



VIRGINIA LAW WEEKLY

2017, 2018, & 2019 ABA Law Student Division Best Newspaper Award-Winner

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Wednesday, 5 February 2020

The Newspaper of the University of Virginia School of Law Since 1948

Volume 72, Number 15

VJSPL Symposium: Civil Rights and Public Health

Michael Schmid '21
Production Editor

The *Virginia Journal of Social Policy & the Law* hosted its biannual symposium on January 30 and 31, titled "Healing Hate: A Public Health Perspective on Civil Rights in America."¹ The two-day event, split between the Law School and the Medical School, focused on the link between civil rights and public health. In the spirit of the interdisciplinary nature of the journal itself, the symposium brought together scholars and experts from a variety of backgrounds, including law, medicine, public health, and social science. Panelists addressed a range of issues, including adverse environmental effects on minority neighborhoods, the traumatic effects of racialized policing, and the effects of gun violence on mental health.

The symposium began with a welcome from Dean Risa Goluboff and was followed by an introduction by Professor Dayna Matthew '87. Professor Matthew, whose work focuses on racial disparities in health care, remarked that she hoped to bring back the energy of the civil rights era. In particular, she wished to revive the movement's interdisciplinary approach to tackling the social justice issues of the time. Building on that theme of continuity with our past, Professor Matthew posited that what happened in Charlottesville in 2017 with the Unite the Right rally was not new. Rather, the events of that weekend indicated that the hate, which was sometimes thought to be a relic of the past, is being carried forward.

The keynote speaker for the symposium was Angela Harris, a law professor at the University of California Davis School of Law and prominent speaker

1 Thank you to Ronald Pantalena '20 and Megan McKinley '21 for their contributions to this article.

2Ls Meet in the Middle for Midway Toast



2Ls raise a glass half-full in Caplin Pavilion on Wednesday for the Midway Toast led by Dean Risa Goluboff. Photo courtesy twitter.com/RisaGoluboff.

Jacob Jones '21
Events Editor

Last Wednesday, members of the class of 2021 gathered in Caplin Pavilion to celebrate making it halfway through law school. Really this is quite the accomplishment. We've made it through a pass-fail LRW course, taken all of the 1L classes that would make us capable small-town lawyers in the 1890s, and worked at a summer internship that was at least tangential to actual legal problems in the world. For my classmates who are going into Big Law, law school was 95% over when they finished OGI and accepted their offers.¹ For public service folks, some of the stress of 1L continues, but in a more chill atmosphere. The halfway mark was a bit of an approximation, but it was close enough. A few celebrity faculty members who rarely come to these events, like the members of the Office of Private Practice and the Registrar's Office, made it out to share in the merriment and free catered food.

Dean Goluboff spoke to commemorate the event. She talked about how as we start law school, we are immersed in an environment where we are always around our classmates. We all do orientation together, we have all of our classes together, we perform at Dandelion together, and we cluster at firm events avoiding networking interactions together. Then, we go to different cities and states for our summer experiences, and most of us come back for OGI where we interview to go

1 Those seeking clerkships had to try for an extra semester. Woe to them.

to different cities. During 2L, we all start to branch out on our different paths, with some of us doing clinics, others focusing on doctrinal classes, some others doing an intense study of why it's ok for big fish to eat smaller fish,² and, lastly, some people going full Hogwarts and studying the mystical art of tax law. Because we don't see each other as much, the Dean pointed out how each occasion we have to come back together at the same place and time is special. She emphasized that we probably won't be back together in this way until graduation.

Dean Goluboff also stressed how the latter half of law school is still important, despite much of the emphasis on the first year or so. She said that during the recession, there was talk of shortening the ABA three-year requirement into only two years. Dean Goluboff was sincerely opposed to shortening law school because the extra year gives us the chance to broaden our horizons, become more informed lawyers, and gain a more holistic education.³ Dean Goluboff then encouraged us to look back and reflect on the changes we've made since we started law school. I encourage the reader to take a moment to look back and reflect. Take your time.

2 Also known as "mergers and acquisitions" and "antitrust."

3 The author of this piece takes no official stance on whether law school should be three years or two years. However, his wallet is strongly in favor of a two-year program.


What changes have I made since I started on this law school journey? Is half of a law degree worth anything? A statistical analysis of future earnings would probably say no, if you only ever had half of a law degree. But there's more to having half of a law degree than just the money. When you watch *Cops* and your relative asks if the police can do that, you get to intelligently respond "it depends." Or when your friend thinks their contractor is ripping them off and asks if they can get out of their contract, you get to be all professional and say "I'm not allowed to give legal advice."⁴ Half of a law school degree makes you inquisitive. You get to see a fender bender and, after thinking hard and figuring out that it was probably a tort, you realize any dispute will just be hashed out by insurance companies.


Mostly, finishing half of law school lets us look back and say "that was easy." This is a lie we tell ourselves so that we can justify going forward into the actual practice of law, which is just as stressful but with more hours and money. But also we actually did come this far, which means we've accomplished something, which probably means we can accomplish other things too, like having a successful legal career. But the real successful legal career is the friends we've made along the way.


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4 And even if I could, I still would have no idea. Was there bargained for consideration?


around north grounds


 Congratulations to the "Great State of Kansas" for winning a Super Bowl! Despite not having an NFL team, ANG always knew you would do it one of these days!


 Thumbs down to the weather. While ANG appreciates the 60+ degrees early this week (thanks Mr. Groundhog for not seeing your shadow), ANG would like to remind everyone that it still rained the last two Fridays. Stop the madness, Stephen T. Parr, make Charlottesville's Friday rain curse end!

 Thumbs up to the Shakira JLo concert this Sunday. ANG's only complaint is all the guys chasing after a ball before and after the event, classically trying to steal the show #GirlsRule-TheWorld

 Thumbs down to the coronavirus. ANG really wanted to try some wildlife market food to sprinkle on free pizza ANG steals from the hallway table.

 Thumbs sideways to SBA for scheduling Bar-ri-ster's the same weekend as the Annual Mid-Atlantic Black Law Student Association Regional Convention and for limiting attendance to 600 students. While ANG prefers events that are diverse and inclusive, at least ANG won't have to wait in such long drink lines. Oh wait, tickets are already sold out? Never mind. Thumbs down.

 Thumbs up to Diversity Week. ANG loves diversity when it comes with free breakfast and a free shirt. ANG's stomach wishes every week were diverse.

 Thumbs down to the corrupt and inefficient system that allows grades to get back to students after the 4-week deadline. Please tell ANG how much you want to get paid to release grades like, 2.5 weeks sooner.

Judge Nalbandian '94 Discusses Emerging Trends in the Law

The Federalist Society welcomed Judge John Nalbandian '94 of the Sixth Circuit back

Chloe Knox '22
Guest Writer



to Grounds last Wednesday to speak with students and faculty about current developments in the legal landscape. He admitted that he had not visited the school in over a decade before returning last spring to celebrate his 25-year reunion. After realizing how much he had missed the Charlottesville community, he was grateful for an opportunity to visit with professors and friends on the faculty, connect with current students, and, of course, make a trip to Bodo's Bagels.

Judge Nalbandian conceded that the title of his speech, "Litigation Strategies for a New Era," may have been ambitious. Are we actually in a new era that requires an innovative approach? He provided a two-fold reason—the first, general and philosophical and, the second, identifiable and practical—of why he would answer in the affirmative. The first prong centers on the transformation of the judicial landscape over the past few years and the change in methodological approaches that followed. The second

prong centers on the technological innovations now available to litigators.

There has been a noteworthy transformation in the legal landscape over the past three years driven by the pace of judicial appointments. As of late January, the Senate has confirmed 187 federal judges nominated by President Trump. In the Courts of Appeals, 50 of the 180 active seats are now occupied by Trump appointees. With this influx of newly appointed judges, there has been a distinguishable shift in methods of interpretation.

Judge Nalbandian offered a few examples of these shifts. The Supreme Court's opinions in *United Steel Workers v. Weber* and *Public Citizen v. DOJ* largely rested on what the justices viewed as the legislative intent for the statutes at hand—Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Federal Advisory Committee Act respectively. Judge Nalbandian claimed that there is now less of a reliance on legislative history for the purposes of statutory analysis. He explained that judges are wary of citing to a statute's history out of respect for bicameralism, since only the text itself demonstrates what both Houses of Congress agreed upon. Similarly, there also has been a distinct shift from reliance on original intent to reliance on original

public meaning, as *District of Columbia v. Heller* demonstrates. Rather than relying on how we may interpret the meaning of the text today, judges more frequently decide cases based upon how its language would have been understood at the time of its enactment. The growing number of citations to Antonin Scalia and Bryan Garner's book *The Interpretation of Legal Texts* is an indication that the federal courts' opinions are resting more on originalist and textualist interpretations.

Judge Nalbandian then turned to consider methodological *stare decisis*—whether courts feel bound by their previous interpretive methods. He believes that not only do courts not treat methodological decisions as binding, but they also would be greatly skeptical of any congressional attempt to tell the courts what methods to use.

What strategies should lawyers consider in the midst of this shift? How are they to litigate if the courts do not feel bound by methodological precedent? Judge Nalbandian recommended starting with the text itself. Beginning with a focus on the plain meaning of the text of the statute, constitution, or contract at issue will help frame the rest of the argument, and it will appeal to judges whose interpretive methods are shift-

ing to textualism. Nevertheless, lawyers should employ other methods when able. "If you have a killer piece of legislative history, use it," Judge Nalbandian advised. There are levels to legislative history, some more persuasive than others. It is crucial to determine how much certain methods will further your case and how legitimate those interpretations will be to the court. Nevertheless, simply because judges may weigh one method more than another does not mean litigators should limit their arguments.

The second prong of Judge Nalbandian's argument as to why we are in a new era of litigation is the new technology available to aid lawyers in crafting their approach. He offered the example of corpus linguistics, a method by which lawyers can employ large collections of machine-readable writings from the time of a text's enactment to discover the original public meaning of its words. In addition to its occasional evidentiary use, it can be used as a marketing tool for gaining and keeping clients. An increasing number of firms, particularly small and mid-sized ones, are focusing more on business development and client relations than in years past. Litigation analytics is a real, tangible way to demonstrate to a client their chances of success. If nothing

more, Judge Nalbandian says that it is at least a way of "wooing" your client because of its innovative features.

The combined effects of a transformation in the nation's judicial landscape and the new technological resources available to litigators has led to a new era of litigation. The influx of new federal judges will likely continue the shift in judicial interpretation with a heavier focus on textualism—a consideration lawyers will need to take into account for statutory analysis purposes. The availability of new technology like corpus linguistics provides a new source of evidentiary support, as well as a way to strengthen client outreach.

After concluding his recommendations to students for adapting to these changes in their future careers, Judge Nalbandian said he planned to visit with friends on faculty before heading back to Kentucky. One more personal tip he offered students was to go to class reunions. Not only will you reconnect with former classmates and professors—you'll also get the chance to pick up some Bodo's on the way.

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Diversity Week: Origins and Reflections

UVA Law's Diversity Week is coming up on its thirteenth year. Each year, the Law School comes

Christina Luk '21
Executive Editor



together to affirm our shared commitment to diversity and inclusion and to pledge that prejudice has no place in our community. Diversity Week celebrates diversity with a week of fun events including the Diversity Kick-Off on Monday, an interactive photobooth, a movie screening (*Honeyland*), a cultural game night, and a panel to discuss Diversity in Big Law with attorneys from top firms.

The origins of Diversity Week start with a "diversity sensitivity campaign" organized by Lambda's vice-president, Robin Cook '07, in response to an incident of intolerance. On September 24, 2006, two second-year law students were attacked at Foxfield by a fellow law student for being gay. The attacker asked them if they were gay, if they would prove it by kissing, and, when one kissed the other on the cheek, the attacker threw his drink at one student and called both of them "fags."

Within the week, a Letter to the Editor had been published in the Law Weekly, penned by the executive members of

1 "Letter to the Editor: Community Must Be Supportive of All Students," *Virginia Law Weekly*, Vol. 59, Number 5, September 29, 2006.

The Lambda Law Alliance and signed by twenty-one professors and 122 students. The Letter reported that the student who slurred and attacked the couple at Foxfield had apologized and applauded the "overwhelming and immediate support" the student body showed.² The Letter went on, though, to make a powerful insight that "neither the gay community here at the Law School, nor the larger community of minority students, can take this comfort for granted. Indeed, we must be ever-vigilant to assure that those who follow in our footsteps will benefit from the same levels of openness and tolerance we enjoy."³

It is to that end that Diversity Week came about and it is to that end now that we would like to share the following student comments on diversity at the Law School:

Jess Feinberg '21
Guest Writer



I walk around the Law School with a quiet hum of awareness in the back of my mind that the masculine way I dress marks me as different. Usually, it's nothing more than that hum, but there are times when I become very conscious that I am being looked at, and as someone who has dealt with body image issues for my whole

2 *Id.*

3 *Id.*

life, that is an intensely uncomfortable experience. For events like Barrister's, dressing in a way that makes me feel comfortable with my gender is mutually exclusive to being able to blend in. Despite how much I'd like to, because the FOMO is truly terrible, the thought of being that visible and that different is scary and stressful enough that I'm not even going to Barrister's this year.

Leah Deskins '21
Staff Editor



I think I was first exposed to the idea of "diversity" being a good thing sometime in college. I had grown up in a keeping-up-with-the-Joneses, fairly cookie cutter, middle-class, very white suburban area in Southeastern Virginia. "Diversity" was decidedly not a thing there. But when I started college, I found myself surrounded by people from across the state and country, from all kinds of different backgrounds, and whose approaches to life were so different from mine. It was a fascinating, whole new world.⁴

4 I remember being shocked that so many people had the guts to wear "Obama" apparel (it was the fall of 2012, right before his reelection) around campus. Little did I know, there is a mysterious realm out there known as "Northern Virginia" that breeds Democrats. Maybe it comes from some-

I'll skip ahead a little bit: At some point during college, I learned that "diversity" was a good thing. But at the same time, while I knew it had benefits for other people, I felt like I never saw its effects or that it never really affected me. I assumed that whatever the benefits were, they were just beyond my comprehension.

That was my mindset throughout college, and it continued after I graduated. What was wrong with me? I knew diversity could be really valuable, but I felt fake supporting it without really understanding how it worked. And I felt extra guilty because I thought that, because of my own background, I should have been able to appreciate how bringing something slightly different to the table could yield positive benefits. Yes, I had come from a very white, cookie-cutter, definitely-not-diverse area, so maybe I was a little stunted in my ability to really understand the value of diversity, but I had also grown up as part of a very small Jewish community among a sea of Methodists, Catholics, and Baptists, among other Christian denominations. I was often the only connection my friends and classmates had

thing in the Potomac River? Maybe eating at that Russian/Uzbek, Rus Uz, restaurant on the corner of Fairfax Avenue and North Randolph Street in Arlington makes people a little more inclined to vote for left-leaning politicians? I don't know.

to Judaism. I was an oddball at home. Why couldn't I figure this "diversity" thing out? Little did I know, part of the problem was that I thought the effects of diversity would always be obvious.

Taking Dean Goluboff's Con Law class last spring (rather, being automatically enrolled in it as a member of Section A) changed my understanding of the value of diversity.⁵ I had never had a Jewish, female, similar-career-field-as-me teacher or role model.⁶ I distinctly remember that there was something special about when she asked the class to verbally list the Commerce Clause cases we had discussed and then remarked that it reminded her of the recitation of the ten plagues at a Passover Seder. It made my classroom experience feel a little less sterile. I had the opportunity to learn from someone like me. For maybe the first time, I experienced for myself how being able to relate to someone else because you share something that makes you, perhaps, a little different can have beneficial ef-

5 No, I'm not talking about *Grutter v. Bollinger* or *Gratz v. Bollinger*.

6 I am DEFINITELY no Dean Goluboff and could not aspire to come even remotely close to achieving her level of academic or personal "coolness," but she is an accomplished, smart, and spunky person, and there is a lot to admire about that.

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Questions? Contact Lindsey Peters at peters@law.virginia.edu

SYMPOSIUM

continued from page 1

and author on legal issues involving issues of power and identities. Harris, who talked about a “new paradigm of medical civil rights,” stated that all forms of subordination, including health disparities, must be uprooted. When thinking about racism, Harris said, many people—including the Supreme Court—tend to think only of conscious bias; however, racism often includes unconscious bias. Addressing the social determinants of health, Harris outlined areas of racial disparity in healthcare, both in access to services as well as quality of health services. She remarked, “your ZIP code determines your health more than your genetic code.”

Following Professor Harris’s keynote speech was a keynote response. This panel, titled “The Health Justice Movement,” featured Professor Kim Forde-Mazrui, Sarah De Guia, CEO of ChangeLab-Solutions, Alexander Tsesis, professor at Loyola University School of Law, and Sidney Watson and Ruqaiyah Yearby, both professors at Saint Louis University School of Law. De Guia addressed the use of legal tools to advance public health and noted that she has begun to recognize the crucial role of subordination in public health issues. Tsesis talked about the dehumanizing aspect of hatred and posited that even unconscious bias could be considered conscious given that most adults should be aware of the role and effects of bias in society. Continuing the discussion on humanization, Yearby, advocating “humanizing equity,” emphasized bringing the human element into these discussions to make them less abstract. Yearby spoke about the distinction between “equality” and “equity,” stating “equality is about sameness. Equity is about fairness.”

Two panels on Thursday addressed the social determinants of health. The first looked at housing, neighborhoods, and the environment;

the second focused on education, immigration, LGBTQ+, and religious group identities. In the first panel, Vernice Miller-Travis, Executive Vice-President of the Metropolitan Group, recounted her work in the 1980s researching the relationship between the racial composition of neighborhoods and the location of hazardous waste sites. Miller-Travis explained that her research and that of others have documented that adverse environmental effects are clustered in neighborhoods in which large numbers of racial minorities live. “If you’re trying to find the dump,” Miller-Travis remarked, “find out where the black people live.” Miller-Travis ended her segment by urging those in attendance to recognize the effects of local land use and zoning laws that allow for the dismantling of communities of color. In addition to the “erasure” of the Vinegar Hill neighborhood here in Charlottesville, Miller-Travis also noted how the construction of I-95 through Richmond divided and disrupted black communities.² Marianne Engelman-Lado, a professor at Yale and Vermont Law Schools, spoke about her work with community-focused environmental justice. Engelman-Lado

2 I grew up near Syracuse, New York where a similar issue is dominating public debate. Interstate-81 was constructed through the heart of downtown Syracuse, fracturing black communities by bifurcating the city with a massive interstate. Now that I-81 needs significant repairs, many local activists are pushing for I-81 to be lowered and integrated into the community (known locally as the “community grid” option). These advocates for the community grid have highlighted the harm done to these communities of color by the construction of the highway. For those interested in further reading: <https://www.theatlantic.com/business/archive/2015/11/syracuse-slums/416892/>.

SYMPOSIUM page 6

Law School Hosts Inaugural Arbitration Day

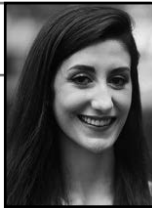
For the first time in UVA’s history, some of the top attorneys in the field of interna-

Donna Faye Imadi '22 Staff Editor



tional arbitration filled the Purcell Reading

Marlyse Vieira '22 Staff Editor



room on January 31. A former LLM student, Matheus Bastos, found that he could make a difference in the UVA Law community by illuminating the field of international arbitration through hosting the first Arbitration Day at UVA Law in collaboration with LALO.

The symposium included discussion of international commercial arbitration, young practitioners perspectives of breaking into the field, investment arbitration and human rights, state and investor interests, and a closing keynote speech from Nigel Blackaby, a Partner at Freshfields and renowned international arbitration specialist.

The most robust and growing field of international commercial arbitration is where two private parties’ consent to dispute resolution mechanisms arising from cross-border commercial transactions, allowing parties to avoid litigation in national courts. However, it was the issues in investor-state arbitration that really took the limelight throughout the event.

At a time when international development, environmental degradation, industrial development, and shifts from industrial to technological development are occurring, developing countries are seeking to attract investors to sustain their economy. One mechanism to attract investors is for states to offer to

engage in arbitration agreements as a method of resolving disputes between two parties. But complications with these mechanisms arise when there’s a conflict of obligations between the state to the investor and the state to its population. Should investors have an obligation to uphold community standards and human rights in their developmental investments? Should states be compelled to uphold the legal obligations to the investor rather than human rights of their population if their obligations are in conflict?

These topics were illuminated in the panel moderated by Professor Camilo Sanchez, on investor-state arbitration and human rights. The debate was set between two attorneys, one representing the view of the “government” of a state and the other attorney representing the view of the private entity (the investor).

Throughout the panel, attention was granted to Argentina, Ecuador, Brazil and many countries which have faced a “Conflict of Obligations” in which compliance with an investment obligation may conflict with human rights obligations for states.

One illuminating example of this was in Argentina. There, an investor had created an agreement with the government regarding an investment in water development where the price was fixed to the US Dollar in the purchase of water. When an unanticipated economic recession hit Argentina, it caused the value of the peso to plummet. This

impacted the price of water, which was fixed according to the arbitration agreement with the investor. This created a human rights challenge for Argentina, leaving them with the options of breaching the contract terms or allowing a human rights tragedy to occur wherein the most vulnerable in their populations could not access clean water.

Challenges such as the one Argentina faced might be framed in the broader context as dilemma of states in balancing their duty to preserve the public welfare of their country and the obligations to international actors. As development, and global governance of corporate entities become magnified these are issues that will inspire our generation to formulate new systems to address how these social, economic, and political conflicts may be addressed peacefully and justly.

In the second panel of the day, young associates from Freshfields Bruckhaus Deeringer and Debevoise & Plimpton discussed how they began their legal careers in international dispute resolution and offered advice to law students hoping to do the same. These panelists explained the exciting nature of their work and emphasized the importance of gaining experience outside the U.S. to achieve greater expertise.


For current students hoping to enter the field, Panelists Brianna Gorence and Rhianna Hoover '16 recommended joining a law journal and gaining exposure to ac-

ARBITRATION page 6

Faculty Quotes

<p>T. Nachbar: “You guys are like my kids. You’re afraid to ask questions because you know the lecture is coming.”</p>	<p>tests have diminishing marginal return.”</p>
<p>M. Schwartzman: “I’m trying. I’m not even a Boomer.”</p>	<p>R. Mason: “This isn’t constitutional law, the answers are not totally unexpected.”</p>
<p>A. Coughlin: “Guns! Guns, guns, guns! Guns! Guns! Guns! Guns! Guns!”</p>	<p>B. Sachs: “I haven’t been to prison, but I watch television.”</p>
<p>M. Gilbert: “As with champagne at your ten-year high school reunion, practice</p>	<p>M. Collins: “Due process is beyond my pay grade.”</p>

Have a good professor quote? Email editor@law-weekly.org



Virginia Law Weekly

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The Jefferson

HOT BENCH



Arjun Ogale '21

Hi Arjun! Let's get the party going with some easy questions. Where are you from?

I've moved around a lot, but I lived in Texas for several years before coming to Law School.

So would you count yourself as Texan?

Yeah, with the boots and barbecue, no ten-gallon hat though.

Anything else uniquely Texan?

Fracking for oil and riding horses.

When did you start thinking about law school?

I watched *Suits*. No, that's not what happened. Junior year of college, when I started working in the IP Patent office at my undergrad and I thought, wow, I can be an engineer and a lawyer.

So what happened to the engineering?

I might still do a little bit. I'm really interested in tech/criminal law, and I hope to use my

technical background.

Let's do a lightning round!

Favorite food?

My mom's Indian cooking, it's unparalleled. I also like Christina Luk's kimchi fried rice.

Anti-Stress Hobby?

Cooking! Eating out, watching basketball. Actually, that gives me stress. Because I root for my team, and then they lose and that makes me really sad.

How's Texas Tech doing this year?

We're ranked, which I can't say about Virginia. On the topic of basketball, so sad about Kobe Bryant, R.I.P Mamba.

Favorite word?

Rainbow. It's nice and happy.

If you could live anywhere, where would it be?

Paris. It's just a beautiful, charming city. I love the Parisian lifestyle. It smells like perfume.

If you could star in your own movie, what would it be about?

It would be a movie about cops and gangsters. I'm not sure which side I would star in.

If you won the lottery, what would you do with it?

How much money? *500 million*? I'd keep five million and go live in Paris. I'd do like Jay-Z said in that one song. I'd invest it and 50 years later it would be 1 billion. Wait, more.

Dang, I gotta play this song for you. [*The Story of OJ*]

If you could pick one song to play in the background of your life, what would it be?

Started from the Bottom by Drake. Where's that seven wonders question, I want to do that one. I tell you, I read these Hot Benches every week.

What's your spirit animal?

Charles Barzun.

If you could make one rule that everyone had to follow, what would it be?

Hmmmm, so I'd be like king for this one rule? Huh. Man, I'd love to be a king. No one should put creamer in coffee. Black coffee is how coffee should be drunk. I would ban coffee creamers.

Zombie apocalypse, what's your game plan?

Do all the rules from *Zombieland*. Most importantly, double tap.

What are the Seven Wonders of the Law School?

Mandy
Kevin Schunk's softball batting ability, which is just incredible.

Dominique Fenton's Hair
Jason Dugas putting dates in emails.

Free food table
The Law Librarians
The Law Weekly

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DIVERSITY

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fects. It wasn't a huge effect for me, admittedly—I still don't really understand or love constitutional law (I'm more of a rules girl). But, it mattered, and I felt slightly more engaged in the class knowing that I could relate to a professor in a way I couldn't relate to many other professors or role models.⁷

The benefits of diversity don't have to be so obvious that they slap you in the face. And society shouldn't portray them as such. They can be subtle, and that's okay. Nor do you need a grandiose experience with the value of diversity to feel its effects. It can make a difference even on a smaller scale.

Melina Sonis '20
Guest Writer



"What does diversity mean to you?" After considering the question, I have found that there is no clear answer to this question. For each individual person, diversity means something different in the various situations of life. As a student, I want to learn from professors with different backgrounds. I would like to be trained to become a

⁷ I have since looked back at my college days and wondered why I hadn't had this experience sooner, maybe with a female professor. Then, I realized that all but two of my college professors had been men. *facepalm* Case in point.

person who does not think in a biased way, but rather someone thinks diversely and asks questions critically. I want to debate and discuss various controversial topics, especially with people who do not share my opinion. As a woman, I want to be judged independently of my gender, only by my own performance. I want to have the same educational and promotional opportunities as people of other genders. As an LLM student, I wish to learn more about the different cultures and ethnic backgrounds of my fellow students. I would like to take the opportunity in this international environment to learn how lawyers from other countries think and work and thereby broaden my own perspective on law. As a German, it is important to me that we always remember that diversity means freedom and that this is one of our most important values. Last but not least, as a human being, I want to be treated independently of my origin, my appearance, my sex, and my cultural and religious background, but only on the basis of my own individual personality.

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SYMPOSIUM

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echoed the correlation between communities of color and environmentally harmful sites such as landfills.

Shifting from environmental determinants of health to those based on neighborhood, the next panelist examined the traumatic effects of racialized policing. Jeffrey Fagan, a law professor at Columbia, was the lead expert in the civil rights trial challenging the New York City stop-and-frisk policy. Noting the racial disparities in who was stopped under the policy, Fagan stated that, in one year, 80% of young, black males in the city were stopped in a single year under stop-and-frisk. Fagan criticized then-mayor Michael Bloomberg, currently a candidate in the Democratic presidential primary, for not apologizing for the policy. Fagan discussed the detrimental mental health effects of racialized police encounters, including increased rates of anxiety, PTSD, and decreased performance in school. Despite these adverse effects on those who have been subjected to police encounters, Fagan said there is no evidence that stop-and-frisk and similar “New Policing” policies have contributed to community safety. Fagan notes that research shows that stops based on a more stringent “probable cause” standard, rather than the permissive “reasonable suspicion” standard under *Terry*, contribute

more to public safety. With these New Policing policies, Fagan says, “We are mortgaging the future . . . of these kids. We are mortgaging their mental health.”

The symposium continued on Friday at the Medical School, led by a keynote address from Vivian Pinn, Director of the Office of Research on Women’s Health at the National Institutes of Health. Morning panels addressed issues such as the mental health effects of gun violence and disparities in the rates of maternal and infant mortality. Before the symposium closed with a “call to action” from Professor Matthew, the symposium struck a forward-looking note with a workshop that looked into how to advance civil rights as a health determinant in the health care system.

VJSPL Editor-in-Chief Megan Mers ’20 extends her gratitude to everyone who helped make the event possible. “Putting together the symposium was truly an enormous team effort. The whole event was made possible through the help of Professor Matthew and all of our organizational co-sponsors.” Mers said that she and others on the journal are “really hopeful this event catalyzed important conversations around civil rights and health, both from a legal perspective and a policy perspective.”

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ARBITRATION

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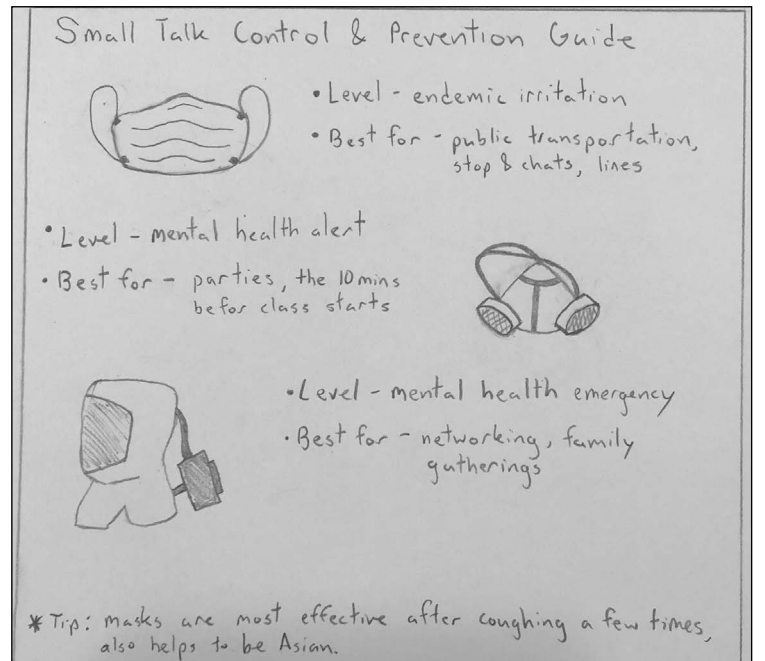
tual arbitration news through online resources, as well as choosing a firm that has an arbitration practice group. Multilingualism is a plus. Finally, they endorsed taking courses in international arbitration and law, advanced contracts, and conflict of laws.

Esther Kozakevich ’21 says she attended the event because of her “interest in international work, particularly in Russia and the Middle East. It was great to get a cursory look into the tension between international investment arbitration and human rights, especially from someone working at the firm that I’ll be going to this summer.”

Commenting on the importance of the event, Maria Luevano ’21 framed it perfectly in remarking, “This event highlighting international arbitration was important for law students because while it’s a bit of a niche field, it has also expanded rapidly in the last decade and offers a lot of exciting and interesting career opportunities. Anyone interested in travel and working on cases involving novel and dynamic issues should consider looking into arbitration.”

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Cartoon By Raphael



Correction

In the article from last week’s edition titled “Schools Tinker With Speech,” a quote from former Law Review Editor-in-Chief Laura Toulme ’20 was not printed in its entirety. The final portion of the quote is reprinted below:

“Hearing first hand from Mary Beth Tinker was probably the highlight for me. Her actions helped forge current First Amendment rights, which is incredible. My favorite part of her speech was her discussion of taking off her armband in the principal’s office. You don’t have to be the most courageous person to make a difference—even a little bit of courage can change history. It’s also rare to have heavily female participation on conference panels, so it was really exciting to see all of the brilliant women who participated—especially our two student authors, Anna Cecile Pepper and Manal Cheema.”

The Law Weekly regrets the error.

THE DOCKET

TIME	EVENT	LOCATION	COST	FOOD?
WEDNESDAY – February 5				
12:30 – 14:30	Diversity in Big Law Panel	Caplin Pavilion	Free	Provided
17:30 – 18:45	Speak Up C’ville Toastmasters Club Meeting	Carruthers Hall	Free	---
19:00 – 21:00	“A Girl Walks Home Alone at Night” Film Screening	Vinegar Hill Theater	Free	---
THURSDAY – February 6				
11:00 – 13:00	What’s at Stake in <i>June Medical</i> and Other Current Abortion-Related Litigation	Purcell	Free	Provided
13:00 – 14:00	ACS: Impeachment Teach-In	WB 114	Free	---
15:30 – 17:30	Cultural Game Night	Purcell	Free	Pizza
16:00 – 18:00	McCorkle Lecture: The First Amendment: An Equality Reading	Caplin Pavilion	Free	Reception to follow
16:00 – 18:00	Free Cyntoia: A Story of Redemption	Old Cabell Hall	Free	---
18:00 – 20:00	Journal Open House	Purcell	Free	---
FRIDAY – February 7				
10:00 – 19:30	Shaping Justice Conference	Multiple Locations	Registration required	Reception following keynote
19:30 – 23:00	Kiss concert	JPJ	Varies	---
SATURDAY – February 8				
14:00 – 15:00	Katie Kolo Distinguished Major Recital	Old Cabell Hall	Free	---
20:00 – 24:00	Barrister’s Ball: An Affair to Remember	Jefferson Theatre	If you’re reading this, it’s too late	---
SUNDAY – February 9				
15:30 – 17:00	UVA Chamber Music Series: Katy Ambrose	Old Cabell Hall	Free for students who reserve in advance	---
MONDAY – February 10				
18:30	Baby Jo Boogie Band	The Whiskey Jar	Free	---
TUESDAY – February 11				
11:00 – 18:00	DC Day	Caplin Pavilion	Free	Provided
13:00 – 14:00	SEC & CFTC – Enforcement and Regulatory Paths	WB 102	Free	Lunch provided with RSVP via Symplicity

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Solution

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