PASSING THE TORCH

By: Molly Dugan '16

A few winter storms, below freezing temperatures, and sad news from the administration have all given way to a trying beginning of the spring term. On January 24, we received the news that Dean Gregory Mark would step down as dean of the law school. Speculation soared and ideas swirled regarding the reasons behind the dean’s decision.

Dean Mark agreed to sit down with me and discuss his resignation, his hopes for the future, and his advice to the students of DePaul. To begin with, I asked Dean Mark what drew him to DePaul. “DePaul is a fantastically important institution, the city of Chicago is important, and I wanted to play a part in both,” he stated with fervor.

Regarding his resignation, Dean Mark gave an answer most law students would understand. “Partly, I’ve had to pass up opportunities that got me interested in the law and being a law professor to begin with,” Dean Mark said. “That stuck with me and there was a lot of pull there.” As busy law students with no more than a few hours to devote to hobbies of old, we can all certainly understand that feeling. He spoke of the hard times that law school deans and law schools across the nation face; those hardships led him to ask where his talents would be best deployed.

Heaviness could be heard in the Dean’s tone as he spoke of his decision to leave DePaul. However, he was quite convinced that in the end, his stepping down would not matter much because, “DePaul is an institution, far greater than one person.” He spoke with optimism of the law school’s accomplishments of the past three years, including successes in fundraising and the foundation building of a health law program and a top-notch law career services center. He also acknowledged the challenges that the law school faces. He noted that while the Law

Continued to page 3
Professor Spotlight: A Minute with Chad Flanders

By: Sydney Hutt '14

Chad Flanders, currently a Visiting Professor at DePaul, currently teaches Criminal Procedure, Criminal Law, and Sentencing. Sydney Hutt, a 3L, had the opportunity to ask him a few questions about his background, his advice for DePaul students, and, most importantly, his favorite flavor of ice cream.

Q: You have quite the resume - M.A. and Ph.D. in philosophy from the University of Chicago, J.D. from Yale, you clerked for a judge on the Alaska Supreme Court, and then clerked for a judge on the Tenth Circuit Court of Appeals. Did you practice law after clerking? If so, where and for how long?

A: I was pretty sure I wanted to teach and after two years of clerking, I was ready to get to it. I turned down an offer from a firm when the opportunity to teach came through. I have done some pro bono appellate work for the state of Alaska. It’s actually a really great (though small) legal community.

Q: How did you get into academia? Are you from a family of lawyers and/or academics?

A: I had some teachers that really inspired me (a philosophy professor and an English professor in college). My dad was a dean at a local high school (Oak Park and River Forest) and my mom was a librarian in Maywood. So I guess I had an academic-ish background growing up.

Q: It seems like your academic background might fit more with constitutional law interests. What is it about criminal law that made it the focus of much of your scholarship?

A: My dissertation was on moral responsibility, and criminal law is all about moral responsibility: who can we hold responsible, and why, and what we can do to people when we find them responsible for doing bad things. So when I got to law school, I knew my focus was going to be criminal law. Back in St. Louis, I’ve taught some constitutional law classes, so I’ve been able to pursue those interests as well.

Q: How has your stint as a visiting professor at DePaul been?

A: It’s been great. Chicago is where I grew up and where I went to graduate school, so it’s home. The students here are fantastic, and keep me on my toes; they are also a lot more career-savy, which in this market, you have to be.

Q: What advice do you have for students planning their second and third year courses of study?

A: One thing I like to tell my students is that there are a lot of ways to succeed in law school and in law. If there’s one thing you don’t like or aren’t good at, you should think about cutting your losses. If you spend too much time on doing what you think you have to do to pass the bar, or to get a job, you may miss out on your passion.

Q: Most important question of the interview: what’s your favorite flavor of ice cream? Does it change depending on whether you’re watching the Wire or the Simpsons?

A: It’s too cold for ice cream! Right now, it’s oatmeal-raisin cookies and House of Cards.

A Day in The Life: General Counsel’s Office of Robert Bosch LLC

By: Michael Hornback ‘15

Out of the frying pan and into the fire. Those words are how I will forever remember my time at the general counsel’s office at Robert Bosch LLC. At my first interview for the position my future supervising attorney, Assistant General Counsel and Vice President Gregory Thiess, described the position as this well known cliché. I immediately began to think that the entire office was always available and extremely nice, but they did try their best to challenge me and push me beyond of my comfort zone.

This effort was accomplished through variety. Working for a company with more than 270,000 employees worldwide results in a multitude of legal issues. My first assignments were fairly simple: redrafting letters requiring suppliers to reimburse Bosch under warrantee claims and statutory labeling compliance for products containing hazardous materials. Then came research projects. First was a survey of Canadian Antitrust Law (known as The Competition Act to our northern neighbors) for minimum advertised pricing requirements for dealerships. A lot of the work at the beginning of my externship was contractual in nature. I drafted contracts for the licensing of Bosch trademarks to be used on television programs, for outside vendors to manufacture products for Bosch, and joint ventures between Bosch and other engineering firms.

The attorneys then introduced me to the litigation materials. As you can imagine, there is never a slow time for a company that designs, manufactures and sells inherently dangerous products such as powered circular saws and drills. I became familiar with answering pleadings to complaints filed throughout the country. Many of these claims centered around product liability. One of the most memorable days at Bosch was when I visited their Power Tool Division headquarters to meet with their expert witnesses as they prepped outside counsels of Bosch’s defense strategy. I was also privy to prototype technology being developed to mitigate the types of claims asserted in many of the complaints.

My last project at Bosch was an intensive survey of the extended warranty law for all fifty states. This became an enormous 120+ page document with quick indexes and references to be used as a guide for the statutory requirements that Bosch must meet before being selling an extended warrantee in a particular state. By the time I finished it, I could recite most of the model statute legislation with my eyes closed.

During my time at Bosch I was able to see a little bit of everything. It’s hard to believe that I had my hand in so many projects, some of which I see on store shelves or on TV. It was also the first time that I realized that the work I did and the countless hours of studying and reading wasn’t just theory, but it was something so much more… it was real.
It's Monday morning. For most children and teenagers this means it is time to get ready for school. For the majority of students, getting ready for school typically entails picking out what to wear, what to eat for breakfast, and making sure you’ve packed all your books for the day ahead. However, getting ready for school means something different for the children and teenagers living in the Back of the Yards neighborhood. The children and teenagers from neighborhoods like the Back of the Yards must evaluate many of their choices before they can walk out of their house and head to school. First is their choice of clothes: the colors, logos, sizes, fit, etc. Second, whether they will walk to school or get a ride. If the choice is walking, they next decide which route to take to school. Most children who live in neighborhoods that are plagued with gangs and violence typically mentally map out which path they will take to school ahead of time. One last check in the mirror to make sure that they are not representing anything they do not want to, and finally, it is off to school.

For children and teenagers living in Chicago’s crime infested neighborhoods, this is a daily routine, a routine that could ultimately save their lives. Children and teenagers in these neighborhoods are constantly looking over their shoulders, making sure that they are not inadvertently insulting or allaying themselves with a gang.

As a large number of children and teenagers in Chicago go about their daily lives trying to avoid the gangs and violence that plague their neighborhoods, the rest of the country goes on thinking that crime rates in the city have dropped. On television, in newspapers, in press conferences, we all hear that crime rates have dropped, we no longer hear of all of the murders, assaults, or violence that occurs in Chicago neighborhoods. The media has begun to paint a different picture of Chicago. As more and more media outlets report decreases in crime, nationwide audiences begin to forget about all of those that on a daily basis have to be aware of their surroundings and risk their lives simply in order to even make it to school or work. Crime in Chicago is still happening, even when the media does not report on it. Yes, crime rates are down, but children and teenagers are still losing their lives every day on their way to school, while sitting on their front porch, taking a walk in their neighborhood, while hanging out with friends, or running an errand for their parents.

Many, if not most, of the Latin Law Students Association (LLSA) and Black Law Students Association (BLSA) members are very aware of the dangers present in Chicago’s crime-infested neighborhoods. Some have personally lived it, others experienced it through friends or family. Ongoing gang violence in many Chicago neighborhoods is a very raw truth, a truth that everyone needs to be aware of. It is for this reason that LLSA and BLSA are coming together and hosting the 2014 Collaborative Scholarship Banquet. The goal is to raise awareness about the youth violence taking a hold of Chicago and to encourage their members and alumni to take action. LLSA and BLSA will also post weekly bulletins on their office doors with different perspectives on the issue of youth violence.
Legalization and Decriminalization of Marijuana

By: Daniel Carmody '15

Our society benefits from the prohibition of marijuana on the individual and community-wide levels. Cannabis serves as a crutch deployed to numb the individual to society’s arbitrary indifference and allows for a self-absorbed retreat into disengaged solipsism that would put The Odyssey’s lotus-eaters to shame. These withdrawals hinder users from exercising the prolonged self-control necessary when endeavoring towards academic and professional achievements. Such effects prevent individuals from realizing their potential and contributing to society.

In his 1972 autobiography “Chronicles of Wasted Time” Malcolm Muggeridge commented on the widespread use of legalized cannabinoids saying, “When I hear of the apologists for hashish, I recall my time at the University of Cairo and the inert minds of so many of my students there…. I know of no better exemplification of the death wish at the heart of our way of life than the movement to legalize hashish so that it may ravage the West as it already has the Near East.”

Today’s continued push towards legalization ignores the failures of marijuana decriminalization in other countries. After almost 25 years of decriminalized cannabis, Alaska recriminalized the drug citing more potent plants and issues with punishing drivers operating under the influence. In Amsterdam marijuana use for 18-20 year olds tripled after decriminalization and many of the city’s surrounding towns imposed no-tolerance zoning ordinances prohibiting the opening of marijuana-selling coffeehouses. In addition to the increasing usage, legalizing drugs will not prevent the misuse of drugs.

Teens and young adults are particularly at risk of substance abuse. Evidence shows that marijuana manipulated the neural structures responsible for memory in the developing brains of smokers. Coupled with the well documented, albeit mild, effects of dependence, marijuana can forge a troubling relationship. The Amherst valedictorian, MacArthur genius, and award-winning author David Foster Wallace was said to have continually worried that marijuana had ruined his concentration and obstructed his ability to write in his later years.

At every turn and against the grain of peer reviewed research, advocates for the legalization of cannabis attempt to downplay the consistent link between chronic marijuana usage and mental disorders. The drug’s active compound commonly known as THC causes disorientation, impaired memory, confusion, reduced attention spans, unsettled thinking, and hallucinations lasting as long as one week. Studies published in the British Journal of Psychiatry found that regular marijuana users are at four times the risk of having a mental breakdown and 15% of cannabis users openly admitted to experiencing psychotic symptoms such as feelings of persecution or perceived risk of harm.

See Page 5 Demon’s Advocate (Carmody)

By: Crystal Montanez '15

Marijuana has been decriminalized in multiple countries for years before some states here in the U.S. even began to allow medical marijuana. Marijuana has always been censured by many as a gateway drug that will lead Americans to stronger drugs, resulting in a damaging effect on society. However, this theory has never gathered strong evidentiary support. Considering the many countries that have not only decriminalized the drug but have also successfully controlled the substance, it is apparent that the gateway drug theory may not be totally true. This theory is further discredited by all the beneficial properties of marijuana, and how much it has helped the thousands of people who have suffered from illnesses, people whose symptoms were alleviated only by means of cannabis.

If one takes into account that Uruguay has now made the marijuana trade legal and other countries are also considering similar changes toward decriminalization, the world is steadily changing its views about the substance. The U.S. abstaining from participating in this new era would only place more difficulties on the control of the substance within the black markets, and there would be ever more massive expenses of taxpayer money in order to stop the growing market and demand.

The legalization of marijuana is something that many should look at as a way for the U.S. to progress and benefit. Legalization would allow the government not only to get a better handle on the supply and use of the substance, but would also allow for added income through taxes that could be levied on marijuana. If the U.S. government made the sale of marijuana legal throughout the U.S. the taxes alone could bolster our economy. For instance, Colorado has already seen a boost in job growth due to the birth of the legitimized marijuana industry and expects to gain $17 million in tax revenue this year from the sales of marijuana alone. These economic benefits are no joke, and in this stagnant economy it is a source of much needed income for many parts of this country. Strict regulations will need to be placed on this substance, and Colorado has already created a good structure to make sure marijuana is regulated and used responsibly.

The country’s current treatment of marijuana is similar to how alcohol was treated during the prohibition era, and it is apparent that more and more people are becoming open to the idea that this substance can be controlled and profitable. Alcohol is as much a drug as marijuana, and is also seen as being worse because it does not have medical benefits like marijuana has been proven to have. If legislation can control the use of alcohol then the same could apply to marijuana. Once individuals get over the idea that the morality behind its prohibition is based on previous standards set by an older generation, we will make progressive reforms and actually end the war on this particular substance.
I came across an interesting piece of information the other day that I found hard to believe. Rhino horns, which are something along the lines of an aspirin in many Eastern medicines, cost as much as $60,000 per kilogram. For those of us who are not familiar with the rest of the world’s measurements, that comes out to be about $1,866 per oz. In other words, it’s more valuable than gold (approximately $1,324 per oz.). It could have been the relationship between rhino horns and my surname, but I was not able to get this figure out of my head. I needed to know why a rhino horn, what amounts to be composed of the same material as a human fingernail, could be worth so much.

The simplest reason to explain the current price of rhino horns can be explained by supply and demand. Demand has been driven by Eastern medicines and for coveted Yemeni daggers that use the horns in their handles. The demand of these items can be measured by how much individuals are willing to pay for the horns, and given the current prices, the demand is quite high.

Africa has seen the loss of more than 45,000 of these animals since 1977. 1977 is an important year for the African rhino. In 1977, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) prohibited the trade and sale of rhinos and their products. Not only has the supply been restrained by legislation, but it has also been decimated to the point that current estimates place the wild African rhino at a mere 5,000 animals.

The combination of the high demand coupled with the legislative and physical restriction in supply has caused the price for the horn to skyrocket. Now that we know why the price is so high, we can now ask what can be done to protect the animal. There are two methods available to protect these rhinos. The first is to continue protecting these animals from poachers, or, the second way, is to perhaps lift the ban and regulate the trade.

It is hard to tell if the ban on rhino horns is a failure. Looking at the numbers, in the thirty-seven years since the ban, we have witnessed a 90% decline in the animal’s population. Hardly numbers to be proud of, but how much different would the population be if the ban had never taken place? As far as we know, it could be better or it could be much worse. In comparison, the Grey Wolf of North America, an animal that was once a federally protected animal has been delisted and is now governed by the States. However, there really isn’t a demand for the Grey Wolf or any of its products.

One sure way to lower the price would be to open up the supply. Because there are only 5,000 wild rhinos in Africa at this time, this would have to be done in a controlled way. A closely managed population control policy could be implemented in order to offer more horns for supply, which would drive down the price and hence the incentive for poaching, while maintaining a viable population for future growth. The proceeds for the sale of the horns would be used to pay for the program, and in theory could become self-sustaining. It may very well be in the best interest of the African rhino to allow for the introduction of some economic theory to ensure the survival of this majestic species.

Supply, Demand, and the Rhino Horn

By: Michael Hornback ’15

Marijuana serves as a gateway to drug culture and the use of the drug during an individual’s teenage years disproportionately correlates with the use of harder drugs later on in life. The Journal of the American Medical Association reported that twins who used marijuana were four times more likely to use cocaine and five times more likely to use hallucinogens. While the opposition may argue that marijuana’s criminalization accounts for its status as a gateway drug, this house argues that marijuana is qualitatively different from alcohol and tobacco. Unlike tobacco, marijuana affects motor skills and unlike alcohol, marijuana cannot be easily tested with a Breathalyzer. Combined, these circumstances make it very hard to police and deter the operation of motor vehicles under the influence.

The opposition may use the moderate decrease in drug consumption to proclaim the failure of the war on drugs. In 1960, Lyndon B. Johnson declared the war on poverty. Both poverty and drug use continue to burden our society, yet we never hear calls for the end of welfare. Likewise, we should not abandon our prohibition of marijuana.
LIFESTYLE

Diversity Week 2014 In Review

By: Stephanie Garces ‘15

This year’s Diversity Week included many exciting and unique opportunities for students to learn about the importance of diversity. Diversity Week 2014 centered around what diversity means and why it is important in the legal profession.

Monday, January 27

The diversity committee put together a panel called: What is Diversity? The panel consisted of three attorneys who shared their diverse experiences and thoughts on diversity in the legal profession. The attorneys included DePaul Law Alums Roberto Romero-Perez, the Principal at The Perram Law Office and Co-Chair of the LGBT Rights Committee of the Hispanic Lawyers Association of Illinois, Rabia Khan, an attorney at CAIR-Chicago who works on civil rights, employment discrimination, immigration, racial profiling, and national security matters, and Caroline Manley, an attorney at the Center of Disability and Elder Law who has implemented legal clinics in Cook County suburbs to ensure that seniors outside Chicago have access CDEL’s services.

On Monday night, SBA hosted a diversity networking event where students had the opportunity to network with attorneys, including recent alums. Dean Mark and Dean Solinas stopped by and discussed diversity and networking with students.

Tuesday, January 28

As part of Thaakat Foundation’s ongoing #LOVE campaign, DePaul Law hosted a #BreakTheSilence panel, addressing the challenges minority women face when reporting domestic violence. The panelists included Hilda Bahena, a Legal Assistance Department Director, from Catholic Charities of the Archdiocese of Chicago, Marta C. Bukata, Deputy Director from the Chicago Legal Clinic, and Hajira Mahdi, Manager of Advocacy Services from Apna Ghar, Inc. The panelists discussed legal and societal barriers that victims face from immigration issues to cultural stigma. The panel promoted awareness of domestic violence against minority women while educating students on the holistic approach needed to address these issues.

Wednesday, January 29

SBA organized a diversity week open house. Participating students visited several student organizations and answered trivia questions about diversity within the student organization. Once students filled out their “passport” with all the organizations and stopped by the LexisNexis table to receive free points, they were entered into a raffle to win a Kindle, courtesy of Kaplan Bar Review. The diversity committee also hosted a bake sale during the open house. All proceeds of the bake sale went towards Just the Beginning Foundation, a not-for-profit organization that serves the legal community by promoting diversity in the legal profession.

Thursday, January 30

SBA hosted an art tour at the Art Institute of Chicago where a tour guide exposed a group of students to diverse artwork from various eras by diverse artists.

Friday, January 31

The end of diversity week was celebrated by an SBA Bar Review in Wrigleyville at Rebel Bar and Grill.

A giant, warm thank you goes out to all the members of the SBA diversity committee, the student organizations, and the faculty who made diversity week successful this year and supported diversity at DePaul University College of Law.

Dunkable Chicken Fingers: A March Madness Recipe

By: Christina Kuklinski ‘15

The great thing about chicken fingers is the way they transition seamlessly from snack to entrée. Served on a platter during the Tournament with a bunch of sauces? Perfect March Madness party snack. Sliced on top of a green salad? Served with a side of potatoes and a vegetable? Delicious, easy, satisfying dinner. Cold between two slices of bread with sliced cheese, lettuce, and tomato? Lunch the next day. This recipe is also great because you can either bake or fry it, with great results either way.

You also only need a short list of ingredients, most of which you probably already have. If you are cooking for a crowd, multiply this recipe until you have enough for all of your friends/all of the people who will want to be your friends when they realize you’re making chicken fingers.

1 chicken breast
1/2 cup of flour
1 egg
1 Tablespoon milk
1 cup of Italian breadcrumbs
Vegetable oil

If you’re baking the chicken, preheat oven to 375 and line a cookie sheet with parchment paper or foil. If you’re pan frying, pour vegetable oil (about 1” deep) into a frying pan and heat the oil over medium high heat. You want the oil to be hot enough that the chicken sizzles upon contact (to test, flick a few drops of water into the oil. When they dance around, it’s hot enough).

To start, butterfly your chicken breast (slice it in half parallel to the counter). Then, cut it into strips, about 1” thick. Beat together the egg and milk. Coat each strip in flour. Then, cover it in the egg/milk mixture. Finally, roll it around in the bread crumbs. Repeat until all are coated.

If you’re baking the chicken, drizzle a little bit of oil on top of your coated chicken fingers before baking in the oven for about 15-20 minutes, or until golden brown. This helps them get crisp in the oven. If you’re frying, make sure the oil is hot enough first (but not smoking, please). If it isn’t, you get soggy chicken fingers, which are not fun. Then, place the chicken fingers, a few at a time, into the oil. Fry until golden brown on both sides, turning as necessary.

Enjoy!
What About My Meet-Cute? Online Dating vs. In-Person Waiting

By: Chrissie White '14

Dear Chrissie,

Thank goodness Valentine’s Day is over. I have been single for over a year now, and I am so fed up with the post-college dating scene. I would really like to meet someone special in law school like so many of her lucky friends. Being all too familiar with her situation at the time, I wrote my response to the tune of “don't contaminate the space in which you consume your food,” if you know what I mean. A friend later accused me of avoiding the question. He was right. The advice seeker wanted to know how to find a relationship, and I told her to quit looking. That's not how you find a job or an apartment. When you can’t find something, you have to keep looking, but you might just need to look somewhere new.

At the time, I was actively looking for someone too, but I wasn’t going to suggest online dating unless I knew that it worked. I also didn’t want to give up hope that I might meet a great guy in a coffee shop or on the El, but I was getting impatient waiting for my meet-cute. The same day the Cause of Action first hit the stands, I rushed off from my evening class to get drinks with a guy I had started talking to on eHarmony, and we've been dating ever since.

I know of a handful of relationships that began online, and after talking to people about their experiences, I’ve come up with a few simple tips for getting started:

1. Be yourself, and be honest. Most dating sites have two parts: the anonymous personal questionnaire used to match you with compatible people, and the profile you create that will be viewable by any paying member of the dating site. Answer the personal questions from your heart. Be honest about your deal-breakers and your turn-offs, and don’t feel bad about them. For the profile, choose your best photos, and keep it short and sweet.

2. Consider using a site that charges a membership fee, even if you only buy one to three months. The simple fact that people pay for a site indicates that they’re open to a relationship and they trust that the site could work for them.

3. Don’t nitpick people. Evaluate people’s profiles using the same criteria you hope they would use to evaluate yours. It’s a dating profile, not a motion from opposing counsel.

4. Only go on a date with someone you’re excited about meeting. If you’re just not feeling it, a date probably won’t change your mind. Just be polite, and save the person his or her time and money.

Have fun with it! You’ll learn a lot about yourself by simply creating an online dating profile, whether you find romance or not. Be positive in your interactions with others, and you won’t be surprised when you have one or two exciting dates lined up by the end of the week!

Sincerely,

Leftover Candy Heart

Dear Miss Heart,

Last year, I received my first advice letter from someone in a similar situation. Single in the winter, she wished she had met someone special in law school like so many of her lucky friends. I know of a handful of relationships that began online, and after talking to people about their experiences, I’ve come up with a few simple tips for getting started:

1. Be yourself, and be honest. Most dating sites have two parts: the anonymous personal questionnaire used to match you with compatible people, and the profile you create that will be viewable by any paying member of the dating site. Answer the personal questions from your heart. Be honest about your deal-breakers and your turn-offs, and don’t feel bad about them. For the profile, choose your best photos, and keep it short and sweet.

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3. Don’t nitpick people. Evaluate people’s profiles using the same criteria you hope they would use to evaluate yours. It’s a dating profile, not a motion from opposing counsel.

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Have fun with it! You’ll learn a lot about yourself by simply creating an online dating profile, whether you find romance or not. Be positive in your interactions with others, and you won’t be surprised when you have one or two exciting dates lined up by the end of the week!

Sincerely,

Leftover Candy Heart

Unplugging

By: Sarah Nichelson '14

We’re all guilty of it—we check Facebook, Twitter and Instagram on our phone only to check in minutes later on our computer while sitting in class. I’ll admit that I use Twitter as my main news source—I follow half a dozen news outlets and magazines to find out what’s going on in the world. True, information and entertainment is available at our fingertips, but technology addiction is emerging as one of the newest stressors. I get anxious if I leave my apartment without my cellphone. I’ve missed trains and busses because I’ve had to search through my bag to make sure I had my cell phone.

Is all of this technology beginning to be too much? We often have our faces glued to a screen. A new trend is the practice of “unplugging”—removing all or some sources of technology for a period of time. National Day of Unplugging (yes, it’s a thing) is March 7-8 of this year. Even if you refuse to live without your Apple product, just consider what unplugging might do for you.

Here are some ideas I’ve found to help you unplug:

1. Unplug before bedtime. Give yourself a technology-free hour of time before you go to sleep. There are several studies that suggest looking at screens before bedtime contributes to sleep disturbance.

2. Set aside time each day, whether it be a ten minutes or an hour, to unplug from one device. Unplugging from all devices sounds like a tall order. If you want to try it, go for it. But try half an hour without your phone buzzing from all of your Twitter alerts.

3. For those of you who have a car, don’t use your phone while driving. It’s illegal anyway.

CoA Suggestion: For help unplugging, check out the UNICEF Tap Project (tap.unicef.org). With this mobile site, sponsors will donate a water purification tablet (and more) for every minute you don’t touch your phone. Good luck!
EVENTS
Whether The Weather Be Cold or Freezing: Your Guide To An Epic Chicago St. Patty’s Day

By: Goli Rahimi ’14

Every year, the Chicago River magically turns from seasick green to the color of the Business Associations Q&A Hornbook (I spent a good five minutes looking around the office for this comparison, isn’t it spot on!). I encourage you all to wake up at 5:30 that morning and connect your coffee IVs before wearing your “appropriate-for-all-weather” outfit, or what Chicagoans affectionately call “my entire closet.”

You might yell, “WHY DO I HAVE TO GET UP AT 5:30?!” First off, lower your voice. Secondly, don’t you want to see a slightly greener river? The annual dyeing of the Chicago River will take place on Saturday, March 15, 2014 at 10:45 a.m. Each year, hours before the event, thousands of people line up along the river and on top of the bridges to watch tiny motorboats stir dye into the river like some odd breed of witches stirring their rather large cauldron. It’s actually quite fun.

Two years ago, I watched the river dyeing while wearing shorts and a green tank top. The jacket I had brought with me was slung over my arm at all times. Last year, I wore three pairs of snow pants and twelve scarves. Don’t let the eclectic weather scare you away! Grab your closest friends and your designated drivers and find your spot amongst the many river spectators. It’s something everyone needs to see more than once… ok, maybe only once.

But wait, you say, the dyeing of the river takes about 24 seconds. Now what? How about a parade? At noon, the annual Chicago St. Patrick’s Day parade will begin at Grant Park (close to Columbus and Balbo) and continue for three hours, ending at Monroe. This year, the parade’s Grand Marshal will be John McDonough, President and CEO of the Chicago Blackhawks (source http://www.choosechicago.com/st-pattys-day/).

There’s a chance none of what I’ve said tickles your fancy. That’s fine. You can skip everything and go to brunch instead! Now there’s an idea. Barcrawls.com is presenting a Top o’ the Mornin’ Kegs & Eggs Breakfast Brunch on March 15 from 8am to 12pm. The event is just $25 and tickets can be purchased at barcrawls.com or by calling 212-515-4233. As of the writing of this article, the venue is TBA, so don’t blame me if you go and it’s at someone’s cousin’s grandma’s basement. Or Exchequer.

So dig out your green outfits and get ready for what will surely be the best, if not the weirdest, St. Patty’s Day ever.
Can We Deport Him? The Justin Bieber Saga

By: Dana O'Leary '15

“We the people of the United States feel that we are being wrongly represented in the world of pop culture. We would like to see the dangerous, reckless, destructive, and drug abusing Justin Bieber deported and his green card revoked.” Those are the beginning lines of the petition to deport Justin Bieber on the official White House petition website. The petition currently has over 260,000 signatures, which means that the White House must issue a response, but unfortunately for the thousands of people who signed the petition it probably won’t be the response for which they’re looking.

Over the past year Bieber’s antics have quickly escalated from weird and outlandish - abandoning his pet monkey in Germany and shouting “F*** Bill Clinton!” while urinating into a mop bucket at a New York club, to dangerous and illegal – allegedly drag racing a Lamborghini while under the influence in Miami Beach. On January 23, 2014, the same day the petition was created, Bieber was arrested and charged with DUI, resisting arrest, and driving under the influence, according to a police report filed by the Miami Beach Police Department. Six days later, Bieber turned himself in to the Toronto Police Department for allegedly assaulting a limousine driver in December 2013.

Bieber was also photographed spitting off of a balcony onto a crowd of fans below, and allegedly egged a neighbor’s house with his friends. The egging incident led to the cops raiding Bieber’s house where they found marijuana, cocaine, and other drugs. The young Canadian pop star may now face felony charger. All of these events happened within the last twelve months.

The singer is currently in the US on an O-1 work visa, which is issued to, “individuals with an extraordinary ability in the arts or extraordinary achievement in motion picture or television industry.” Under the Immigration and Nationality Act, a person can be deported if he is convicted of a crime “involving moral turpitude” that is punishable by a sentence of one year or longer. Additionally, the INA gives immigration authorities the power to deny Bieber a renewal of his visa by determining that he is “inadmissible,” and thus ineligible to have his visa renewed. This would be the easiest route for authorities, as it does not require a conviction. Anyone who, “admits having committed, or who admits committing acts which constitute the essential elements of” a crime of moral turpitude can be deemed inadmissible under the INA.

A “crime of moral turpitude” is not defined in the INA, but is defined by common law as conduct that is vile or depraved, and usually involves some form of malicious intent. From a legal standpoint, none of Bieber’s crimes fit into this definition. I’m sure the petitioners would disagree, but a petition signed by only .0008% of the US population cannot change the law.

Some would call the recent turn of events in the 19-year-old singer’s life a meltdown; others would call it typical of young Hollywood. Fortunately for Bieber, he cannot be deported by the court of public opinion, and can worry about making chart-topping hits instead of defending his work visa in federal immigration court.
February Movie Reviews

By: Crystal Montanez '15

ROBOCOP ★★★★☆

As a lover of the classic Robocop film I was excited that this movie was being revamped because the original was graphically way ahead of its time. Unfortunately, this film is a complete disappointment: while the film delivers with graphics it fails to bring together a good plot line, and makes a mockery of the original franchise. The most egregious part of the film is the awful Robocop outfit that feels like it would better be fitted for a character in the movie Tron than on the beloved Robocop. Furthermore, while the original was able to make a statement on the possible outcome of political power and military force, this film does not bring about a similar meaningful message.

The saving grace of the film is the superb performances from Gary Oldman and Joel Kinnaman, both of whom work with the script and give it more life than it deserves. Kinnaman, who plays Robocop, persuades the audience to empathize with his character, and at least gives us a better understanding of Robocop as an individual in this world that has taken away his identity in order to form a super cop. Samuel L. Jackson also appears in the film, but doesn’t add much, which is not surprising. There are some good surprises in the film that help to keep the plot less obvious, but this film is definitely not the best reboot and if you’re at the theater, you’re better off seeing something else entirely.

HER ★★★★★☆

Falling in love with an idea is not a far-fetched concept in this day and age, especially when most millennials could not live without their smartphones by their sides. “Her” introduces the story of a romance developing between a human being and his operating system, an electronic personality named Samantha.

The movie is unnervingly realistic when one considers the current world we live in where many individuals eschew actual human contact in favor of the ease and reliability of their mobile devices. While this film takes the concept of Siri to a whole new level, viewers will find themselves believing that it is totally possible that Joaquin Phoenix’s character, Theodore, would fall in love with Samantha, instead the other beautiful and human women that are around him.

Phoenix does not disappoint in this film; he brings great emotional depth to his character that is genuine and relatable. Scarlett Johansson plays the witty voice of Samantha, Phoenix’s love interest. Considering that only Joaquin Phoenix’s voice is used in the movie, her performance is brilliant. The viewer is quite convinced that the device that Theodore has with him can actually contain a living being that can think and love. “Her” gives the audience an opportunity to see love differently, and also to be given a perspective on the detachment of humankind that evolves from the loneliness that anyone can relate to. The movie hits all the right notes with a superb cast and script that will definitely resonate with the younger generation that has grown up with mobile devices being close at hand.
“Gang Leader for a Day” by Sudhir Venkatesh is an eye-opening experience into the heart of poverty in Chicago during the late 1980s and early 1990s. Venkatesh, a University of Chicago student at the time, strove to understand the infrastructure within poor, crime-ridden communities. He focused his study within the Robert Taylor Homes, a notoriously poor and crime-ridden building complex on Chicago’s south side that no longer exists. At the outset of his study he asked residents in the community to answer a survey, which is where Venkatesh’s story really begins.

One group of young men he surveyed were members of the Black Kings, a prominent Chicago gang. Their leader, J.T., invited Venkatesh to study the gang. This gave Venkatesh the opportunity to observe and record the interplay between the Kings and the community.

In his adventures with J.T., Venkatesh meets a diverse assortment of characters, each with a unique story to tell: T-Bone, who handled the gang’s ledger and finances; Ms. Bailey, a building president; Autry Harrison, a local do-gooder who oversaw the local Boys and Girls club, and many others. Each person that Venkatesh meets has his or her own story to tell, different motives, and a different way of surviving the adverse circumstances.

Venkatesh concedes that he eventually lost sight of his original goal. His curiosity transformed into obsession. He became unsure of whether his research would advance society and help change stereotypes associated with the poor, but hoped that it would at least have an impact on the national discussion on poverty.

At the end of the book Venkatesh coolly admits that his obsession for information was fueled by a desire to make his dissertation stand out and to increase his stature in academia.

Why do researchers and documentarians explore these difficult issues? Venkatesh entered a community where the people never asked for anything in return. However, many of them expected that his research could make a difference in their lives. Did Venkatesh change their lives? Did they change his life? These questions involve a deep and complex analysis on both sides of the issue. Let the discussion begin.
This year, the United States sent 230 athletes, eleven from Illinois, to compete in the 2014 Sochi Winter Olympics. Such a number might seem small, but with the vast majority of the USA’s athletes coming from so-called “colder” states, Illinois is well represented. With five speed skaters, two hockey players, two figure skaters, one bobsledder and one curler, the athletes competed in a wide array of events. Geographically, the athletes come from all over the state, although they are primarily from the Chicagoland area.

Arguably the most prominent of the group, four-time medal winner and South Side native Shani Davis, 31, went to the games with high expectations. Davis is the first African-American to win a gold medal in an individual event at the Winter Olympics. Unfortunately, Davis’ success fizzled this year, as he failed to finish higher than eighth in any of his events. Likely his last Olympics, the Sochi games were an anticlimactic ending for one of the sport’s biggest names.

Fellow speed skater Brian Hansen (born in Evanston and raised in Glenview) also went home medal-less. Like Davis, Hansen had previously won a silver medal at the 2010 Olympics. However, Hansen’s seventh-place finish in the 1000-meter race was the best individual result for the men’s speed skating team.

Jonathan Kuck (Champaign), also went home empty-handed. After finishing a full six seconds ahead of his teammates at the US trial competitions, Kuck was expected to do well in the men’s 5000-meter race. Surprisingly, he failed to break the top ten.

The remaining two speed skaters from Illinois, Emery Lehman (Oak Park) and Patrick Meek (Northbrook), were not projected to finish high either. Lehman is only 17 and currently enrolled at Oak Park and River Forest High School. The skater forewent playing on Oak Park’s hockey team his senior year to focus on the Olympics. Though he placed no better than tenth in this year’s games, the future looks bright for this ambitious teenager. Not to be outdone, Meek is nicknamed the “mule” for his hard work ethic and relentless motor. Sadly, Meek failed to finish higher than 11th in either of his events.

Megan Bozek (Buffalo Grove) and Kendall Coyne (Palos Heights) highlight some of the state’s more fruitful contributions. Both athletes belong to the women’s ice hockey team, a powerhouse in past games. The women share the distinction of being stand-out college players. Bozek excelled at the University of Minnesota and Coyne is enrolled at Northeastern University, where she has set many school records. The two played for the gold medal on February 20, a game which they lost. They both received silver medals.

Aja Evans (Chicago) of the women’s bobsled team is a true multi-sport athlete. According to Phillip Hersh of the Chicago Tribune, Evans only made the transition to bobsledding at the suggestion of her college track coach at the University of Illinois. Evans comes from a long line of outstanding athletes; her brother Fred plays for the Minnesota Vikings and her uncle Gary Matthews and cousin Gary Matthews Jr. were professional baseball players.

Jason Brown (Highland Park) had probably the highest expectations of any of Illinois’s athletes. Having won several gold medals in the junior figure skating circuit over the last two years, Brown was considered a legitimate contender for team USA. Unfortunately, the men’s figure skating team as a whole managed their worst Olympic medal total since the 1936 games. (USA Today). Brown, however, was one of Team USA’s few bright spots, winning the bronze medal in the men’s team competition.

Fellow figure skater Gracie Gold (Chatham), also won the bronze in the women’s team event. The medal was Gold’s first win. Raised just outside of Springfield, Gold trains in Chicago for most of the year. Like Brown, Gold’s chances look to improve at the 2018 games.

Rounding out the list of Illinois’ athletes is Ann Swisshelm of Chicago. At 45, Swisshelm is one of the oldest athletes at the Olympics and is a member of the women’s curling team. For those who hoped to see Swisshelm compete in one of the Olympics’ most interesting events, they will have to wait until 2018, because team USA’s curling team was eliminated at the start of the games.

Overall, Illinoisans should be proud of the contributions their athletes have made. Four medal wins out of a group of eleven is a respectable accomplishment. Put in perspective, some countries have failed to win a single medal, despite sending more athletes than Illinois.

Bozek represents Buffalo Grove, USA in Olympics

By: Jeff Cohn ’16

This year’s Winter Olympics in Sochi, Russia hits close to home for me - literally. Fellow Buffalo Grove, Illinois native Megan Bozek is on the Women’s Ice Hockey Team. Bozek, #9, plays defense for team USA. She and I both graduated from Adlai E. Stevenson High School in Lincolnshire, Illinois.

Bozek was a member of the 2009 Under-18 Women’s World Ice Hockey Championships that won gold. She was also named to the United States Women’s National Ice Hockey Team that represented the U.S. at the 2012 IIHF Women’s World Championship.

Bozek played collegiately for the University of Minnesota Golden Gophers from 2009 to 2013, helping Minnesota win the NCAA Division I national championship in 2012 and 2013. She received many accolades during her collegiate career, including First Team All-America honors in
No Rings For You: Olympic Infringement

By: Rachael Dickson

The International Olympic Committee (IOC) and its National Olympic Committees are famous for aggressively protecting the Olympic trademarks. In London prior to the 2012 Olympics, a coffee shop formerly known as Café Olympic became “Café Lympic” after the owner was warned that he could be sued. Florists and butchers were asked to remove Olympic rings formed from tissue paper and cartoon sausage links from their shop windows.

Surprisingly, given how much money the IOC currently makes from its trademarks, the IOC didn't get a licensing agent or start selling rights to its logo until the Munich Games in 1972. At that time, companies signed Olympic marketing deals in every country where they wanted to advertise. This setup became frustrating for global companies such as Coca-Cola. For the 1988 games, the IOC set up its current worldwide sponsorship program.

In another instance, a role-playing card game called "Legend of the Five Rings" used a symbol of five interlocking white rings, arranged in a star pattern. The USOC sued the owners of the game, as a special act of the Congress gave the USOC the exclusive rights to any symbol made of five interlocking rings. Even though the Legend of the Five Rings symbol looked nothing like the Olympic rings, the owners had to remove the symbol from the back of game cards.

The IOC has been accused of reaching too far for its trademark protections in recent years. Prior to the London Olympics of 2012, the IOC actually persuaded Parliament to pass an act restricting the use of terms such as "2012," "games," "gold," "silver," and "bronze" in combination to official sponsors of the Olympic Games.

Olympic Trademarks Protected Under US Law (exclusive rights held by the US Olympic Committee):

- Olympic, "Olympiad," and "United States Olympic Committee." These words derive from the original Ancient Greek Olympic games, held every four years for nearly 12 centuries at the sanctuary of Zeus in Olympia.

- The Olympic Rings (symbol of the IOC).

The famous five interlocking rings were designed in 1912 by a co-founder of the modern Olympic games. The rings—colored blue, yellow, black, green and red against a white background—were intended to represent colors from all the flags of the nations that competed in the Olympics at that time.

- "Citius Altius Fortius"

This slogan means "Faster, Stronger, Higher" in Latin.

- "Paralympic" and "Paralympiad"

The Paralympics feature athletes with a variety of physical and intellectual disabilities. These games occur right after the Olympic games.

- "Pan American" and "America Espirito Sport Fraternite"

The Pan-American Sports Organization represents the Olympic committees of countries in North and South America. The Pan-American flag features its name with a word in each of its four different languages (Spanish, Portuguese, English, and French).

Volume II, Issue IV

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Final Medal Count

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Gold</th>
<th>Silver</th>
<th>Bronze</th>
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<td>Russia</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>33</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>12</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Norway</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Canada</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>24</td>
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her 2013 senior season. Other notable achievements Bozek accomplished during her senior campaign for the Golden Gophers include: appearing in all 41 team games, a career-high and school defenseman record of 57 points; and being named team co-captain, WCHA Defensive Player of the Year, and to the All-WCHA Academic Team.

The women's team won its first game February 8 against Finland 3-1, and followed up that performance February 10 with a 9-0 thrashing of Switzerland. Team USA came down to earth against rival Team Canada, losing 3-2 on February 12. In the semifinals, Team USA defeated Sweden February 17 by a score of 6-1. In five games played, Bozek tallied one goal, four assists, five points, and 13 shots on goal.

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SPRINTS

In the Spirit of the Games: Fighting Discrimination

By: Rachael Dickson ’15

Jesse Owens’ four gold medals at the 1936 Berlin Olympics, right in front of Hitler’s eyes. The Black Power salute on the prize podium at the 1968 Mexico City Olympics. The figure skating scandal at the 2002 Salt Lake City Olympics. The Olympics have never been short of controversy. In this Olympic tradition, it appears that the 2014 games may be remembered mostly for the uproar around Russia’s anti-gay law.

The infamous ban was signed into law by Russian President Vladimir Putin in June 2013... seven months ago. The law amended two separate child protection laws to prohibit the “propaganda of nontraditional sexual relations to minors.” The results of the ban are already apparent in Russia. Parades have been banned; teachers have been dismissed. Newspaper editors have been fined for running articles with pro-LGBT quotes. A 16-year-old girl, a minor herself, has been accused of violating the propaganda law for simply being openly gay.

One of the biggest problems with this ban is its not-so-veiled intimation that homosexuals are also pedophiles. Putin echoed this fallacy in statements made shortly before the Olympics. "One can feel calm and at ease," he told a group of volunteers for the Olympics. "Just leave kids alone, please."

This implication is false and dangerous. Study after study shows that gay and bisexual men are no more likely than heterosexual men to molest children. Unfortunately, the perpetuation of this falsehood has led to it becoming one of the chief rationalizations of homophobic violence in Russia. One violent vigilante group even calls itself Occupy Pedophilia.

The International Olympic Committee (IOC) has been frustratingly inactive on the issue. "We have assurances from the Russian government and the president of the Russian Federation that the Olympic Charter will apply during the Olympic Games," IOC president Thomas Bach said. Principle 6 of the Olympic charter states "Any form of discrimination with regard to a country or a person on grounds of race, religion, politics, gender or otherwise is incompatible with belonging to the Olympic Movement." The principle has become a rallying cry with protesters.

So far, there appears to be a form of immunity in place for LGBT members and protesters within the boundaries of the Olympic grounds. Very few incidents have been reported. Protests are absent as well. Though Putin said previously that demonstrations would be allowed in a park about seven miles from the closest Olympic venue, activists have reported that requests for the required permits have all been turned down.

However, numerous incidents have occurred elsewhere during the games. In St. Petersburg, four activists on their way to hang up a Principle 6 themed banner saying, "Discrimination is incompatible with the Olympic Movement" were picked up by police, questioned for four hours, and charged with organizing an unauthorized public assembly. At least 10 people were detained for waving rainbow flags on the Red Square in Moscow; some reported being beaten.

DePaul College of Law's The Student Bar Association presents

BARRISTER’S BALL 2014

TICKETS ALREADY ON SALE!!!

When? SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 2014 from 8pm - 10pm!

Where? THE SEARS (WILLIS) TOWER (233 S Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60606)

Prices: 100 tickets sold at $65 w/out ledge access. Once these first 100 tickets are sold, the remaining tickets will be sold at $70 with an option to purchase a ledge ticket at $10. You can pay by cash, credit card, or check.

Additional Information: Join us for heavy-appetizers, drinks, and dancing! Formal attire requested. This year's theme is MARDI GRAS! Bring your dancing shoes and we will supply the beads and masks. Also, we will have access to the LEDGE in the Sears’ Tower’s Observation Deck.

Limit: Two tickets per person (You must give your name and the name of your guest if applicable) to our Social Chair, Emily Mannix-Stobig, at least one week in advance. Security at the Sears Tower requires that security has everyone's name who will attend.

Upcoming DePaul College of Law Events

| Week of March 2-8 | Mar. 3 - Wild Card Application Deadline
|                  | Mar. 4 - Health Law Institute Annual Symposium - Room 8005 - 1 E. Jackson
|                  | Mar. 4 - SBA Town Hall Meeting - Lewis 801 - 12:00 PM
|                  | Mar. 7 - Sports Law Symposium - Lewis 241 - 12:00pm - 4:30pm
| Week of March 9-15 | Mar. 12 - Alternative Government Career Paths - Lewis 804 - 12:00pm
|                  | Mar. 13 - An introduction to IP theory and Practice - Lewis 805 - 12:00pm
|                  | Mar. 14 - Emerging Issues in Business and Intellectual Property Law - Room 8005 - 11:30am - 4:00 pm
|                  | Mar. 14 - Last Day to Withdraw/Web Registration Closes
| Week of March 16-22 | Mar. 17 - Monday Day and Evening Classes End - Make-up Day for Labor Day Holiday
|                  | Mar. 18 - SBA General Board Meeting - Lewis 241 - 12:00pm
|                  | Mar. 19 - LCS Presents: How to Talk with Small Firm Attorneys - Lewis 241 - 12:00pm; 3:00pm
| Week of March 23-29 | SPRING BREAK!