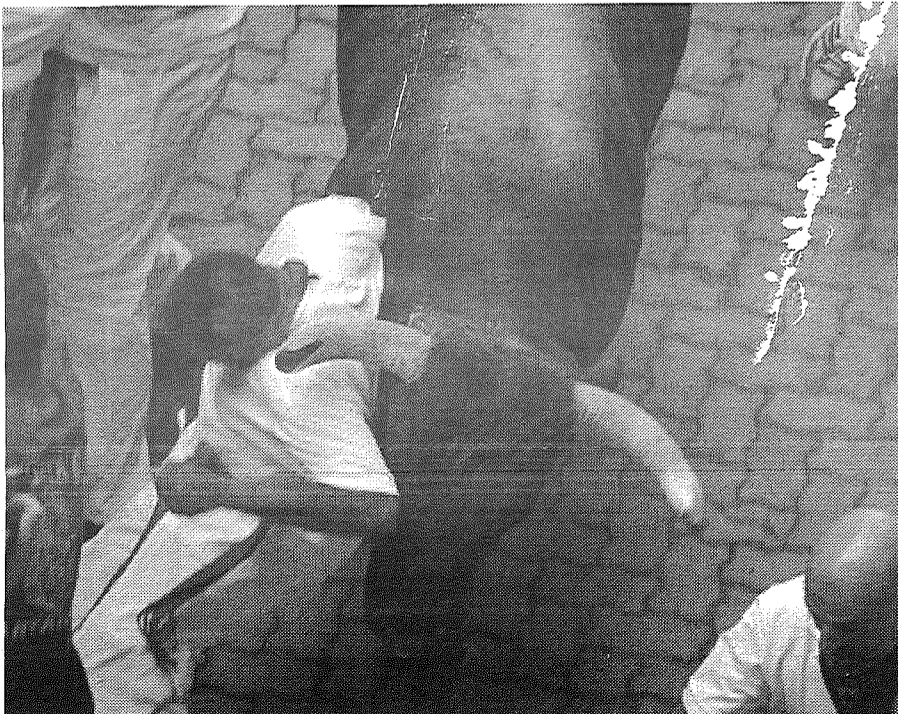
This summer I studied in Seoul, South Korea for one month and worked for a law firm in Phnom Penh, Cambodia for five weeks. The human experience was wonderfully amazing. Seeing old friends in Seoul; visiting the Korean Constitutional Court; walking the temple ruins in Siem Reap; taking a boat along the Mekong River; and spending the weekend at a beach during a firm retreat—these made the 1L year worthwhile.

There was more, however, to the summer than my existence as a sightseeing lemming. As a legal intern in Cambodia I witnessed the awful reality of government corruption. The impoverished citizens toiled for only the basic necessities, while the corrupt officials robbed from the

country's coffers and wrangled bribes from every possible angle. In such an environment, I was amazed to learn that a firm specializing in business law was able to help fight against the effects of corruption. With a focus on reputation and ethics, the firm worked around the maze of bureaucratic corruption to develop business and increase foreign direct investments. Such activities are increasing employment and allowing more money to be placed into the needful hands of the people.

In all aspects, this summer, including my travelling companion, exceeded my expectations. My very own Modestine (in no way do I put the two in the same category) was none other than Abby Murchison (2L). We toured palaces, scurried about Vietnam battlegrounds, and enjoyed the local cuisine; but even more than this, we learned of a people and a culture that is recovering from a devastating war and is struggling against tremendous odds to achieve a more prosperous and hopeful future. In a way you could say that Cambodia was my Chattahoochee where I learned a lot about life and a little about, well, you know.

Learning of the broad possibilities available to a legal career brought a sense of hope and expectation that I had not anticipated. This summer has emboldened me to pursue a more unique legal career. Watching the sun rise behind Angkor Watt was extraordinary; but realizing the opportunity was available because of my legal work—that was fantastic. In the end, I hope to say that I, I chose the road less travelled by.



Spain

By Zach Demeola
and Armin Zijerdi

Upon (hesitantly) returning from Madrid, we encountered the classic question, "so...how was it?" Madrid is an experience. Madrid is where a hardworking American can learn the art of dropping everything mid-day for an unapologetic nap. Madrid is soft sunsets on the balcony, listening to a law student strum guitar and chatting with other students from all over the country, pausing just to dip your hand into an icy Styrofoam sphere ("Beer Sphere") for another tasty beverage. Madrid is an epic struggle between one's tendency to vacation and one's tendency to be a law student. Some were more studious, others were at a different bar or club every night, but what we all shared was the experience.

Our living situation was a Jesuit dorm, located on the quiet fringes of the city, led by a dictator in training known enigmatically as "The Padre." On the other hand, our administrator, Professor Hulse, was the tactful intermediary between us and the "Establishment." The official rule was that there should be no alcohol in the rooms and no mixing of the sexes in our hallways. Naturally, being the good libertine Americans that we are, we broke both rules excessively. By the end of the program, we were openly drinking and fraternizing in broad daylight on the balcony. This was also the prime location for rubbing elbows with non-William & Mary students. In fact, there wasn't much of a distinction by the second week — we were all together in Spain — and we're still planning trip.

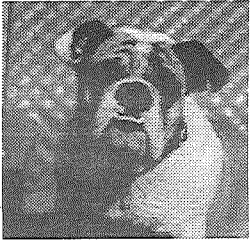
together here in the States. Other than that, the rooms were cleaned immaculately twice a week, and the pool/tennis courts did wonders to make us feel like we were in a country club.

The purpose of the program, academics, was as worthwhile as anything else in Madrid. Put simply, our professors were brilliant, but they were also wonderful people with their own idiosyncrasies. Guillermo's comparative corporations class was apparently a replay of the lecture scene from Indiana Jones and the Lost Ark: women dreamily gazing up at him all afternoon as he lectured. Maria Contrera-Lopez introduced us to EU law but also to the best restaurants in town (ironically, all Mexican). Also, Professor Warren was with us to teach what was to be one of the most popular classes in Madrid: Post Conflict Justice. A word of caution, however — it is certainly possible to improve your grades in Spain, but not a foregone conclusion. This year, many people studied harder than in years past, and so all As were more difficult to achieve without sacrificing at least a bit of the rest of the experience.

By the end of our trip, we joked that the best part of Spain is Portugal, hinting that it was the weekend travel that made our trip. People mostly traveled within Spain, but we had a few daredevils venture deep within Europe and North Africa. About a dozen students from the program "pulled a Hemingway" and went to Pamplona for the Running of The Bulls. Nobody got maimed or disfigured, but Meezan Quayami (2L) did manage to get a little love from a bull in the main corridor, sending him flipping through the air like a circus gypsy.

When we all shuffled onto our planes headed back for the States, we realized Spain was one of the greatest times of our lives. Regardless of how we spent our time there, this sentiment was universal among all the program's participants. In Spain, our horizons grew in all directions: new food, culture, language, friends, music, theories, professors, and of course, the birth of the "Beer Sphere."

Left: Meezan Quayami is nearly gored by bull.



Ask Edith

Dear Edith:

The other night in my legal skills firm meeting, my friend g-chatted me from across the room and told me to look at another one of our classmates, who was making a weird face. I could hardly keep myself from bursting out laughing--in the middle of class! I know I shouldn't admit to chatting online regularly during class, but I figure everyone is pretty much guilty. Spare me any lecturing to dissuade me. But I am wondering if you have any advice on how not to react (facially or otherwise) to messages when I should be paying attention to the professor...please help!

Signed,
In-Class Emoticon

Dear In-Class Emoticon:

As to the "everyone is pretty much guilty" bit, that depends upon whether you're a Catholic or a Protestant... but perhaps some other time. And I would never try to dissuade you, In-Class Emoticon (aside, perhaps, from ever using that pseudonym again. For the sake of the Readership and your darling Edith, simply do not).

The root of your problem lies in your inability to maintain that certain I don't know what that has been long-since perfected by the citizens of the Greatest Nation in the World. The only sure-fire way to consistently avoid laughing, smiling, or reacting to any sort of emotional stimulus whatsoever is to swiftly become a British national. It is a well-known fact that the British not only are able to skate through life with no emotional connections, but also have smiles that could pass for grimaces. Should one of your classmates type something witty and dry enough to warrant a laugh from your detached soul, you could easily maintain the façade of academic indulgence by exclaiming "Counterpoint, Sir!" Yes, fair Readership, expatriate to the greatest Mother Country of all, quickly learn to speak the Queen's English correctly, and begin a worry-free existence as a classtime Gchatter.

Hasta la fuego,
Edith

By Kate Kruk
Food Critic

How do you stuff a quail? It is a miniscule bird with thousands of tiny bones that make its delectable flesh almost impossible to eat. One must abandon all sense of propriety in the fine restaurants brave enough to serve quail and eat it like a Lilliputian chicken wing. Keeping in mind that quail is difficult to prepare when simply broiled, it boggled my mind that a chef could stuff a quail. So, Saturday night at The Fat Canary in Williamsburg, I ordered the quail, fully expecting a tiny portion of overcooked, inaccessible fowl with a side of stuffing. I was pleasantly surprised - make that shocked - when I was served the two largest quails I have ever seen and they were, in fact, stuffed. Regrettably, the chef's tremendous technical skills were undercut by his apparent inability to edit his palette of flavors. The quail, which tastes like a mild, savory version of duck, was paired with a strong, sweet stuffing of cornbread and andouille sausage and crawfish relish, which was lovely, but extremely spicy. The quail was a technical masterpiece, plated with utter skill and grace, yet the strong flavors in the dish overshadowed the delicate taste and texture of the poor little birds.

For an appetizer I ordered cornmeal oysters with charred heirloom tomatoes and curried butter. The appetizer was the highlight of my meal.

It Is So Ordered

The oysters were perfectly cooked and unbelievably fresh. The interplay between the softness of fresh oyster and the crunch of cornmeal breading was extraordinary. The oysters were not overly fried like Olive Garden calamari; in fact, no oil was detectable at all. The curried butter was slightly spicy, yet sweet and nutty and thus perfectly complimented the sweet-salty flavor of the oysters.

My salad was lackluster. I ordered a greens salad with sweet onion and cave-aged grilled cheese. The grilled cheese had no relation to the salad itself and, though very tasty, distracted from the delicate and atypically mild romano which should have been the highlight of the salad. Shout-out though: the cherry tomatoes in my salad were skinned. Skinned, you say? Skinned, so as to avoid the embarrassing faux pas of biting into a cherry tomato and having it drip into your décolletage.

My dessert, a macadamia pie with roasted pineapple and vanilla bean ice cream brought to mind Christmas celebrations. It was, however, nothing compared to one of my cohort's desserts - Calvados ice cream. The ice cream was smooth and one could easily get a buzz off it. The flavor of Calvados came through while still allowing for the creamy-sweetness of ice cream. I asked my waitress how the chef was able to thicken the ice cream, and I am pretty sure she lied to me when she said he didn't use any thickeners; but either way, the Calvados ice

cream is not to be missed.

The wait staff was highly attentive and made up for the low budget Desperate Housewives knock off two tables over, a group whose social proclivities and vampy K-Mart attire were better suited for a sloppy night at the Ho House than an upscale weekend dinner date. Our waitress clearly thought at first blush that we were undergrads and not experienced gourmands, taking notes on her every move. When Lindsey Craven (2L) ordered the Pork Tenderloin for dinner, our waitress thought it necessary to explain to Lindsey that the extra knife she was bringing her was sharper (you know for the pork). When she noticed I was furiously scribbling notes and insisting on tasting all of the dishes of my companions she realized something was up and asked me if I was a chef myself. "No, just an enthusiast," I replied and she promptly came back with a photo copy of the menu so that I could take more notes. Her efforts did not go unnoticed (neither did the cackling from the cougar convention) and her ability to be attentive and helpful while not interrupting conversation was first rate.

I had four courses, two glasses of wine and tea. Including tip and tax I spent about \$95, so reserve The Fat Canary for parents' weekend (when you are not paying) or for seriously wooing that girl you brought home from Paul's the other night. All in all, it was a lovely evening which I plan to repeat, but I will not be holding my breath for a Michelin star.

Do you have a question for Edith?

Do you disagree with any of our columnists?

Would you like to submit a review, column or news article?

If you have something to say, we would love to hear it! Please send all questions, letters, and submissions to Marshall.Wythe.Press@gmail.com.

(Un)Wanted Posters:

Law School Closes Doors to Student Flyers

Have you noticed anything missing lately at the law school? Well, we have. In recent days, due to a new policy change, the law school administration has prohibited any and all signs, posters, or flyers from being posted on the front doors of the law school. Have you missed receiving that reminder as you walk to Criminal Law at 10 a.m. that pizza will be available at the PSF meeting that day, or that the Children's Advocacy Law Society is planning a new service project? Let us attempt to inform you why these friendly and important reminders to students and faculty are no longer permitted under school policy.

The scene is the mandatory Student Organizations meeting on September 4, 2008. The audience in attendance includes the leaders and business managers of every recognized student group at Marshall-Wythe. All the big players who required the meeting take the stage, in turn, including the law school deans, administrators, as well as administrative heads from the undergraduate campus. The meeting's goal, from the perspective of one attendee, is to make student leaders aware of the variety of resources available to facilitate another a successful year for their organizations. The theme and direction of the meeting suggests: "We are here to help you. Look at all of things we can accomplish together. There is so much possibility (when you fill out the right paperwork and meet the deadlines)." And so, it is a surprise when Dean Jackson adds to her presentation what sounds like nothing more than an ultimatum. She raised the issue of the law school poster policy.

Note that last spring, after the Dean removed posters advertising the College sponsored and hosted Sex Worker's Art Show, a student researched the poster policy, assuming the signs must have violated it; for what Dean of a public law school would remove signs based on their content, no matter how controversial? After a great deal of effort, the policy was finally located in *The Docket*

(the law school's newsletter), and the student concluded the Sex Worker's Art Show posters had not presented a violation, as the posters were posted on the day of the event. Dean Jackson, however, suggested implicit in the policy was the requirement that posters hung on the law school front doors could only advertise for events held in the law school building,

Society panel discussion that day, and then later notices from your resume that you are a member of the Military Law Society—the signs provide a point of connection, not of contention. The signs on the front door were also described as too "middle school." Hanging files, dear readers, are middle school.

Dean Jackson suggested

doors. The benefits outweigh the costs in this case. This is a school and a community; we have organizations and events and signs that remind each other to get involved. And most importantly this is a law school community, where each member is so inundated with emails and electronic stimuli and even hanging file filler that sometimes it just takes a sign



and this event was to occur at the University Center. The administration later revised the language of the policy. This revised language appears in the "William & Mary Law School Registered Student Organization Handbook" that, ironically, Dean Jackson distributed to student leaders at the September 4 meeting.

Moments later in the same meeting, however, the Dean announced that no one would be permitted to post signs on the glass front doors of the law school. The primary justification for the new rule is that posters, no matter how beautiful, are detrimental to the aesthetic of the building and the law school's general appearance. Other justifications were offered, including concern for the impact posters have on prospective employers. Don't we want prospective employers to see evidence of our vibrant and active school community? Imagine: one of said prospective employers walks into the law school, notices a sign regarding a Military Law

a trial period of the new policy and pledged to respond appropriately given the amount of impact the removal of signs from the front doors would have on attendance at club meetings and events. There was also a proposal that an alternative, free-standing bulletin board be placed in the lobby for the purpose of advertising that day's activities. Nevertheless, according to the September 5 issue of *The Docket*, Dean Jackson's new policy seems to have become the rule: "No signs on walls, doors or windows, including the front and side doors to the Law School (this is a new policy as of September 4, 2008). You may post notices in the Student Lounge."

Our goal in writing this editorial is not to encourage you to post signs on the front door in violation of the new rules. Rather, our hope is to make you aware of the rule and its procedural history, so that you can evaluate whether it serves the purposes its drafter(s) intended. That said, we miss the signs on the front

in the most obvious of places to be reminded that there are other things here besides classes, interviews, and finals.

From Page 1

Professor Larry Palmer came to the Law School this past spring. Prior to arriving here, he taught for four years at the University of Louisville and spent 27 years at Cornell as a law professor, vice president, and vice provost. In addition to being on our faculty, Professor Palmer is the director of our joint health policy and law initiative with VCU. Finally, Patty Roberts has moved from administration to the faculty. In the spring she was appointed to the full-time faculty as a Clinical Assistant Professor of Law. She is one of our own, having graduated from the Law School in 1992. She will serve as Director of our Clinical Programs and Co-Director of Legal Skills.

We are off to a tremendous start. Let's make 2008-09 one of our best years yet.

Cordially,
Lynda Butler

Joseph Robinette Biden, Sr. (1915–2002)
and Catherine Eugenia “Jean” Finnegan
November 20, 1942 in Scranton,
Pennsylvania

Graduated from Archmere Academy
in Claymont, Delaware in 1961. Graduated from
the University of Delaware in Newark with a
double major in History and Political Science in
1965. Graduated from Syracuse University Law
School in 1968.

: Roman Catholic

Saint Joseph on
the Brandywine Roman Catholic Church in
Wilmington, Delaware

Married his first wife, Neilia Hunter, in
1966. Neilia and their daughter Naomi, died in
a car accident in 1972. Married Jill Tracy Jacobs
in 1977. Jill teaches English composition at the
Delaware Technical and Community College in
Wilmington.

4 children, 2 daughters (Naomi,
Ashley), 2 sons (Joseph Biden III, Robert)

Joseph - age 39 - Attorney General of Delaware
and Captain in Judge Advocate General Corps of
Delaware Army National Guard; will deploy in
support of Operation Iraqi Freedom in October
2008

Robert - age 38 - Founding partner of lobbying
firm Oldaker, Biden & Belair, LLP and Vice
Chairman of Amtrak Board of Directors

Naomi - (1971 - 1972) - died in 1972 car
accident

Ashley - age 27 - social worker with Delaware
Department of Children

5 grandchildren, 4 granddaughters,
1 grandson

Elected
to New Castle
County Council in
1970. Elected as
a Delaware U.S.
Senator at the age of
29 in 1972. He was
the 5th youngest U.S.
Senator ever. In 1972,
he became a member

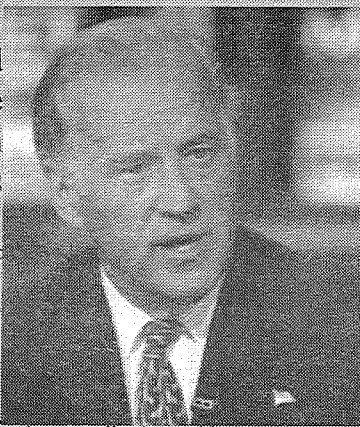


photo credit: thewashingtonnote.com

of the Senate Foreign
Relations Committee. He later chaired this
committee. In 1977 he became a member of
the Senate Judiciary Committee and chaired
this committee from 1987 to 1994. He also
serves at the Co-Chairman of the International
Narcotics Control Caucus and proposed
the cabinet-level position of a “Drug Czar.”

Wrote and helped pass the Violence Against
Women Act in 1994. The “Biden Crime Law” -
Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act
was also crafted by Biden in 1994. In 1999, Biden
wrote a resolution that was passed by the Senate
that endorsed an air strike war in Kosovo and
influenced President Clinton to use force. Voted
in favor of the Authorization for Use of Military
Force Against Iraq in October 2002. Additional
legislation sponsored by Biden can be viewed
at: <http://biden.senate.gov/issues/legislation/>

After law school, Biden
worked at a law firm in Wilmington, DE as a trial
lawyer. He also served as a public defender. In
1991, he began working as an adjunct professor at

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1Ls Learn to Handle Stress

By Paul Spadafora

Stress, competition and
difficulty- they are the elephants
in the room for 1L's during their
first days in law school. But
for this year's class of entering
students, it would seem that
the experience of being a 1L is
far more manageable than the
stereotypes about the first year
would have had them believe.

Take Brit Mohler (1L), for
example. In the last few weeks,
her experience of law school
has been pleasantly reassuring.
“You come to law school with
certain expectations about the
difficulty, the lack of free time
and the competitiveness, but it
turns out that it's just like the
rest of life,” Mohler said. “You
have a limited amount of time,
a lot you want to do, and if you
work hard, you will be able to
play hard as well—maybe not
as hard as in the past, but there
is still time to have fun.”

Though many 1L's feel
that the work is as difficult as they
had expected, the experience of
being a law student has been
rich and rewarding to date—
something very different from
the typical *Paper Chase* or “1L”
tale. Jeff Ambrose (1L) noted
that it isn't “whatever fictional
law school horror stories we may
have heard before coming.”

In addition, Ambrose
pointed out that the open and
welcoming nature of William
& Mary has helped contribute
to the more gratifying first year
experience. “William & Mary
has a friendly and collegiate
atmosphere that really helps
all of us 1L's feel at home and
to get more out of these first
weeks of law school when 1L's
traditionally struggle,” Ambrose
said.

The faculty shares a
similar view in regards to how
the first-years are progressing.
Professor Fred Lederer expressed
how he felt the 1L's were doing
well so far. “I think most people
are... in rather good shape at the
moment,” Lederer said.

And like Jeff Ambrose,
Lederer pointed out that the focus
on the students' development
that is provided at William &
Mary has been helpful toward
that end. From the Legal Skills
program and its structure to the
broader first year curriculum,
Lederer emphasized that the
entire experience was designed
to minimize the competitiveness
and stress-building that students
can easily gravitate towards

Continued on Page 5

Sarah Heath and Charles Heath

Sarah Louise Heath

February 11, 1964 in Sandpoint, Idaho

Graduated from Wasilla High School
in Wasilla, AK in 1982; earned a bachelor of
science degree in communications-journalism
from the University of Idaho in 1987; Earned
college scholarship and Miss Congeniality award
as Miss Alaska Pageant Runner-Up in 1984

: Non-denominational Christian

: Juneau Christian

Center and Wasilla Bible Church

Married her husband, Todd, on August
29, 1988. They met at Wasilla High School. Mr.
Palin owns a commercial fishing business and
works for British Petroleum (BP) as an oil-field
production operator. He is also a member of
the United Steelworkers Union. He is a 4-time
champion of the Iron Dog, the world's longest
snowmobile race.

5 children, 3 daughters (Bristol, Willow,
Piper), 2 sons (Track, Trig)

Track - age 19 - Enlisted in the U.S. Army on
September 11, 2007. He
serves in an infantry
brigade, is assigned to Fort
Wainwright in Fairbanks,
and will deploy in support
of Operation Iraqi Freedom
in September 2008.

Bristol - age 17 - 5 months
pregnant with Mrs. Palin's
only grandchild

Willow - age 14

Piper - age 7



photo credit: virginiavirtucon.wordpress.com

Trig - 5 months old and has been diagnosed with
Down syndrome

Two terms on the Wasilla
City Council (1992-96). Two terms as Mayor
of Wasilla (1996-2002). Elected by fellow
mayors to serve as president of the Alaska
Conference of Mayors (1999). Appointed by
Governor Frank Murkowski as Chairwoman
and Ethics Supervisor of the Alaska Oil and
Gas Conservation Commission (2003-2004).
Resigned her position on the commission in 2004
and filed legal complaints against Republican
Party of Alaska chairman Randy Ruederich
and Alaska Attorney Gen. Gregg Renkes. In
2006, defeated incumbent Frank Murkowski in
Republican primary race for governor. Defeated
former Alaska Gov. Tony Knowles, a Democrat,
in general election. On December 4, 2006
became 11th governor of Alaska and the first
woman to hold the office.

Invested \$5
billion in state savings plan. Implemented the
Senior Benefits Program that provides support to
low-income senior citizens in Alaska. Created
the Petroleum Systems Integrity Office to provide
oversight of oil and gas equipment, facilities
and infrastructure. Created Climate Change
Subcommittee to prepare a climate change strategy
for Alaska. Legislative accomplishments include
reform of the state's ethics laws and approval of
a plan to build a 1,715-mile natural gas pipeline
from Prudhoe Bay to TransCanada's Alberta hub
in Canada. Governor Palin is chairwoman of the
Interstate Oil and Gas Compact Commission,
which is involved in “the conservation and

Continued on Page 10

How to Survive a Summer at a Firm

By Carrie Pixler
and Ashley Crenshaw

So, we both spent last summer working at firms and learning about life in the "real world." For what it's worth (probably not much, but keep reading), we'd like to take a few minutes to reflect on our common experiences . . . Take it or leave it - here's what we learned about firm-life in between the expensive lunches and weekend trips to Vegas.

Observe while you are being observed

Make sure the firm is a good fit. You want to like them just as much as they like you.

Know the work expectations

Don't take on 30 projects when you can only finish 2. Live it up and remember that summer associates are expected to work hard and play hard.

Make the most of your weekend retreats (A.K.A. extended interviews)

Don't get trashed. Drunk pictures are okay for Facebook but NOT for firm newsletters.

Don't complain

About your assignments, secretary, office, day, colleagues, lunch, meetings, life, or anything else unless it is to your BF or your BFF.

PS: No one at work is your BF or your BFF. (emphasis added)

Adhere to the stated & unstated dress codes

Although the official firm policy says "business casual," you don't want to be the only one wearing boat shoes and a polo.

Always be positive

Susie Sunshine needs to be alive and thriving and in your office during those 10 hour days (yes, you will be doing work-related activities for at least 10 hours a

day because of a) work, b) social events, c) two hour lunches and d) mid-day Starbucks runs.)

Be yourself

Unless you're weird. Then be someone else.

Lunches (and other dining opportunities) are very important

The best way to get to know someone is over lunch, coffee, ice cream, etc.

Never refuse to eat somewhere (unless severely allergic) - even if it is at a dirty hole in the wall and you think the health inspector hasn't been around in a while. Generally, the lunches are delicious and a wonderful treat during the day but there is always that one partner who knows "just the place to take you."

No practical jokes

DO NOT . . . we repeat . . . DO NOT think that it is a good idea to play a practical joke on a member of the firm's executive committee by placing 24 twelve-inch inflatable Clydesdale horses in his office during his yearly jaunt to Jackson Hole, Wyoming. You want to be memorable but not that memorable.

Be appreciative

Thank you notes are a must. Someone put a lot of time and money into your summer program, so show them some love. Most people remember and appreciate the small things, and everyone remembers a jerk - so don't be one!

Obligatory piece of obvious advice: Spending a summer at a law firm is a once (or twice) in a lifetime experience, so make sure you take the time to get to know people, do your best work and make the most of it.

Ask OCS

The following career related questions were submitted by law students over the past few weeks. If you have a question for OCS, please send them to Marshall.Wythe.Press@gmail.com.

Q. I'm beginning to panic about my chances of finding a summer 2009 position through on-campus interviewing. What else can I do at this time to broaden my job search?

A. Only about 25-30% of all law students nationwide find employment through on-campus interviewing. Therefore, it's important to develop a "Plan B" job search. Since each student's situation and career goals are unique, it's best to make an appointment to speak with one of the deans in OCS to get individual assistance on developing your overall job search strategy.

Q. Do I need to write a thank you note after a screening interview through OCI or an off-campus interview program?

A. Some employers find a thank you note after an initial job fair interview unnecessary; others deem the failure to send one as an indication that you're not interested. Because you don't know how a particular employer views thank you notes, and given the current heightened competitiveness in the job market due to the economy, the safe approach is to send a brief one. It's important that the note not be a perfunctory "It was nice to meet you" note. Refer to

one or more specific things that came up during the interview (e.g., unique/interesting things about the employer, aspects of your background in which the interviewer seemed particularly interested). And to be effective, the note should be sent within 2-3 days of the interview.

Whether to use e-mail or send a word-processed note depends on the timing of the employer's hiring decision. How do you determine that timing? At the end of your interview, ask the interviewer when s/he foresees making a hiring decision. If the turnaround time is short (a few days), send an e-mail thank you message to insure that the employer receives it prior to making a decision. If the turnaround time is longer, a word-processed note, on good quality paper that matches your resume, is preferable. If you're unsure of the employer's timetable, use email.

Q. When I go to a callback interview, and stay in a hotel the night before the interview, what do I do with my suitcase once I check out of the hotel? I don't want to drag it with me to my interview!

A. All hotels have a luggage check service for their guests. So, when you check out, you can request to leave your bag at the hotel until it's time for you to leave town later that day. When you pick up your suitcase, be sure to provide a tip to the hotel employee; depending on the location, \$1 or \$2 dollars per bag is sufficient.

Q. (For women only!) Do I need to wear hose to an on campus or call back interview?

A. Yes, you should wear hose to all interviews. Some employers don't hold it against you if you don't wear hose, but others may so it's best to play it safe and wear them.



Do you like giving advice?

Are you any good at it?

Contact us to learn more about
getting your own column!

Email: [Marshall.Wythe.](mailto:Marshall.Wythe.Press@gmail.com)

Press@gmail.com

Ants Assault Overflow Lot

By Ryan Ruzic

In the early hours of the morning, I lumbered past the lines of cars lucky enough to be parked in the side, or "real" parking lot and into the hastily converted stretch of dirt the law school has decided to use as an overflow lot. Easing myself into my now dusty black Saturn I stared through bleary eyes at the surface of my car's dashboard. It was moving. Now I know what you're thinking, and yes, I store pounds upon pounds of sugar in my car. Who doesn't? But the last thing I expected that morning was ants. A lot of ants. It was only a few moments before the hoards of insect invaders swarmed angrily towards me, clearly intending to cause some kind of harmful or offensive contact with me. I felt imminent apprehension, and courageously fled the car. I spoke with several other law students who similarly felt the wrath of these six legged monstrosities. Brad Mainguy (1L), an average member of the law school community, upon hearing my harrowing tale, loudly exclaimed, "Outrageous!" He too had found his car covered by ants on more than one occasion, and said that "If it were not assize-time, I would not take such action from ants." Nor were Brad and I the only students to have harm so intentionally inflicted upon us by the ants. Joel Davidson (1L), who similarly suffered under the cruel yoke of the ant oppressors, said that after the ants intentionally swarmed his car, he feels "confined within the fixed boundaries of the habitable world outside my car." Thankfully, with my extensive three weeks of law school training, I quickly developed a response. The ants have not responded to my numerous entreats for mediation, and I intend to file suit for injunctive relief. As I am a citizen of Illinois, and the ants' current domicile is my car here in Virginia, this diversity case will be filed in federal court as soon as I can figure out how to reasonably provide notice to the 5 million defend(ants).

A League of Their Own

By JaMark Woolike

Jason 2:15PM: So, our column for the paper is due next week and we haven't even started brainstorming yet. Do you have any bright ideas?

Mark 2:17PM: One thing I was thinking about was, what if we drafted an all-star softball team composed entirely of Supreme Court justices? Who would you even pick?!

Jason 2:19PM: My captain and catcher would be John Roberts, duh. Didn't he compare being a Supreme Court justice to being an umpire or Derek Jeter or something?

Mark 2:23PM: I think he said that it's his role to "call balls and strikes, not to pitch or bat." (Thanks, Internet). That being said, I think he'd make a good catcher even though he'd likely have a hard time protecting home (*see generally Georgia v. Randolph*).

Jason 2:43PM: I don't know. Given his support of the Castle Doctrine, wouldn't he just shoot anyone trying to steal home right in the face? That's exactly what a catcher SHOULD do. Also, I've heard that Scalia can be a real pain because he refuses to play in any league that uses the infield fly rule since it was not in the original rules of the game. *See The Common Law Origins of the Infield Fly Rule*, 123 U. Pa. L. Rev. 1474 (1975). But seriously, take that position to the extreme and softball is basically cricket, you know? He's like the Manny Ramirez of the Supreme Court. But he can play third base.

Mark 3:44PM: Justice Owen G. Roberts is throwing from the mound. Why? The "pitch" in time that saved nine. Huzzah! Justice Thurgood Marshall is my shortstop, because he never dropped the ball. And, I've got Ruth Bader Ginsburg at first base, because you know she's a Lefty. Hi-O! Alito is protecting second base, and the second amendment. Also, DC v. Heller basically means I can keep a radar gun with me at all times, right? Now who are the outfielders?

Jason 4:18PM: Centerfield: Justice Kennedy. He's about as centrist as they come. Plus, as the key vote on the Court these days, he's gotten pretty good at strong-arming, so you know he can make those long throws to Roberts at the plate. Left field: Sandra D-O. I would think she'd be good at making diving saves – think *Planned Parenthood*. And right field: Clarence Thomas. Come on, it just works.

Mark 5:02PM: The only problem I see with Thomas in RF is that he'd never call anybody off the ball. Speaking of sports, do you realize William & Mary no longer has a mascot? Colonel Ebirt, a green blob, was discontinued in 2005 (or, some have suggested he was deployed to Iraq). The College has no immediate intention to name a new mascot. However, the Phoenix and the Fighting Wren have been thrown around as potential replacements. Personally, I love the Fighting Wren suggestion as I feel like

it's an excellent tongue-in-cheek reference. *See generally Erwin Chemerinsky, Why church and state should be separate* 9 Wm. & Mary L. Rev. 2193 (2008). I think we need a mascot that will play to both the Colonial Williamsburg demographic AND the Williamsburg, Brooklyn demographic. Please, Jason, as a New Yorker enlighten me on the similarities between the two (other than asymmetrical haircuts).

Jason 5:59PM: A fine query, Mark. Well, of course here in Williamsburg, VA we get used to seeing people in colonial garb, right? Well, in Williamsburg, BK you get used to seeing Hasidic Jews, and they *sort of* look like they're in colonial garb. Also, I am somewhat convinced that Plan 9 records, on Monticello, is *actually* in Williamsburg, BK and that there is a tear in the space-time continuum that allows you to walk from one 'burg to the other. I mean, you just don't see asymmetrical haircuts like that in Williamsburg, VA. VCU – now that's another story. Also, here in VA, the girls wear skinny jeans. In BK, everybody wears skinny jeans. So that's a 50% overlap right there. Finally, in BK it is the hippest thing in the world to go to a dive diner and eat pancakes, and here in VA the *only* food options are divey pancake houses. So, I think the demographics are frighteningly similar and the use of irony in our new mascot is to be encouraged.

Mark 6:01PM: Mmmm... pancakes.

Overheard:
1Ls discuss reading
the Honor Code:

"What about if they
are not exactly lies...
just being mean?"

**Attention All
Cartoonists and
Photographers!**

**If you are
interested in
submitting, please
contact us at
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