A.W. Brian Simpson, Charles F. and Edith J. Clyne Professor of Law, teaches courses in property, English legal history and international human rights law, as well as a seminar titled "The Boundaries of the Market." Before accepting a position at the Law School, Simpson taught at the University of Chicago Law School. He started teaching at Oxford in 1954 and remained there until 1972. During that time, he spent a year and a half as dean of the law school at the University of Ghana. He moved to the University of Kent, which he formally left in 1981 after visiting in Chicago for a few years. Last Friday afternoon, this renowned character of the faculty of the Law School sat down in his office with the RG for an interview.

How is it that you ended up at the Law School?

I had a job at the Chicago Law School and I was asked to visit here. I came and taught a course in contract. In fact, Charlotte Johnson was in my first class. I sort of liked the place. The dean was then Terry Sandalow. I got an offer to move here, so I took it after some dithering, because I quite liked Chicago too. It's a good place. But I thought I'd be happier in this school, because at that time Chicago was very dominated by extremely right-wing economists. I like a few right-wing economists, but not too many. This place was much more varied.

You teach a seminar called "Boundaries of the Market." Is that due to any influence from Chicago?

Yes, partly. We have some fun in that course. It's about what is a market, what can you sell, what can't you sell, other things that shouldn't be sold. Students do papers on anything that amuses them - the market in Russian brides, titles of honor. Last year we had Catholic indulgences. It goes well beyond things like body parts. There's absolutely no limits to the topics that can be discussed.

Speaking of which, body parts and gin weigh heavily into your lectures in property. Is that by design?

I try to keep the class reasonably happy and alive and awake. If they're amused and there are a few jokes, they keep more awake. I also try in teaching property to actually make it a course on various general issues in the law. It's partly a legal methods course, disguised as a property law course. Students on the whole seem quite happy with that. My colleague J.J. White says, "Why don't you teach them some law?" I say, "I really do teach them law," I am not sure he is convinced.

Has student humor changed over the years? Have you had to alter your repertoire of jokes very much?

No, you can get away with more with an English accent in the way of politically incorrect remarks, because they expect the English to be vaguely comic because of Monty Python and John Cleese and that sort of world. I can say things which probably some of my colleagues couldn't get away with so easily. There is a considerable informal censorship in America of what people can say and what they can't say. In America, you have stronger protection of freedom of speech by law than we have in England, but the social controls on speech are much more repressive here.

There are some issues in America which you only have to mention to the class and they go rigid. One is exams. If you mention exams, the whole class goes rigid. The other is race. People are very nervous to talk about anything to do with race relations. It's not because they're bad people. It's just cause they're nervous about saying anything that will be the wrong thing to say. It's quite

Continued on Page 8
One Last Distraction

By Andy Daly

It’s hard to believe another year has gone by. It feels as if I just started running this ship yesterday. I blinked, and the next thing I knew we had 11 issues laid out, printed and on the tables for your enjoyment. I may not know much, but I know I didn’t do it alone.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank everyone who helped make this year a success by contributing their time and effort to the 53rd Volume of the Res Gestae. I would also like to thank all of those who were kind enough to share their praise for what we tried to do this year. We didn’t get to every event, but, I would like to think that we hit the high points and reflected some of the social spirit and academic liveliness of our law school community.

We say goodbye to three regular contributors to the success of our mission. Marc Edelman, who explored social justice and sports in his column will be graduating along with Jacob Teidt, our Web Editor, who helped bring the Res Gestae to the World Wide Web.

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This issue is the last for our departing Managing Editor, Nick Janiga, 3L. We have spent the better part of the last year wondering aloud what we will do without him to fix the computers, run the budget, find phantom files, photoshop Dean Lehman assaulting a pie, or straighten out our easily distracted Editor-In-Chief. While we are not certain exactly how we will cope with the loss of our steadfast guide, 1L summer starter Jessie Grodstein has agreed to take his place. We thank Nick for three years of dedicated service.

We wish Marc, Jacob and Nick good luck in their post-law school endeavors and thank them again for their hard work.

I hope this issue finds you enjoying your last day of classes as we enjoy giving you one last distraction this semester.

Thanks for a great year,
Andy

OUTGOING MANAGING EDITOR NICK JANIGA, 3L
Avoiding the Breaking Point

By John Fedynsky

Let’s talk cynicism. There are those who believe in its inevitability, particularly after experiencing law school. Those people share a particularly sad view of life in general and of law school in particular. What I call sad they call realistic.

A cynic’s reality is the belief that the world is a cruel and brutal place—a house of cards poised to crumble at the worst possible moment. The cynic thinks that law school is a traumatic experience—a bitter pill one must swallow. In other words, a cynic sees and treats law school as a means to an end, something to cope with rather than appreciate.

That’s not to say that the cynical way is without merit. Its attitude flows logically from a few uncontroversial, natural premises. At bottom, cynics wrestle with one simple fact: bad things happen. Bad things happen because things happen. Events and lives unfold. And with the good comes the bad, sometimes in droves.

How to confront this problem of evil is a choice that everyone faces, particularly in troubled, stressful times. Cynics rationalize bad things by expecting them to happen. This way, when bad things do occur, cynics at least have the satisfaction of having expected them. And if they are wrong, then they are pleasantly surprised since what happened is good. Consider the example of the nay-saying fan that constantly criticizes a sports team, proclaiming its inevitable defeat. If the team loses, the critic has some chest thumping “I told you so” solace. If the team wins, life is good. True fans, on the other hand, actually put their hearts on the line and don’t psych themselves out like the cynics do.

You find cynics in law school too. You find people who assume the worst about their classmates and their professors. There are people who expect disappointment and thereby create it, fulfilling their own prophecies as to non-perfect grades, ding letters, etc. Then there are people on the fence who experience hardship and lash out, or, perhaps, withdraw.

What’s heartbreaking is that many people who leave law school as cynics did not enter that way. For the most part, Michigan does a good job of providing an environment in which pettiness, back-stabbing, pessimism and other symptoms of cynicism are muted, if present at all. We like to see each other do well. We are competitive in the sense that we strive to do our best, but we don’t go about it the wrongheaded way of trying drag one another down. We are good to each other.

But, to admit part of the cynic’s foundational premises, some things are inevitable. The job hunt and its concomitant setbacks must happen. In winter (which can seem to last from late September until mid-April), snow must fall. At graduation, many, if not most, graduates must face daunting debt. These are some incontrovertible facts of life and, more specifically, law school.

What law school presents for many is a raising of the stakes. For many young people, stress and real life hardship reach their apex during law school. This situation tests a person’s breaking point. For if a fundamental choice one faces in life is how to respond to the bad, it stands to reason that eventually, enough is enough and the proverbial last straw finally breaks your back, or, worse, your spirit.

But there are ways to avoid a breaking point. The answer lies in attitude. This attitude can be seen as a corollary to the idea that bad things must happen: this too shall pass. For if bad things happen because events and lives unfold, then one must admit the constancy of change. Saying that things will inevitably get worse presumes that, at times, things will inevitably get better. To believe otherwise is to assert the impossible scenario that human existence is a linear regression. Cynics curse the world for not being better. The alternative is to know that the world could be a whole lot worse. Non-cynical students can know how good the world can be. They also accept the ebb and flow for what it is: life.

This too shall pass. Not this time in this law school, but this feeling. The feeling that can paralyze. Dehumanize. Neutralize. Mesmerize. Give you deer in the headlights eyes.

But even the scared deer can still have a twinkle in its eye. Cynics lack that sparkle. They traded it in for the false comfort of their blinders, a myopic worldview that keeps out the light for fear of getting burned. They gave up dreaming to spite their nightmares, real or imagined.

Somewhere out there is your magic—your love to cherish, your case to champion, your sunset to savor, your job to do, your whatever. You can find your twinkle and know how to feel alive. Those who have the courage to lay it on the line and assume the risk of disappointment are the only ones in a position to know a rare and beautiful thing: happiness in its simplest, purest form.

If you cannot get past your fear and you’re still a cynic, the problem is not with the world, law school or something outside of you. The problem is inside. To forget your sparkle is to neglect it. To neglect it is to lose it. To lose it is to despair. Despair not.
Boender's 1L Parting Thoughts

By Steve Boender

As this is the last RG of the year, ideally I'd write something wonderful for you all to remember me by. Unfortunately, I don't have time for the requisite listening required for the type of thoughtful, introspective review we've come to expect. Further, I'm very near the end of my first year of law school, and it's hard not to wax nostalgic over the trials and tribulations of the past several months. So, while music is involved, this is not a review; if you wanted a regular old music review, stop reading ... now.

First off, I'd like to thank the following people/places/things for getting me through the year:


No thanks to:

Fox News, take-home exams, the person who hit my car and took off, parking tickets, landlords who let your apartment temperature fall to the mid 50s, lower back pain, snow, final exams, having two pairs of jeans blow out the left knee within weeks of each other.

Thirdly, please download music by the following bands in order to make yourself a better person, because good people don't listen to bad music:

Administration Does Not Plan For Rainy Day

Dear Editor,

Hope for good weather on May 3rd, graduation day, because if it rains, all the graduates, their family and friends are going to get awfully wet. That's because the Law School, faced with renovations at the usual graduation site, plans to hold graduation on the Law Quad - rain or shine. Of course, if the sun shines, it will be beautiful. If it rains, it will be a horrific mess.

How did this happen? Dean Baum says there are no facilities on campus that could hold all the graduates and their unlimited guests. That may be true - but, if the administration had thought about it, they could have issued tickets for graduation in the event of rain. Lots of schools - undergraduate and graduate - do this. Everyone can come witness the graduation ceremonies outside if the sun shines, but space is limited in the event of rain. This might have been a better solution for everyone.

I doubt that there really are no facilities big enough. Anyone in the administration heard of Crisler? While it's not the prettiest place on campus, it certainly is big enough, and, most importantly, it's dry inside.

According to the administration, this year's graduation being held outside rain or shine is a done deal. Many 3Ls, however, feel robbed. We weren't asked what we wanted. We weren't even told directly that there was no rain location (several 3Ls put the clues together themselves and asked the right questions). Isn't it OUR graduation?

Ashlie Warnick, 3L

Have a nice summer.

COMING SOON:
Summer 2003 Issue

Tell us About Your Summer Job!

Let us Know About Life Outside the Law School!

Look for Us on the Web at

http://www.law.umich.edu/JournalsandOrgs/rg/

Deadlines:
Articles: August 1
Announcements: Aug. 15

Have a Great Summer!
Spring Fever Hits The Quad

Law School Team Wins National Native American Moot Court Tournament

By John Fedynsky

During spring break, two teams from the Law School competed in the National Native American Law Students Association Moot Court Competition. The team of Nicole Schechinger, 1L, and Brian McClatchey, 1L, advanced after two preliminary rounds featuring 46 teams to the quarterfinal round of sixteen. The team of Elizabeth Kronk, 3L, and Matthew Baumgartner, 1L, advanced through the 16-team bracket and won the overall competition and had the highest scored brief. They received plaques and Indian gifts. In total, they competed in six rounds of oral arguments.

Columbia University hosted the competition, which travels every year. The students worked on their briefs, which were over 40 pages long, over winter break before submitting them in January. Then they practiced their oral arguments. "We met for a few hours two or three times a week," said Baumgartner. The teams wrote a brief for only one side of the problem but argued both sides at the competition.

The fact pattern of the problem consisted of federal criminal prosecution of an Indian. Because there is a separate statute for Indians that did not apply to the Indian's white accomplice, there was an equal protection issue. The other issue involved double jeopardy because the Indian had been convicted by a tribal court.

Judges in early rounds were primarily Columbia alumni practitioners. According to Baumgartner, the judges in the final round were a tribal court justice from the Menominee tribe in Wisconsin, a civil rights attorney who is chair of the Federal Bar Association's Indian Law Section, and the author of the problem, a professor from South Dakota who sits on two Sioux tribal courts.

Baumgartner found out about the competition through his involvement in the Law School's chapter of NALSA. "I'm interested in Indian law," he said. "My mom is half Chippewa." Though the competition turned out to be more of a time commitment than he expected, Baumgartner called it "a good cause." "It was a really competitive thing," he said.
By Sara Klettke

Organize

"Organize your answers. Write clearly. Go to your strengths. Show me what you know. Think Boldly."

Michael Barr, Jurisdiction and Choice of Law; and Transnational Law.

Be Clear

"When you assert that fact X is "pertinent" to an argument you are making, explain, at least briefly, why it is pertinent. One of the most frequent problems I encounter is being unsure why an exam writer regards something as germane; and the frustrating part is that, unlike in class, I can't just ask."

Bruce Frier, Contracts

"Be explicit."

Frank Wu, Civil Procedure

Once it’s Over, Don’t Look Back

"Never, in any circumstances, engage in autopsies after taking an examination. Remember the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam:

"The moving finger writes, and having writ, moves on; Nor all your Piety nor Wit, Shall lure it back to cancel half a line, Nor all your tears wash out a word of it."

A.W. Brian Simpson, Property; English Legal History

Study

"The number one exam tip, of course is not to listen to tips, especially from law professors. But here’s the number-two tip. For weeks or so, your JOB is to take exams. Appreciate what a privilege this is; some people are out there doing road work while your leisurely unemployed self gets to do mere brain work that improves your knowledge, your skills, your status, and your income prospects. So treat exams like a privilege and a job, not as drudgery and not as a hobby. Work every day from 9 to 6. If you’ve kept up and you focus, that will be more than enoughtime; if not, more time is unlikely to help you significantly anyhow. And don’t study much less than that either - if you do, you might later regret having squandered the privilege. This strategy might not improve your exam performance, but surely that’s not the point."

Mark West, Criminal Law; Japanese Law

"Too many students study their notes and outlines and texts before exams. They are like computers with stuffed hard drives and no engines. Go over old exams with other students and pose questions to each other. First it may tell you what you do not know or understand. Second it will help you organize your knowledge so that a likely hypothetical case will call forth the appropriate information. Studying old exams has the further benefit of telling you the most probable subjects for examination. In Contracts or Property there are more than ten or twenty large recurring issues. For example, I will bet that there is no bankruptcy exam in the entire country that does not have a preference question and there are few contracts tests that do not somewhere deal with consideration."

J.J. White, Payment Systems

Think First

"Spend at least half your time thinking about the question, making notes and outlines, etc. No more than half actually writing out your answer."

James B. White, Rhetoric, Law and Culture. 

Read the Question and Answer Only That Question

"In my experience, a lot of students who don’t do as well as they thought they had find out later that they never read the questions carefully."

Jim Krier, Property

"Think before you write."

Reuven Avi-Yonah, International Tax; Transnational Law; Tax Policy Workshop

"Read the question carefully, and answer the question that is asked."

Don Regan, International Trade Law.

"Read the question and answer that question, not some other question."

Lawrence Waggoner, Trusts and Estates I and II

"If I ask you to draft a concurring opinion that would reach the same result as Marshall did in McCulloch but on narrower grounds, than I don’t want a discussion on why Marshall’s answer was wrong, or right, or of what Marshall’s preconceptions were, or of why McCulloch was crucial in American constitutional development. What I want when I ask that question, what I really, really want, is the draft of a concurring opinion that would reach the same result that Marshall did in McCulloch but on narrower grounds."

Richard Friedman, Intro to Constitutional Law

"Sympathetically engage the question and figure out what it is asking and what directions it is trying to push you. Just as you cannot fight the hypo in class, do not fight the question on the exam."

Peter Hammer, Contracts; Cambodian Law and Development

RG Wishes Everybody Good Luck on Exams

Congratulations on Finishing the Semester.
Judge Calebresi Urges Liberals to Shoulder the Burden of Equality

By Andy Daly

In Ann Arbor for the Campbell Moot Court finals, Second Circuit Judge Guido Calabresi addressed a standing-room-only assembly in Hutchins 150 on Thursday, April 3, 2003. The lecture, which was sponsored by the American Constitution Society student group, was directed at answering the question, “Should Liberals be Egalitarians or Libertarians?”

Describing himself as a storyteller, Judge Calabresi harkened back to his time as a clerk for Justice Blackmun some 45 years ago. He recalled observing oral arguments for Cooper v. Aaron, the case regarding the desegregation of the Little Rock, Arkansas public schools. He described the diminutive Solicitor General J. Lee Rankin, who was arguing for the desegregation to go forward. When pressed on whether he thought that violence would result from desegregation, Rankin spun around, gathered his thoughts, and addressed the court. He said that he conceded that not only would violence ensue, but that there would likely be death. He argued, however, that there are “values that are greater than life itself—and equality is one of them.”

From this story, Judge Calabresi discussed the tension between the basic values he ascribed to the founding generation: liberty, equality and fraternity. He described these alternatively as the libertarian, egalitarian and communitarian principles. He asked which of these principles, as a constitutional matter, should most concern liberals. He wondered how we would feel if everyone were to accept the burden of anti-sodomy laws. He also asked how many would accept the burdens of donating bone marrow or kidneys; he also mused about the idea of men bearing the burden of childbirth.

Judge Calabresi contended that equal protection only protects those libertarian principles that aren’t gutted by the type of formalism urged by Justice Antonin Scalia. He argued that this formalism prevents burdens to be spread to all.

Calabresi attributed two functions to the anti-discrimination principle found in the Equal Protection Clause of the 14th Amendment: fairness and the “control principle.” He described the first as equalizing the treatment of those who had formerly been treated unequally. He defined the second principle akin to the 5th Amendment’s takings clause in that, apart from establishing fairness, it is there to make sure that we are all willing to bear the burden of providing such fairness. He offered the example of a group who wants to take land to build a park, “we don’t want to discriminate against [group] X, we just want the park.” He urged that the second principle ensures that we who want the park bear the burden of building the park.

In practice, Calabresi discussed two problems that stand in the way of his interpretation of the Equal Protection Clause. First, he railed against the Supreme Court’s decision in Washington v. Davis that stands for the notion that every law has a discriminating impact. He argued, “If you buy this, you destroy the control function of the anti-discrimination principle.”

Calabresi then qualified his use of the terms “we” and “they.” He urged that this went beyond the traditional idea of “us and them” being black and white. Instead, he argued that the “we” should be understood as the “prime constituents” of those making these decisions. He posited that the “we” and “they” are different in different situations. He warned liberals that there are situations where “we” must bear the burden of a white steelworker in Alabama who loses his job to affirmative action. He pressed the fact that failure to do so would generate the same type of resentment seen in the ‘60s.

The second problem Calabresi described was the fact that the Court does not recognize “surrogate burdens.” He argued that for equal protection to work, it must be recognized that it is impossible...
Simpson, cont’d from Page 1

strange here to someone raised in Europe.

In all the institutions you’ve taught at, how does Michigan compare in terms of academic freedom of speech?

You’re freer in an English university.

What about in Africa?

That was pretty free, but it was difficult to get West African students to discuss things like the relationship between law and morals, which is a standard thing to talk about, using African examples rather than imported examples, because that raised all sorts of different customary practices and beliefs, which they would feel somewhat nervous to talk about in the presence of an expatriate teacher.

How was Chicago?

In terms of academic freedom, Chicago was no different from here. I actually ran a large seminar on pornography there, which I’d be very nervous to do now here. There were no problems about it at all. Students seemed quite happy and there were no squabbles. That would be a tense subject to run a seminar on today. Chicago was a very intense place. I think the students really objected to jokes in class on the subject. The only trouble is I have to get the book out from the rare book room a cart out from the rare book room a number of manuscripts. Do you actually work with the rare book room at all in your own research?

Recently you participated in a conference about the war in Iraq and spoke about American hegemony. Have you found a variety of viewpoints among the faculty?

There are varied points of view. The tendency in the faculty is to be uneasy about it. But there are certain people who think it’s quite right and are optimistic as to the outcome.

Has Michigan been a good place for you to explore international law and human rights?

Oh yes, very good. Michigan has all sorts of good things going for it. It’s got very good students. It’s got an unbelievably good library. I don’t think students here quite realize how good the library is because they’ve never had to operate in places which don’t have good libraries like this. There’s no law library in Britain comparable to the Michigan Law School Library.

In your English legal history course, students will recall that you work with the rare book room at all in your own research?

I used to do work involving late medieval rare books, but not at present. I’ve tended to move my historical interest onto relatively modern archival work based on records of the last 50 years. I always think it’s nice to get the rare books out and let people see them and see what they’re like. Otherwise, they just sit in rare book rooms and nobody ever talks about them or knows anything about them.

It’s hard not to notice your support of Student Funded Fellowships. What can you tell us about that?

It’s very difficult for students here who want to go into public interest work because they owe huge sums of money. They’re under heavy pressure to go into high-paying law jobs. It’s great to give them a chance to see other sorts of legal practice. They can either make use of what they learn in public interest in their ordinary legal practice, or they may sooner or later move into public interest. We survey our graduates. A lot of them are not terribly happy with their lifestyle in high pressure law firms. They don’t see enough of their families. They would rather earn less money and have a practice that they like better. And so they can make use of the SFF experience in the long run. It contributes to the health of the legal profession.

One recent graduate runs his own human rights center and has already gotten people released from detention in other countries. He wouldn’t have done that if he hadn’t worked in London in connection with human rights, met people and seen the possibilities.

The other thing I like about SFF is the tribal gathering of the Law School in which professors make fools of themselves and the students laugh and enjoy themselves all for a good cause. It’s fun. I regularly now give a book signed in blood. It’s become a sort of standing joke. The only trouble is I have to get the blood from somewhere and I don’t like sticking needles in myself. But this year, that’s how I got it, by just sticking a needle in my ear. It wouldn’t bleed enough, so I had to massage it to squeeze out more blood. Another year I fortunately cut my finger by accident preparing some vegetables and I happened to have a copy of the book in.
my apartment, so I was able to dribble blood on it from my cut finger, which solved the problem.

Tell us about the outfit that you wore this year at the auction?

Last year I was criticized because I took off my shirt and revealed a small portion of my underwear. Believe it or not, somebody complained about it. It seems incredible. The idea that a 70 year-old professor’s underwear would give rise to erotic thoughts amongst young students is so ridiculous that it’s scarcely credible. So this year, as a sort of continuing joke, I thought I’d dress up more fully. So I wore the honorary gown of a doctorate in literature from the University of Ghana.

And the hat?

It’s a Chinese fur hat which I bought in Ann Arbor when it was very cold. It’s called the “Mad Bomber” and has a sign inside. I thought that would be a ridiculous hat to wear. The Chinese used to export frozen rabbit, frozen into cubes. You could buy it for big catering operations. Then they had to do something with the rabbit skins, so they started marketing these hats. They are very warm, but wearing animal fur is now unfashionable. You could get paint sprayed. I don’t really wear it around the place. It’s just a joke hat.

Tell about the dinners that you’ve donated to the auction.

I try to cook something peculiar. One year, I actually got some alligator. I cooked some to see what it tasted like, but I didn’t discover a decent way of cooking it. It was so disgusting I couldn’t serve it. The students who bought it are coming in September and I’ll try to get bear or elk.

In your travels, what’s the oddest thing you’ve eaten?

I ate sheep’s brains in Turkey. In West Africa, there’s an opaque stew you dip your hand into and grab things and you never quite know what would come out. You could get a chicken’s foot or a snail, or something nerve-racking. I’ve never eaten sheep’s eyes, which is a delicacy in some cultures. I haven’t really eaten anything odd, but you never know.

Do you have a favorite time of year in Ann Arbor?

I think the fall is the best time of year in Ann Arbor. I tend not to be here then except for short periods. You don’t get a long spring in Ann Arbor.

How do you spend your year? Do you go back to England?

I do work mainly on archives in London. I just moved to an old house, which has a comic address - it’s Number 3, The Butchery in Sandwich. Next-door lives a person called “The Murderer” who was a doctor who paid a hit man to kill his partner in California. He was in the slammer for a bit and got out eventually. He was struck off as a doctor, but he’s my neighbor and we always call him the murderer. (Laughter)

Is he aware of this?

He’s unaware of what we call him, but he knows I know his background. I don’t think it was a very serious hit man incident. But he certainly was locked up. My hobby there is sailing. I have an ancient sailing boat called “The Cosmic Wind.” My children call it “Cosmic Flatulence.” Like all elderly sailing boats, it drains money.

How do you amuse yourself in Ann Arbor?

I do double teaching while I’m here. I see students and review papers. I don’t get much time to do anything but work. The faculty has a huge program of visiting speakers and that sort of thing. You can’t go to it all. I go walking here a bit. I go to concerts. The music in Ann Arbor is very good. I don’t live a very exciting life while I’m here. I used to do flying lessons here, but I decided the skies would be a safer place without me. I was famous in flying school for having switched the engine off by mistake. There was an unpleasant silence as my instructor nearly had a heart attack. I had to reassure her that it would start, and it did.

For how long did you do that?

I did that for about two years. I’ve done a bit of gliding, which is fun, but I haven’t done that here. But I’ve never damaged anyone while flying. J.J. White used to fly an aircraft down there and occasionally he’d hear me on the air, and he’d say, “Get that limey off the air!” Bill Miller used to fly a plane too. J.J. was a jet pilot at one time. I think he has stopped flying. Flying was quite fun. I wouldn’t mind doing more gliding. In some ways it’s more fun because you don’t have the noisy engine and people chattering at you on
for the burden of equality to be spread identically. He offered the example of pregnancy: men can't get pregnant, and therefore, cannot be burdened in the same way as women when it comes to abortion. He recognized that this argument makes liberals uncomfortable because it looks too much like "separate but equal."

Judge Calabresi argued that there is a component of the 14th Amendment that considers reparations, and that the framers knew that. He contended that when we act as "We The People" it has a reparation element.

Calabresi issued the challenge to liberals in academia to come up with a way of moving from "formal equal protection" to "functional equal protection." He emphasized the need to "come up with theories that are intellectually sound but that can also control judges." He envisioned a regime which first elicits the emotional reaction "On my back! In My Backyard!" and then comes up with set of rules that reflects that feeling. He feared this must happen, otherwise outsiders will continue to pay the cost of inequality. Judge Calabresi argued that this is a great problem that faces our society, if we do not accept the burden of equality - our "society is not only wrong, it is cursed."

Simpson, Continued from Page 9

the radio. It’s freer and you’re less likely to kill yourself.

This interview will appear in our last issue this year. Is there any message you have for the graduating 3Ls or for the 1Ls and the 2Ls who have slogged through another year?

Don’t take it too seriously. Have fun while you can. You won’t be young again.
ACROSS
1. Vietnamese language  
6. Taxi  
9. Showers  
14. Closing stanza  
15. Hasten  
17. Access Hollywood co-host  
18. Not young  
19. Indian viceroy  
20. Weltanschauung  
22. Russian rulers  
23. Hearing organ  
24. Sound reflection  
26. Gun type  
30. Hailing from Greece’s capital  
34. Tag  
35. Sacred table  
36. Mineral  
37. Medieval torture device  
38. More sick  
39. Again  
40. Before  
41. Open  
42. Spine  
43. Early Italian civilization  
45. Monetary  
46. Groovy  
47. Spoon  
48. Frown  
51. More lewd  
57. Watered fabric  
58. Gone  
59. Lips  
60. Water jars  
61. Last day of wk.  
62. Inside out  
63. Sharp inhales  
64. Lakshmi  
65. Genders

DOWN
1. Cat sound  
2. Reverse  
3. Excess  
4. Head  
5. Those who gild  
6. Group of singers  
8. Small child, for one  
9. Cowpoke  
10. Online bookstore  
11. Midwestern state  
12. Atmospheric research org.  
13. Cries  
21. Tub  
25. Scorch  
26. Shopping or crime, e.g.  
27. Two pints  
28. Sore  
29. Breed  
30. Poe’s middle name  
31. Foot with four syllables  
32. Sports facility  
33. Staircase support  
35. Hindrance  
38. Highland Peruvian dwellers  
39. Oohs and ___  
41. Hopeless  
42. Groups  
44. Open, as in presents  
45. Air cooler  
47. Muslim scholar  
48. Los Angeles hazard  
49. Soda  
50. Olive and Canola  
52. Distant  
53. Posses  
54. Wild goat  
55. Ireland  
56. “Doh!”
Announcements

Burgers! Bratwurst! Music! Sunshine! It Doesn’t Get Any Better Than This!

Come Celebrate the Coming of Spring and the End of Classes at the Annual...

LSSS End-Of-The-Year BBQ!

Tuesday, April 15th
5:00 - 7:00 pm (Food Service Until 6:30pm)
The Quad

$8 for Adults (Veggie and Vegan Options Available)
1/2 Price for Kids — $4 Kid Ticket

Drinks (Beer and Pop) Sold Separately.

Tickets on Sale Outside Hutchins Hall 100 between 11:15am - 2:30pm!

I.D. Required to Drink
Note: It Is Against University Policy to Bring Your Own Alcohol.

Contact njaniga@umich.edu for More Information.

Check Out the Literary Talents of Your Fellow Law Students!
Pick up Your Copy of Dicta, the Law Student Literary Magazine.
Copies Will Be Distributed Throughout Hutchins Hall This Week.

End Your Year With a Song...or 12

You Got a Preview at the Talent Show. Now Come Out and Hear the Full Set. And We Won’t Even Charge You $10. Heck, We Won’t Even Charge You at All!

Headnotes Concert.
Tuesday, April 15
8:00
Lawyer’s Club Lounge

Following the LSSS BBQ, We’ve Got Dinner and Live Music All Conveniently Located in the Quad for You.

And as Always, I Remind You That CDs Make Great Gifts. Especially for Those Who Are Graduating. And We Just Happen to Have Some. Funny How That Works Out!