

Law School Announces Candidates for Dean

By Alexa Millinger

After a largely secret process over the past few months, the Law School Dean Search Committee has announced the four finalist candidates for the vacant Dean position.

The candidates come from a variety of backgrounds in the legal profession and academia. Edward Stein is currently the Vice Dean at Cardozo Law School. Joseph MacDougald is a professor at UConn Law and Executive Director at UConn's Center for Energy and Environmental Law. Timothy Fisher is a partner at the Hartford office of the law firm McCarter & English. And James Hackney is the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs at Northeastern University Law School.

After spending the past few months reaching out to specific candidates and publicizing the job opening in certain circles, the Search Committee received 39 applications for the positions in total, said Professor Bethany Berger, faculty chair of the Dean Search Committee. The Committee narrowed those 39 down to 11 finalist candidates.

Throughout January, the Committee held interviews with these 11

candidates at the Sheraton at Bradley Airport, in order to expedite the process and maintain the candidates' secrecy.

The four finalist candidates will each come to the Law School campus over the next two weeks for "on-campus interviews." During this time, they will spend a half day at the UConn Storrs campus, and then a day and a half at the Law School meeting with faculty and students. The candidates will each give brief presentations to an open group of students, at which time the students will have the chance to ask questions.

After the interviews, students, faculty, and staff will weigh in as to their impressions of each candidate. The ultimate selection of the Dean will be made by the University President and Provost sometime in the spring. The newly chosen Dean will then begin the transition process before officially assuming his position at the end of the academic year.

Berger said the Committee looked for the same three main criteria in all the candidates: proven leadership and managerial experience, if they had or would be able to come to a good understanding of the Law School, and a compelling vision for the Law

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Non-U.S. judges and prosecutors enrolled at UConn Law

By Thomas Petschauer

One year ago, UConn Law did not have any non-U.S. judges or prosecutors enrolled in any of its programs. This year, a number of students and professors correctly observed the presence of a handful of non-U.S. judges and prosecutors from Turkey and Brazil in J.D. courses ranging from civil procedure to human rights. Indeed, the number of non-U.S. judges and prosecutors grew from zero to a total of ten in the span of one year. This total is unprecedented at UConn Law and is at least unique relative to other law schools throughout the United States.

The increase in non-U.S. judges and prosecutors is attributable to, as mentioned by UConn's Burak Can, the admittedly coincidental confluence of certain favorable policies of UConn Law and the countries of Turkey and Brazil. Namely, a stipend, scholarship, and leave of absence were provided to Turkish judges and prosecutors who enrolled in a "preferred school" for further legal study. These incentives were put in place by the Turkish High Council of Judges and Prosecutors (HCJP), the independent Turkish governing body responsible for the profession of judges and prosecutors. Historically, Turkey's "preferred school" list was confined to schools in Europe. UConn's Burak Can, Deputy Director of International Legal Programs, helped to change that. Last year, the HCJP reached out to begin conversations with Burak that culminated in the unique designation of UConn Law as a "preferred school"; thus incentivizing Turkish study in the U.S.

In response to the HCJP designation, a total of seven Turkish judges and two Turkish prosecutors were accepted and enrolled into UConn Law in 2012.

Rather than enrolling in UConn Law via the formal enrollment process developed by the HCJP, UConn's only judge from Brazil enrolled using more grassroots tactics. The Brazilian judge, by the recommendation from lawyers in the U.S. and Brazil, enrolled in UConn Law independent from his colleagues, but still retained incentives including a leave of absence.

Burak Can thinks the Turkish and Brazilian government's outreach to UConn Law was the result of multiple factors. For one, some governments, like Turkey, have begun to incentivize legal study in the U.S. so their legal professionals can learn

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Connecticut examines gun regulations

By Matt Szafranski

Despite already boasting some of the nation's strictest gun laws, in the aftermath of the Sandy Hook Elementary School shooting, Connecticut state legislators are busy debating new gun regulations.

Thousands of people, both supporters and opponents of greater gun control have descended upon the Capitol in Hartford. During a hearing held at the Legislative Office Building, massive lines snaked around the block. Passions ran high during those hearings and have ricocheted across the national media.

At this stage, no actual legislation has been proposed. Several bill concepts have been introduced, but legislation is more likely to come out of the Bipartisan Task Force on Gun Violence Prevention and Children's Safety. The Task Force's Gun Violence working group heard hours of testimony from dozens of individuals on January 28.

The Task Force's work is not yet finished, but its pace was ostensibly too slow for Governor Daniel Malloy. Shortly before Vice-President Joseph Biden took the stage in Danbury at a Symposium on Gun Violence, Malloy released his

own set of proposals.

The move by Malloy received a cool response from legislative leaders. The Connecticut Mirror reported that Republican legislative leaders chided Malloy for releasing a proposal prematurely. Republicans in Connecticut have been open to changes, but have walked a fine line, committing to nothing yet.

The Republican House leader, Lawrence Cafero, declined to speak at a gun control rally held February 14. The Republican Senate Leader, John McKinney, who represents Newtown, did speak, but stayed away from endorsing any changes in law.

In his proposal, Malloy called for tighter background checks and further restrictions on assault weapons and magazine capacities. Malloy also outlined a series of executive measures that, ostensibly, he could take unilaterally.

On legislation itself, Senator Chris Murphy told *Pro Se* that there is constant contact between the State House and Connecticut's Washington delegation. However, Murphy said he was focused on national legislation, since this is an issue that cannot be

See CT GUNS, p. 2

Aaron Swartz, villain or hero?

by Sidd Sinha

What defines someone as a felon or a hero? Can one break the law but do justice to society? While this premise may sound like a dilemma Bruce Wayne faces in the Batman movies, late Internet activist Aaron Swartz's saga presents these very issues. Last month, Swartz passed away in the midst of legal troubles that raised a variety of modern technological issues and highlighted a variety of problems with which the Internet age will need to contend.

Swartz will likely be remembered for his attempts to hack popular database websites like JSTOR and share information with the public at no cost. Swartz was arrested in 2011 and charged with 11 violations of the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act. After two years of facing charges, Swartz killed himself in January.

While administrators have a right to be upset at his reckless nature and disregard for rules, his intent was to give the public something he felt like they deserved to have with no borders. Swartz was a far cry from Internet moguls who capitalized on the information of others for personal profit. His revenue came from developing a compilation of news for Reddit and other social media sites. While we may never know his true intentions, it appears that his interest in hacking came from his passion to

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Arizona 3Ls able to sit for Arizona Bar

By Nick Stadnyk

In a recent decision, the Arizona Supreme Court approved a two year trial period allowing law students to sit for the bar exam during their third year. Arizona is now the only state in the country to allow students to take the exam while still in law school. Previously, students typically would not take the bar exam until July after graduation – and would not receive their results until sometime in October.

"The advantages are enormous," says UA College of Law interim dean Marc Miller "for students who want to have a five month lead on the job market, want to [take] the bar as part of their legal education, rather than have another hill to climb after graduation, [and] for students who want to think differently about what the third year of law school provides..." This way, students who decide to take the bar in February, will have their results in June.

This idea came from current UC Davis professor of

law, Gabriel Chin, while at UA and compared law school to medical school, where medical students take their exams while they're in school, so when they graduate they head into their residency and they are really heading to the next thing. Professor Chin commented that really the only thing preventing this idea from being a reality were those who establish the bar rules – and that is the Arizona Supreme Court.

A major benefit of this change, in the eyes of students, is that it is thought to be most helpful in situations where you have people under a lot of economic pressure to pass the bar and start working immediately – this would be a considerable financial help to students.

The change, however, will not automatically affect every law student in Arizona, and students will still have the option to take the bar in July. For those students who want to take advantage of taking the bar exam in February, there will be changes to the traditional

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Event Preview: NFL Concussion Litigation Panel

By Sarah Ricciardi

The Arts, Entertainment, & Sports Law Society; Mock Trial Society, and PAD are hosting an NFL Concussion Litigation Panel on March 28th from 12:15 to 2:00 p.m. in the Starr Reading Room.

The event is aimed to introduce the student body to an in-demand and niche area within the field of sports law. The panel will be moderated by UConn Law's own (and very engaging) Professor Lewis Kurlantzick. The overall topic of discussion will be the NFL's alleged concealment of the long-term health risks associated with players' repeated concussions on the football field. The panel will also likely discuss issues involving

preemption under the collective bargaining agreement, class certification for players, and the relationship between causation and affirmative defenses such as assumption of risk and contributory conduct.

Panelists include Daniel Fitzgerald, UConn Law Alum and the creator of the Connecticut Sports Law Blog; Robert Romano, a sports and entertainment law specialist and regular contributor to ESPN Radio, Fox Sports Radio, and KCAA Radio; and Paul D. Anderson, the creator of NFLConcussionLitigation.com and one of the country's leading experts on concussion litigation.

This event is open to the public – so tell your friends!

Dean's Corner with Dean Levin

By Associate Dean Levin

This can be a tough time of year to be a law student. It is cold and dreary outside. The days are still short. Spring cannot come soon enough!

As hard as it is to be a law student, it is even harder to be one of the two million Connecticut residents who live at or below the poverty level. This group includes not only individuals who have lost their jobs, but children, the elderly, disabled veterans, and others. These individuals cannot afford to pay for legal assistance for important legal matters involving their family relationships, their housing, their employment, and their benefits. And unfortunately, the legal services organizations in Connecticut that provide free legal assistance can only help a small fraction of the people who need legal help.

So—you may be wondering—why am I telling you this?

As law students, you can help these people in life-altering ways. You can help homeowners who are facing foreclosure work out alternate arrangements with their banks. You can help individuals determine how to fill out the forms they need to obtain a divorce. You can help people apply for benefits that they need to obtain much-needed medication. You can help young, undocumented immigrants obtain certain kinds of immigration relief. The list goes on and on.

Pro bono is not only good for others, but it is also good for you. Pro

bono work gives you the opportunity to improve your interviewing, counseling, problem solving, and advocacy skills. It exposes you to new areas of the law that you may not have encountered in your law school courses. Pro bono work increases your cultural competency and your ability to work with people who may be very different from you. In short, pro bono work in law school helps you become a better lawyer.

Please consider participating in the Law School's Pro Bono Pledge Program, in which you will commit to spend 50 hours during the remainder of your time in law school providing pro bono assistance to individuals of limited means. The link is here: <http://www.law.uconn.edu/student-handbook/pro-bono-and-public-interest/pro-bono-pledge-program>. You can provide assistance via pro bono programs organized through the Law School (e.g., the Domestic Assistance Project, the Homeless Experience Legal Project, the Volunteer Income Tax Assistance), or through a variety of other programs in Connecticut or elsewhere.

Doing pro bono work will not make the spring come any sooner. (If it did, I suspect that everyone would be lining up to do it!) But your pro bono work can significantly improve the quality of life for individuals who cannot afford a lawyer. Please seriously consider doing pro bono work. It is likely to be the most satisfying work that you will ever do.

on the frontiers of legal development, such as intellectual property. Studying U.S. law other than intellectual property is still valuable in its own right as it allows students to gain an understanding of the common law system of governance. Additionally, Burak said that his Turkish name probably didn't hurt either.

UConn's Associate Professor Mathilde Cohen, cautious of oversimplifying the vast distinctions between any given country's legal systems, said that "The U.S. is the only country in the world where law is a graduate rather than an undergraduate degree. So elsewhere, typically, judges earn a generalist undergraduate [degree] in law followed by a graduate degree in a specialized area of law (e.g., family law), in turn followed by a specialized judging course or school, often after having been selected through a national, competitive exam."

After graduating from school and spending one year as an intern, Şükrü Say practiced as a tax judge in Istanbul's 8th Chamber in Turkey prior to becoming an L.L.M. student at UConn Law. Şükrü came to UConn Law to specialize in tax law because "UConn is good at this major." Şükrü, as with many other U.S. students, found that the most challenging aspect of learning law in the U.S. was also the most rewarding, "[my] favorite part, means at the same time the hardest part, the common law method."

The Non-U.S. judges and prosecu-

tors have been making an impact in the classroom, too. Peter Lindseth, UConn Law's Olimpiad S. Ioffe Professor of International and Comparative Law & Director of International Programs said, "A non-U.S. judge was wonderful [to have in class] because, as a professor interested in comparative law, it was a great opportunity to raise comparative legal points."

UConn Law is likely to continue to draw upon a growing pool of accomplished non-U.S. judges and prosecutors like Şükrü for years to come. In part, because "growth in STEM [science, technology, engineering, and math] fields ultimately requires growth in law", Burak said. Beyond that, "Brazil currently has a STEM training program sending around 1,000 undergraduate students to study in America and internationally". This, Burak believes, can soon translate into more legal scholars entering America via a formalized process like the Turkish approach; thus resulting in more judges and prosecutors at UConn Law. Burak is expecting to work together with Brazil and Turkey in the next few weeks to determine the scope of future student enrollment.

Note: From a student perspective: if you find yourself in a B-median class with an experienced non-U.S. judge or prosecutor, you should not worry that it will negatively affect the grade distribution because as L.L.M. students, the grades of non-U.S. judges and lawyers are kept separate.

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Also check out our new website at uconnprosenews.com.

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provide the public with information that was rightfully theirs to know.

The dichotomy that takes place and the criticism that Swartz faced was due to his pervasive approach. While he has claimed to be able to justify his actions, the judicial system seemed to have a punishment of its own ready to be handed.

In the Batman movie, The Dark Knight, a popular line is "You either die a hero, or live long enough to see yourself become the villain." Though Swartz may always be considered a villain by some that feel the right to privacy and regulation is the utmost crucial component to maintain the sanctity of knowledge, others will see Swartz as a man who wanted to give people the freedom to learn.

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solved "one state at a time," when guns can be easily brought across state lines.

For his own part, Biden, who had a hand in many gun laws during his time in the Senate, urged the Connecticut General Assembly to act on new laws. The White House had made a similar move, calling legislators in Colorado as that state considers new gun legislation.

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law school curriculum. A modified curriculum, which has not yet been approved, is being developed by UA faculty with the help from local judges and lawyers.

One of the biggest changes is that there would likely be no classes at the beginning of the spring semester, to allow students to focus on studying for the bar. There is a focus on enabling the students to have the best possible chance for success, and they would be able to study full time and not have to skip out on classes to fit it in.

One current students comments "I will be in one of the groups where I have taken all the classes that are going to be covered on it [the bar exam] so I will be able to take the bar, complete my final studies, and look for a job and I feel I will be extra marketable to employers that way."

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LIBRARIAN'S CORNER

Downloading to a Kindle from WestlawNext

by Catherine M. Dunn, Head of Reference Services in the Law Library

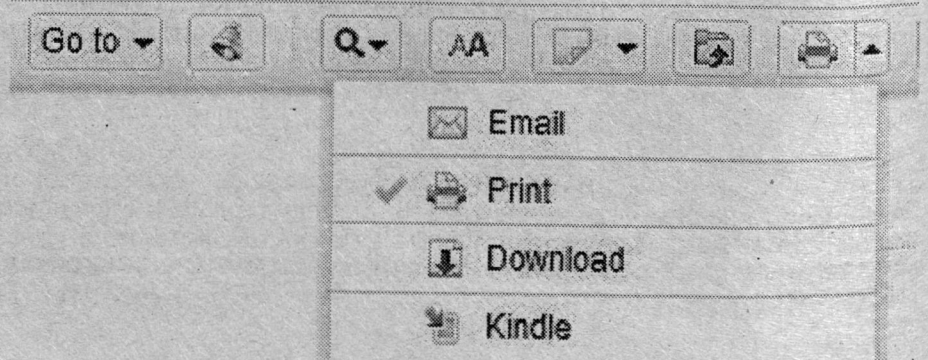
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If you have any questions, please come see us at the Reference Desk!



Pope Benedict resigns from papacy

By Elizabeth O'Donnell

For the first time in six hundred years, the Roman Catholic Church is in the midst of searching for a new Pope while the last man to hold the job is still alive. Pope Benedict XVI announced his resignation on February 11, just two days before the Catholic holy day of Ash Wednesday, which marks the beginning of the Easter Season.

Citing the Pope's declining health and decreasing strength, the Vatican released a statement saying the Pontiff resigned in "full freedom" and was "fully aware of the gravity of this gesture."

The announcement came as a shock to many Catholics, both locally and around the world, given its close proximity to the Easter and the rarity of a pope resigning. The last Pope to resign was Pope Gregory XII, who resigned in the year 1415.

Pope Benedict XI, known as Joseph Aloisius Ratzinger, began his papacy in 2005, following the death of Pope John Paul II. His led the Catholic Church for only a short tenure, part of which was marred by the "Vatileaks" Scandal in 2012.

While the world grappled with the news of his resignation, speculation quickly spread about possible replacements. Among the names in the mix was American Cardinal Timothy Dolan of New York.

Dolan released a statement saying he was "startled, anxious" at the Pope's resignation. In response to a question about his possibility for election, he said that all cardinals are "really very embarrassed to talk about that."

While it appears that Cardinal Dolan would be a long shot, other possibilities include Cardinal Peter Turkson of Ghana or Cardinal Leonardo Sandri of Argentina. Turkson would be the first African pope, while Sandri would be the first Latin American elected to the position.

Pope Benedict XVI officially stepped down on February 28, leaving the Catholic Church with enough time to find his replacement to celebrate the Easter masses.

The election process usually begins two to three weeks after the Pope's departure, but this is usually to accommodate the mourning for his passing. Once the conclave gathers, all the cardinals under the age of 80 vote on four ballots per day. A new pope needs to be elected by a 2/3 majority plus one.

Helping the Hartford Community: Career Beginnings

By Ashkon Roozbehani

For students here at UConn Law, the college or law school application process is probably a not-all-too distant memory. Some applications presumably went smoother than others, and many of us may have received help from someone throughout the process in one way or another. Perhaps your parents helped you in high school, or maybe your writing professor in college gave you advice on your law school personal essay. In either case, these people have helped us get to where we all are today.

Unfortunately, in a world where post-secondary education has become a minimum qualification, large populations of inner-city high school graduates fail to go on to college. Many of these students do not have access to the resources and guidance that others are so privileged to have. However, for almost three decades, an operation in Hartford has been working to remedy this.

Ever since it was founded in 1986, Career Beginnings, a program of the Hartford Consortium for Higher Education, has been raising college acceptance rates among first generation and underrepresented students in Hartford-area high schools. Since its existence, 92% of students that graduate from the program have gone on to college after high school. However, despite its remarkable successes and impact, awareness of Career Beginnings is relatively low throughout the community.

Students who participate in Career Beginnings have the opportunity to attend various workshops that help them with topics ranging from essay development, resume writing, and applying for financial aid. At the heart of the program, each student is matched with an adult professional with college experience who acts as a mentor and resource for them throughout the application process and beyond.

The prospect of becoming a mentor with Career Beginning allured me because, as a teenager in high school, I had felt somewhat lost when presented with the task of getting accepted to college. Although both my parents had the privilege of graduating from a university, as international students they were never exposed to the traditional application process. They did their best to help and provided moral support, but, when it came to the logistics, we were equally in the dark. Luckily, I went to school in a community where college attendance was the norm, and I was able to successfully navigate the process through the aid of guidance counselors, teachers, and friends. Nevertheless, I learned how valuable a mentor could be during such a critical turning point in your life.

Currently, Career Beginnings could use more diversity in its mentors. I believe that those in the legal profession have the potential to become invaluable mentors and make impacts on the lives of future college students. Consider giving back to the Hartford community and become a mentor; you may find that you get back more than you give.

For more information on becoming a mentor, visit www.hartfordconsortium.org

Interesting decisions from the Court

By Alex Anastasio

Lozman v. City of Riviera Beach, Florida: If it floats, is it a boat? Answering this in the negative, a divided Supreme Court ruled that a floating house was not a "vessel," and thus that it did not fall under admiralty jurisdiction. The home in question was essentially a house with a bilge space for a basement. Its owner, Fane Lozman, had towed it around the Florida coastline before eventually tying it up at a marina owned by the City of Riviera Beach. After several attempts to evict Lozman and his home from the marina, the City filed suit under several admiralty statutes. Lozman, filing pro se, contested admiralty jurisdiction in District Court, but lost there and on appeal to the Eleventh Circuit.

The Court took the case after being confronted with a Circuit split. In some Circuits, like the Eleventh, a floating object simply had to be capable of sailing or being towed to be a "vessel." In others, a merely theoretical capability to sail did not make an object a "vessel." The majority opinion, written by Justice Stephen Breyer, rejected the broader definition, commenting that the broad definition could make washtubs, dishpans, or whales into "vessels." Instead, the majority adapted a reasonable person standard, based on whether such a person would view the object in question as being practically designed for carrying people or things across the water. Thus, Lozman won, and while his houseboat was already seized and destroyed by the City, he may be able to collect damages from the city. Justice Sonia Sotomayor wrote a dissent, joined by Justice Anthony Kennedy.

Bailey v. United States: The Court ruled to limit police detention of people whose homes are subject to a search warrant. The case arose when police officers, who had a warrant to search a home, saw two men leave the home and drive away. A police team began to search the home, while two detectives tailed the men for several minutes before pulling them over. The detectives handcuffed the men and then drove them back to the house. One of the men, Bailey, was arrested on several gun and drug charges.

The government argued that the detention of the men was justified because it was incident to the execution of a valid search warrant. Bailey argued that Supreme Court precedent would only justify such a detention if it occurred within the immediate vicinity of the home being searched. Both the government and Bailey argued that their position was supported by the Supreme Court's decision in the 1981 case of *Michigan v. Summers*, in which a person was detained as he was walking down the steps of the home being searched. Bailey's argument prevailed. Justice Kennedy wrote the opinion, joined by Chief Justice John Roberts and Justices Elena Kagan, Sotomayor, Ruth Bader Ginsburg, and Anthonin Scalia. Justice Breyer dissented, joined by Justices Samuel Alito and Clarence Thomas.

The perils of "compromise" politics

OPINION

By Jason Paul

We all want a government that functions properly. As law students, this is essential as our future jobs depend on well functioning courts and legal procedures. No one is going to pay for a properly written contract if a poorly written one will be equally enforceable or if no contract will be enforceable. If the courts become simply too jammed to properly function, than lawyers will soon suffer as no one will seek out ill-function courts.

There are many reasons that today's government - both at the state capitol and, particularly, in Washington - is dysfunctional. I propose one reason that will be slightly surprising: we suffer not from a failure of "compromise" but instead from a desire for too much, particularly of the "bi-partisan" kind.

Make no mistake, elected officials should often be willing to make deals that give them a large part of what they want. But not everything. Normally, it's better to get a bill that accomplishes 75% of what you want, rather than wait for day you can get 100. What I am talking about is not this kind of horse-trading,

I am, instead, talking about the trend of "commissions", "super committees, and broad "bipartisan" agreement attempts that have popped up in last few years.

In Washington, since split control of Congress came after the 2010 election, we have suffered from one "crisis"

after another. This crisis-hopping is the direct result of the desire for "bi-partisan" deals and for that desire to overwhelm the facts of a given situation. As a direct result of this failed way of governing, we are in another "crisis" now.

The problem is fueled by the way the press treats legislation. It is often too difficult to gauge whether a new policy is the right policy. Therefore, as a proxy for that determination, the press makes the unfortunate logical conclusion of assuming that, the more people in Congress support a policy, the better it must be, particularly if they cross party lines to do so.

It soon comes to the point where a policy's merit is measured simply by whether or not it is "bipartisan". This inverts the power structure of Government and can give a minority not only the power to stop majority action, but also the moral authority as well, setting up "consensus government." All that can survive in such a system is minor tweaks, and deciding not to decide.

Meanwhile in Connecticut, we have, in the past, too often chosen to do things by consensus. Because that desire for consensus made everyone in power a winner, [particularly ex-Governor Rell] when someone wakes up from that happy slumber, we risk being too quick to blame them for disrupting things as opposed to ourselves for being asleep ourselves. It can be nicer if everyone agrees, but solving big problems simply will not happen under such a regime, and given how many big problems we have, we need to no longer hope or expect this kind of "compromise"

National response to gun control

By Matt Szafranski

More than two months after the massacre of elementary school students in Newtown, gun control remains in the national spotlight. Capitol Hill is now debating legislation President Barack Obama submitted in January.

The president's proposed changes, developed by a panel headed by Vice-President Joseph Biden, touch on numerous issues. Some, like background checks, enjoy bipartisan support while the fate of others like an assault weapon ban are more uncertain.

The gun lobby has focused on the malleable definition of assault weapons in order to hobble passage of a ban. In Connecticut, for example, the definition requires a detachable magazine and one or more other features. But the ban has been over-hyped in the media.

When Obama unveiled his proposals, he led with universal background checks, not assault weapons. Although universal checks may not have stopped Newtown shooter Adam Lanza, they could limit gun violence more broadly, especially in places

inundated with illegal guns.

The National Rifle Association has attempted to blunt any and all movement on gun laws, but in doing so has flip-flopped on its own positions. Today, the organization opposes universal background checks, but backed them in the 1990's.

Connecticut Senator Chris Murphy has questioned the NRA's power. During calls with reporters, Murphy has said that the NRA's influence is not anything politicians should fear. On one such call, Murphy said that senators running for election in 2012 had a better chance of success if they were opposed by the NRA.

During a phone interview with *Pro Se*, Murphy said fear of the NRA pervades both parties. "Even when Democrats controlled the House, guns were a third rail," he explained. During his term in the minority, the House actually voted to weaken gun laws.

On the assault weapon ban, Murphy acknowledged that establishing a definition could be difficult, but that is part of "the hard job of legislating". Instead of a loose test based on a weapon's features,

he argued the definitions should be whether a gun "mirrors" those built for military applications.

Guns are not the only issue on the table. In a speech in Danbury, Vice-President Biden focused not just on guns, but on the other elements of the president's legislative package too.

Biden mentioned lifting the ban on federal studies of guns' public health effects, currently banned by Congressional edict. He also called for a greater emphasis on mental health. In particular, Biden noted that young people are at the highest risk for mental disease and yet are among the least likely to receive treatment.

Murphy agreed with Biden on mental health as well, but took pains not to mischaracterize mental illness with violence. "The last thing we need," Murphy said is people who need more help don't get it "because they fear the stigma" of mental disease. The issue of mental health, of course, goes beyond Newtown. Murphy said "Anytime we have an opportunity to invest in mental health," he explained, society "will benefit in a number of ways."

The Back Page

How to Create an Impressive Legal Resume from Scratch in Under than 60 Days

By Geoffrey Miller

Your resume should make you look awesome. That is its only job. It has two parts: education and experience. Both can be added to and tweaked, without lying or exaggerating, to make you really stand out.

Your Existing Work History:

There are certain things that all legal employers look for - like writing ability. There are also desired qualities that specific to certain employers. Once you've identified the skills an employer wants to see, you can use it to highlight desired abilities regardless of what the job was. For example, a student applying to a small, tight-knit litigation firm might write:

Chili's Bar and Grill, Charlotte, NC

Waitress - February 2009 - September 2012

Trained new employees

Resolved customer disputes

Received the "Most Outgoing Server Award"

Functioned as a shift-supervisor on several occasions

Adding Legal Experience:

You can quickly and easily add to your work history. One way is volunteering for a legal aid clinics and other legal programs that help the poor and underprivileged. Commitment is minimal, if you are not interning for credit, and most programs need volunteers. If you do one of these, then you can legitimately add legal experience replete with legal skills to the top of your resume. That's better than Chili's being the first thing an employer sees. You also get to work closely with local attorneys.

Additionally, you can volunteer to help a professor with her research. This does not need to be for pay or class credit. Even if it is only a few assignments here and there, that is fine. You can put legal research on your resume and you will build a great relationship that will lead to a great recommendation.

Education:

You might think that this section is hard to change, but you'd be wrong. While you cannot change your current GPA, there is a lot you can do to make this part of your resume impressive. First, if your GPA is bad, leave it off; employers will have your transcript anyway. If you have a weak GPA, but have good grades in classes relevant to that employer, then put those specific grades on your resume.

The second way to improve your education section is to take CLE's. Lawyers need to take CLE's (Continuing Legal Education classes) to stay current with most state bar associations. They are usually only a couple of hours and as a law student, you can usually take them for very little cost. Put on your best suit and you will impress a lot of local lawyers with your initiative and interest in their field. Take as many CLE's as you can and put the 2-3 that are most relevant to the job you are applying for on your resume right under your law school entry. It should look something like this:

UConn Law.....

Blah Blah Undergrad...

How to Prepare Your Expert Witness for Deposition - Continuing Legal Education Offered by X Bar Association, January 10th, 2013

Learned how to give mock depositions to prepare an expert witness

Learned how to work effectively with doctors, engineers and other experts

This CLE would be ideal if you were applying for a litigation internship. It takes up as much space as your undergrad education and it will really impress anyone who reads it.

If you follow these tips, you can go from no experience, to an impressive legal resume in under than 60 days. For more great tips, I highly recommend Kimm Walton's book, *Guerrilla Tactics for Getting the Legal Job of Your Dreams*.

Diary of a 1L

By Sarah Ricciardi

Grades are posted. Resumes are out. So what are we supposed to spend our time worrying about now? CALI-ing second semester classes? Nope! It's time to think about the two words that MTV executives fantasize about most: SPRING BREAK. We're older and (slightly) wiser than we were in college, but that doesn't mean spring break can't be just as awesome this year as it was then. In fact, as 1Ls, this is probably the last spring break that we will actually have the week completely free of responsibilities. Most of us will have jobs next year - and then it's all downhill.

So what to do? I took the liberty of asking a couple classmates about their plans. Laura Ann Keller is going camping at the Grand Canyon. She's promised to remain two feet from the edge for every beer ingested. Nicole Gehen is heading to Harry Potter World in Orlando. She's promised to drink a beer every time -- okay the whole time.

Me? I'm headed down to Miami. Not the traditional "Woo Hoo! I'm-wearing-a-leopard-print-thong-instead-of-a-bathing-suit-while-wrestling-in-jello-and-trying-to-keep-down-six-shots-of-goldschlager" Miami spring break. It'll be more like the "finally-finishing-book-three-of-Game-of-Thrones-while-(responsibly?)-downing-Micheladas-and-ignoring-the-advice-of-my-dermatologist" Miami spring break.

For those of you who are sticking around Hartford, there are plenty of fun things to do in our little community. You can take a brisk stroll around Blue Back Square; you can go to McFadden's and then Bar Taco and then back to McFadden's; you can browse the justifiably under-utilized fiction section at the front of the UConn library; and on Wednesday, you can hit up a rousing game of bingo at Beth David Synagogue. Fun for all!

But seriously, wherever you end up going and whatever you end up doing, stay warm, stay safe, and stay the heck away from your casebooks.

Spring Semester Events

By Jaime Welsh

There are some great events coming to campus this spring. Here are a few you won't want to miss:

March 8: In honor of International Women's Day and in light of the recent rape cases in India and the United States, WLSA and SALSA are co-hosting a panel to discuss violence against women and rape law.

March 11-15: SPRING BREAK!!

March 18-22: The 3rd Annual Diversity Week has the theme "Embracing Your Mosaic" and organizers took the "best parts of prior years and amped it up," said Jennifer Cerny. It kicks off Monday with a luncheon food festival where Justice Lubbie Harper, Jr. will speak about the importance of diversity in the legal community. Tuesday, there will be a luncheon workshop on transgender rights and awareness, and that evening LAMBDA is hosting a DOMA panel. Wednesday, Ben and Jerry's will be on campus for an "ice"-breaking event, followed by a presentation on diversity in the workplace that evening. Thursday, students will share stories about their struggles with adversity and perseverance in a student-only forum. Friday, there will be a luncheon discussion entitled Divided We Fall, covering a range of topics from religion to disabilities. And Friday night, there will be a Continuum of the week's discussions at Wood-Tap Bar & Grill.

March 28: There will be an NFL Concussion Litigation Panel with a number of prominent speakers, including Paul Anderson from nflconcussionlitigation.com (co-sponsored by the Arts, Entertainment & Sports Law Society, Mock Trial Society and Phi Alpha Delta).

April 5: The Insurance Law Center's spring symposium will focus on pension plan challenges, and it is entitled The Challenge of Retirement in a Defined Contribution World.

April 11: Alva P. Loiselle Moot Court Competition dinner and final round. If you would like to compete in Loiselle, the deadline to sign up is March 25th at 5pm.

April 27: The Connecticut Journal of International Law's spring symposium, Financing Sovereignty: The Implications of Sovereign Debt in the United States and Abroad, will discuss the legal, economic, political and social implications of sovereign debt.

Other events include the WLSA Spring Luncheon, a tea tasting, and weekly Wednesday night yoga.

To see a full listing of student events, refer to <http://www.law.uconn.edu/events-management>, and select "Law School Meeting & Events Calendar." Many of these events will require that students sign up on Simplicity, so don't forget to RSVP.

Wendy's Wise Words of Wisdom

Dear Wendy,

Law school has practically beggared me and I'm having trouble making rent, eating regularly, as well as buying everything needed for class. Graduation (and a big-time lawyerly salary) are still far beyond my reach and I don't have time for a full-time job while in school. What can I do to save or make money with little effort?

-Bumming in Blumberg

Dear Bumming in Blumberg-

Law school is an expensive undertaking and while all financial aid students get a little hop in their step when the refund checks are in, this money can't always cover some of the desperately-desired fringe expenses needed to keep us sane. Being able to miser your money like Scrooge McDuck becomes an essential skill as you go further. Obviously, working a part-time job can bring in needed money for things like study guides, face wash, food but in order to keep up with some of the unforeseen expenses of law school that your school loan doesn't cover (for example, a broken down car when you need to commute back and forth from your hometown in the boonies), a few hours of minimum wage salary isn't enough to get through. Working multiple part-time jobs is an option but coming from someone who has done it? DANGER, WILL ROBINSON, DANGER. Begging on the street ("Poor Law Student- Will work for food and Scalia opinions") is a fallback but after the recent snow-fall...perhaps not the most comfortable decision to make. But let's look at a few "did you know's" to get new ideas!

Did you know?

The black market for organs is soaring. Sell a kidney, buy a textbook. Blood, eggs, and other materials are all money-makers. If you don't need them, lead with 'em!

Did you know?

Coming home crying over a failed test, a cold-call day, or the fact that you haven't eaten anything unless it came off the dollar menu of Burger King is GUARANTEED to get a 20 in your pocket and a warm (although in my house, not entirely edible) meal in your stomach. Guilt works for a reason, people. Mothers have been doing it for centuries. Bring it on.

Did you know?

Cat food is edible in a pinch. Like for humans. I know, unbelievable, but Popular Science has done a study. Not gonna say anything else. Take from this what you will.

Hopefully, these tips will keep you in a lifestyle a little less pathetic than the one you have become accustomed to. Happy hunting!

Yours, Wendy