



NINERS LEGEND RONNIE LOTT VISITS SCU

By William Falor
Editor-in-Chief

Ronnie Lott is a larger than life figure in California sports history. At the University of Southern California, Lott helped the Trojans to a share of the national title in 1978 and was a unanimous All-American in 1980. He spent most of his professional career with the San Francisco 49ers, where he won 8 Division Titles and 4 Super Bowls and was elected to the NFL Hall of Fame in 2000. Lott's post-football career has been equally impressive: he co-founded a capital fund and owns several auto dealerships and a restaurant. Recently, Lott joined the advisory board of Santa Clara Women's Soccer Coach Jerry Smith's Coaching for Life Academy. This past weekend, he sat down with Smith as part of Santa Clara's President's Lecture Series.

Smith first asked Ronnie who some of his heroes in his life are. Lott led with his dad, a retired Air Force sergeant, who has and continues to teach him that giving and having respect to and for others is one of life's most essential lessons. Lott also mentioned coaches like the legendary Bill Walsh and Lott's wife, Karen, as inspirations to him on and off the field.

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Photo Credit: Charles Barry

Nancy Wright Showcasing Photography Passion in Retirement

By Kyle Glass
Copy Editor

Last year, after almost thirty-five years of teaching, Professor Nancy Wright retired. In over thirty years at Santa Clara School of Law Professor Wright taught LARAW and public interest clinics, but she is best known for teaching 1L torts. Professor Wright was a favorite among her 1L students. Her warm and open nature gave her lectures an animated feel and her love for teaching was always apparent. She would help her students reenact famous cases and always encouraged lively discussions. Professor Wright regularly shared detailed anecdotes of the more intense torts cases, and, "as a treat", even sang for her students on occasion. Professor Wright's decision to leave teaching was clearly a tough one.

Fortunately, teaching law is just one of her many passions. Professor Wright has an insatiable interest for world culture and has been an avid traveler for many years. Since her marriage to fellow SCU law professor, Eric Wright, the two have been to over seventy countries on every continent but Antarctica. Her future trips include places such as Puerto Rico, Borneo, and likely many more. All of this traveling has given Professor Wright an opportunity to focus on her creative side, through the lens of her camera. Professor Wright's interest in photography was a natural offshoot from her love for travelling. As she puts it, "As a teacher, I've emphasized my academic side; as a 'retiree', I plan to spend my 'golden years' emphasizing my creative side, primarily focusing on my love of photography."



Photo Credit: Nancy Wright

In her travels, Professor Wright uses her lens to capture images of children of different cultures. Particularly, she uses photography to share the hardships of children in disadvantaged situations. Indeed, Professor Wright has always been concerned with the well being of all children – from her work as a juvenile probation officer right after college, to her involvement with the FLY program, a non-profit organization for at-risk youths.

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By **Hannah Yang**
Business Editor

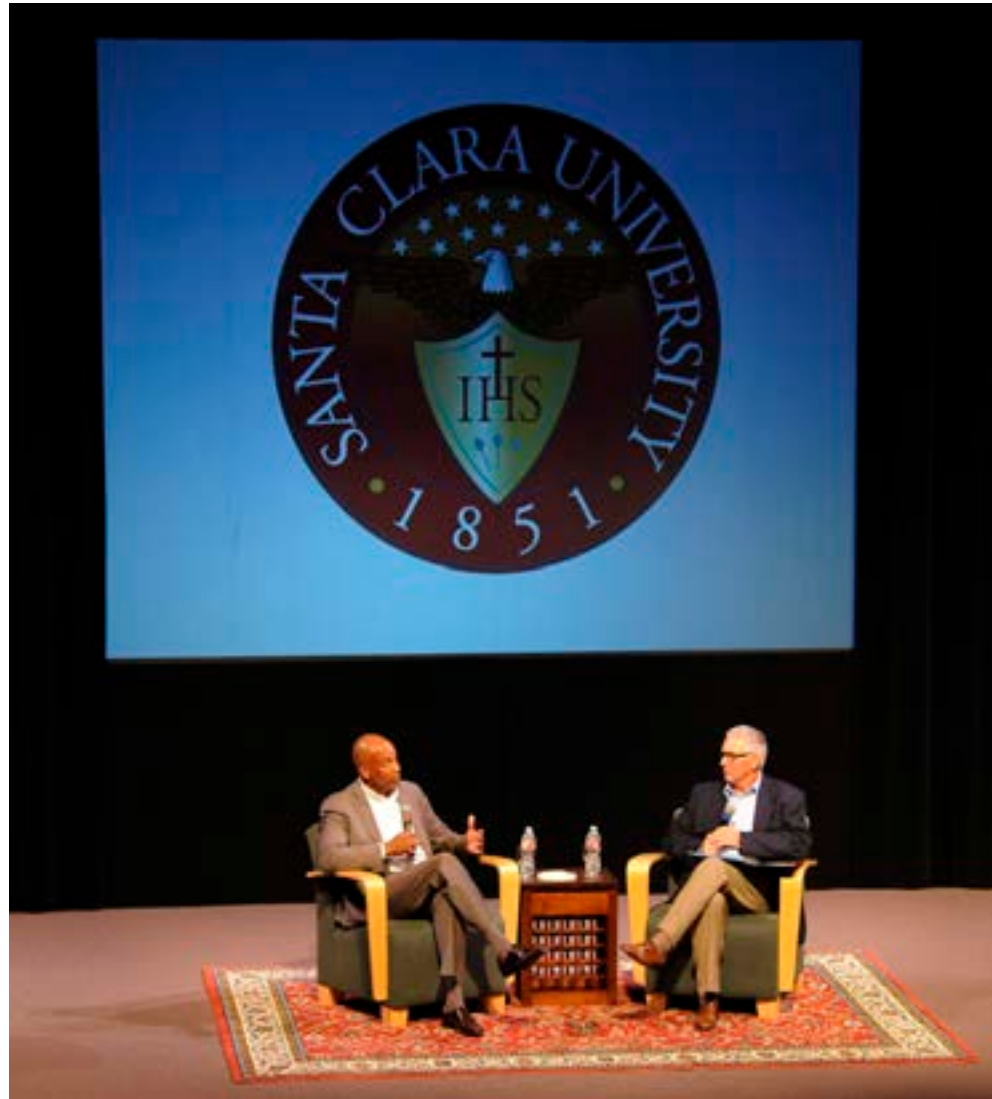
Let's try to be honest with ourselves here. What is the likelihood that of Facebook's 829 million DAUs (Daily Active Users), and 1.319 billion MAUs (Monthly Active Users) worldwide, everyone is adhering to the artfully crafted terms outlined in its terms of use? And beware, because if a user dares to violate the terms of use and the profile is then flagged, the administrative nightmare that ensues trying to re-instate your profile is an uphill battle.

Prohibition of graphic content, hate speech, bullying and harassment, nudity, intellectual property rights of others, etc. – bases covered, right? The Facebook Community Standards (which I'm sure all of the 829 million DAUs have reviewed and faithfully abide by) are ideal, but who is the enforcer? Are users policing each other by flagging things that the individual finds offensive? Is there a Facebook police? A team of employees checking users' profiles and postings for compliance?

Whatever the methods are (if any), it is a futile effort. The recent fall-out with the drag queen community regarding the "real name" policy is a great example. First, the reference to "real name" in the Statement of Rights and Responsibilities does not give a definition for "real." So examples of what "fake names" are would be helpful. Second, thank you Mr. Cox for your heartfelt apology for the hardships and trouble caused by the name policy addressed to those affected. Unfortunately, the policy remains in place almost unchanged. Users are still required to use their "real names" and "authentic identities."

What is most troubling about this situation is that the policy itself was the vehicle through which a person, or group of people, expressed a form of harassment and hate by specifically flagging the profiles of drag queens as

Ronnie Lott Continued...



Another illuminating question posed by Smith regarded what football has taught Lott about life. In his answer, Lott focused on service, how football has taught him to get along with other people and to serve others. To Lott, great teammates are people who care, and great teammates are

themselves as a competitive participant but also as someone who participates in the personal development of themselves and others. He sees that happening here at Santa Clara, and wants to get involved and serve.

people who try to fit in with the team and help in their role rather than try to stand out and act alone.

When Smith asked him about football's issues with concussions, Lott stated that football players need to learn how to learn and to get better by being better. Ronnie stated that if he were playing today, he would learn how to mold his game to match the demands of the league, not the other way around. Lott drew laughs from the crowd when he stated that he would do so partly for his safety but also because his mother would not let him lose \$50K in fines for breaking the rules.

One of Smith's last questions to Ronnie was why he chose Santa Clara University as a place for him to get involved in higher education. Lott's answer was at first simple: "It's SC." But Lott then expounded on how during his youth he would visit the campus and see incredible athletes participating in their sports and feel inspired. Most importantly to Lott, he would see the character of these athletes, qualities these people presented that went beyond the x's and o's of a game. It's important, Lott said, for an athlete to not only present

What's In a Name?

violating the policy. Facebook recognized their mistake of systematically suspending those flagged accounts and requiring the verification of identification for the reinstatement of profiles. It sounds like a temporary fix to a much larger, harassment and bullying problem that is currently plaguing the Internet. Internet bullying is bullying on steroids. (Another topic for a later time).

Back to this name policy: Concern for safety of users is very noble. However, it is not an effective control method to require users to use their "real" names. For an obvious example: a seemingly innocuous name used by a stalker could slide by unnoticed by your name policy, whereas the names used by various drag queens can be quickly flagged for absolutely no other reason than the fact that the name is presumably not their "real name." Sure there is probably data that shows the numbers for how effective this name policy has been in

maintaining this relative façade of Internet safety. But does the real name policy have to do with the ability to monetize on those "real names" versus the not-"real names" as has been suggested? Is it that Facebook can't sell the user data of users not using "real names"?

The policy itself does not have to satisfy only one interest, but safety is probably the weakest argument supporting the requirement of real names. Requiring users to identify themselves as their "authentic" selves is probably not best achieved by requiring a real name. Internet safety is complex – talk about the ultimate example of competing interests. If anything, Facebook's policy is misguided; the Internet is not the place to ask for people to get "real."



Rumor Mill with Dean Erwin

By Susan Erwin
Senior Assistant Dean

In the past few weeks, I've attended a few presentations about the California Bar Moral Character Determination (MC). I thought I would use this issue of the Rumor Mill to share what I learned, and hopefully dispel some inaccurate rumors.

First we heard from our alumna Mary Grace Guzmán, of Fishkin and Slatter, LLP. Her firm specializes in assisting attorneys and law students who are facing issues with the Committee of Bar Examiners (CBE). Edited and briefly stated, her advice was as follows: (1) apply in your 2L year if you have "issues" (2) collect supporting documents (credit reports, law school app, court records, bankruptcy records, resumes), (3) pay attention to dates and (4) complete your app on paper before completing the computer app. Mary Grace said the less serious, most frequent mistakes she sees involve: (1) wrong year of graduation, (2) forgetting to include all employment or housing history, (3) dates not matching up, (4) poorly explained gaps in personal history and (5) not including the required documents. More serious mistakes include: (1) failing to provide criminal, civil, or other additional explanations, (2) poorly written explanations, (3) discrepancies between law school app and MC app, (4) attempting to hide information and (5) over- or under-sharing. Mary Grace explained, from her experience, what she thought the CBE was looking for: (1) accurate reporting and proper documentation, (2) accurate descriptions in narratives as compared to records, (3) the "personality test"—are you playing nicely with CBE? and (4) incidents that call into question your candor. To show rehabilitation, she explained that the CBE

would be looking for proof that you "get it"—meaning did you explain your past in a way that accepts responsibility, illustrates that you learned something, attempts to rectify your past mistakes and suggests that you are not likely to repeat questionable behavior. Substance abuse related incidents in law school will most likely mean that an application will be abated—meaning that CBE will place the applicant in a drug and alcohol program run by the State Bar, the Lawyers Assistance Program (LAP). Serious academic discipline and honor code violations, including a finding of "behavior unbecoming a student" are also very serious and in many instances more difficult for the applicant to overcome than a drug/alcohol or criminal conviction. The CBE is also looking for patterns of incidents suggesting other, underlying issues—indicated substance abuse or questions about one's moral turpitude.

Last week, at the CA Law School Dean of Students meeting, we met with Debra Lawson, the Director of the Moral Character Determination Unit. She provided some information about the process. She said that they get about 8,000 applications per year. About 35% of those have no issues and clear in about 63 days. Another 33% have minimal issues and clear in about 142 days. Those with moderate issues—about 17% of the apps—clear in about 177 days. About 5% are considered to have serious issues and can take up to 291 days to clear. Of the total received, about 7% are referred to the CBE for review. Applications referred to the committee usually have felony convictions, drug issues, DUIs, patterns of substance abuse, fraud accusations that were sustained, professional discipline or malpractice, law school honor code violations, breaches of fiduciary duty and bankruptcies with adversarial proceedings. When reviewing

substance abuse issues they look for: (1) multiple DUIs, (2) recent DUIs, (3) high blood alcohol levels, (4) stealing alcohol, (5) drunk in public citations and (6) minor in possession charges. Students who are referred to the committee will most likely be called in for an informal meeting. There are a few possible outcomes to these meetings. Applications can be cleared if it appears the issue is under control or if the situation is not as bad as the application made it seem. They can be re-referred to the analysts for further investigation or for medical assessments. They can be put in abeyance, usually from 6 to 18 months, with instructions on what must be done to pass. For substance abuse issues, typically applicants in abeyance will be sent to LAP. For ethical missteps, applicants can be sent to "ethics school". For financial issues, applicants will be required to clear debts, go to training and create a financial plan. For mental health issues, applicants will be referred for treatment. Applications can also be denied. The top reasons for denial, in order of frequency, are: (1) lack of candor, (2) dishonesty, (3) alcohol, (4) violence, (5) financial issues, (6) drugs and (7) the unauthorized practice of law. If denied, applications can be resubmitted after two years. Debra repeated the advice we heard from Mary Grace—the CBE is looking for evidence that applicants understood what they did wrong, took responsibility, took serious steps toward rehabilitation, and created concrete plans to make sure that problems don't reappear.

We also met with folks from LAP and a law grad who successfully completed the program. The initial LAP meeting is free to anyone who has registered with the bar (students included) but the follow up treatments can be very expensive. The typical case starts with a meeting for a

clinical intake assessment, followed by treatment options if required, and follow up assessments. Treatment options can range from group meetings to in-patient treatment. About 1/3 of the cases they see are straight addiction issues, 1/3 are mental health issues, and 1/3 are a combination of both. If referred by CBE for substance abuse issues, the process usually includes mandatory drug testing. LAP provides a report to the CBE indicating whether an applicant has achieved a significant level of insight. If not, the CBE will most likely extend the abeyance. Lately, they are also seeing quite a few issues with gambling addictions and internet pornography addictions. The graduate who came to speak with us said that she learned to drink heavily at Bar Reviews to alleviate some of the pressure of law school and to fit in with her new friends. She graduated from law school in 2007, successfully completed the LAP program, and was finally cleared by the CBE in 2014. The process cost her 7 years and thousands of dollars, but she is happy to finally be a lawyer and to be healthy.

Many presenters noted that the CBE seems to be getting tougher, with a stronger emphasis on protecting the public. Students with addiction and mental health issues should seek help immediately—not only to show the CBE that they are dealing with the issues but more importantly to get better.

Resources: SCU Counseling Services (408-554-4172), The Other Bar (Mondays, 12pm, in room 236), AA (Wednesdays, 5 pm, 236), LAP (877-527-4435) or just stop by the office and meet with me or Alisa.

Tailoring your Coursework to your Job Search

By Lindsey Kearney
Associate Editor

It's that time of year again. Fall is in the air, Halloween is fast approaching, and that light at the end of the tunnel looks suspiciously like law finals (or maybe it's a freight train, sometimes the difference is subtle). October 20-24 is registration week for upper-division students' Spring 2015 classes, even though to many it feels like fall semester is just getting started. Students all know to take bar classes and those that satisfy graduation requirements, but what are employers really looking for? What types of courses will add to your skill set and make you a valuable asset to a particular firm, company, or office?

One rule of thumb that I keep in mind while networking, going on informational interviews, and meeting attorneys for lunch, is that it's always beneficial to ask, "What are some courses I should be taking to tailor myself to a position at this firm/in your line of work?" I make it a point to pose this question to attorneys who practice in areas that I am interested in, or at firms that I would potentially like to intern for, and the answers are sometimes surprising but always tremendously helpful. Here are some of those answers:

1. Clinics Offer Valuable Experience

My first informational interview happened to be with a Partner at my

dream firm. I posed my newly acquired secret-weapon networking question, to which he responded that his firm, a large top-100 global powerhouse, values experience and capability, sometimes even more than picture-perfect law school grades. As a hiring partner, he told me that one of the most important questions he asks himself with regard to each candidate is whether that person will require "hand-holding and babysitting" or whether they could jump right in, communicate with clients, write memoranda, assess issues, conduct discovery, and the like. He divulged to me that of the handful of recent first-year associates hired at that firm, almost all of them had volunteered or externed at a clinic during their law school years.

Clinics, such as those at the Katharine and George Alexander Community Law Center, the Entrepreneur's Law Clinic, and the Northern California Innocence Project, provide students with the opportunity to interact directly with clients and solve real-world legal problems through real-world legal methods, under the supervision of a seasoned attorney. To employers, this means that the student comes with a unique set of knowledge that is generally unavailable in a traditional classroom setting: learning by doing. It is one thing to have great grades and have mastered the law school exam setting, but it's another to have worked directly with clients and solved problems in a real-world setting.

2. Take Electives with Practical Applicability

My most recent supervisor absolutely swore by Federal Income Tax (Law 270), and our practice group had almost nothing to do with tax, or even finance in general. He told me that he used information from the course in his personal financial planning, and to add to his basic business acumen, which in turn led to a greater understanding of the issues he faced in his field. Other attorneys in the office said the same about Administrative Law (Law 207), and Legal Issues of Start-Up Businesses (Law 387). The importance is not necessarily on whether the coursework will have a direct impact on your desired field, but on whether the information you gain will help develop your business or professional acumen so as to afford you a more holistic, big-picture understanding of the subject matter.

3. Take electives that interest YOU

One of my mentors since the early years of my undergraduate education is a criminal prosecutor, and he still raves about his law school courses in entertainment law. His employer, a District Attorney's Office in Northern California, had imparted on him that while it is of course beneficial to see coursework like Trial Techniques and various criminal law electives on an applicant's transcript, it's also refreshing to see someone who is passionate about

the law, and took classes because they cared about the subject matter, rather than only taking what they thought would win them brownie points with an interviewer.

I personally never plan on practicing family law. Frankly, I'm not sure that I have the emotional wherewithal to handle the issues that these attorneys face (more power to them). That being said, family law is an area that interests me and that I would just simply like to know more about. Marriages end in either death or divorce so I recognize the importance of at least a basic knowledge of the topic, and I am interested in the legal implications surrounding nontraditional families. I plan on taking family law, not because I think it's something that I will ever practice, but because as a law student I have the unique opportunity to learn and engage with this material in a classroom setting.

When planning your classes, keep these tips in mind, but also keep your wellbeing (both personal and academic) in mind, including considerations of course timing and the likelihood that a course will be offered again within your studies here or whether it's time to jump on it while you can. Also remember that as always, Career Services, APD, Student Services, and your individual professors are all here to help you make tough scheduling decisions. Good luck and have fun picking classes!

OFFICE HOURS UNWOUND



David Holt

Associate Librarian

Areas of Specialization:

Computer Assisted Legal Research, Intellectual Freedom, and Internet Filtering in Public Libraries

Education:

-J.D., Santa Clara University
-M.L.I.S., San Jose State University
-B.A., Southern Oregon University

1. What was your favorite course from college or law school?

This is a hard one. My undergraduate work was in American Literature so I have fond memories of my English professors. In law school, however, I think my favorite course was Criminal Procedure with Gerald Uelmen. This was unexpected for me as I have little interest in criminal law. It was his last year teaching this course after a 35-year streak. He would come to class with nothing but the casebook - no notes, presentation, or outline. He was so well versed in the subject that he could speak extemporaneously and never lose track of what he intended to teach that day. Every class session was insightful and entertaining, the true mark of an expert scholar and skilled teacher.

2. What did you want to grow up to be when you were a child?

I think from junior high school onward I aspired to be an English professor. I was, and continue to be, a consummate and avid reader. I was encouraged to pursue graduate studies in English while an undergrad, but was dissuaded by my friends' concerns over the career prospects. Oddly enough, I took two aptitude tests while in high school and they both recommended a career path as a librarian. I guess I should have placed more faith in the value of standardized testing.

3. What historical event do you find most interesting and why?

I have no idea how to really answer this question. I was born in 1978, so I witnessed the rise of the Religious Right during the Reagan Administration and was attending high school during Clinton's presidency. The event that has been most "disruptive" during my lifetime was probably 9/11 as that has led to so many changes in our laws and culture.

During that time, I was working as a substitute elementary school teacher in Salinas and vividly remember having to talk to students about what happened. It seems a little strange to me that the undergraduate students we see on our campus today had not yet started kindergarten when this occurred.

4. What is your favorite guilty pleasure?

I take a nap every Sunday afternoon, usually after eating too much Indian food for lunch.

5. What is your favorite source, (news / journal / legal blog / other) for keeping current with the law?

You really can't ask a law librarian this question. There are SO many sources I follow in my typical work day. I think I currently subscribe to nearly 300 blogs in my RSS reader. I recommend that students read the BNA newsletters as they are an excellent source for legal news.

6. Who are your favorite characters in literature and/or film?

I loved reading the "Tales of the City" series by Armistead Maupin when I was in junior high school so I think Michael Tolliver would be on this list. I think it's easier for me to name favorite authors, rather than characters. I love Haruki Murakami, Thomas Pynchon, Don DeLillo, Paul Russell, Edmund White, Tom Robbins, Chuck Palahniuk, Margaret Atwood, Kurt Vonnegut, and David Foster Wallace.

7. What was your favorite job (externship/ clerkship/ fellowship/ associate position) that you had while in law school and why?

I have only had one job while in law school and it is by far my favorite - working as a law librarian here at Santa Clara.

8. What do you consider your greatest professional success?

Librarians are notoriously reticent about

discussing our personal or professional accomplishments. I think my greatest professional success is whenever I help a student to succeed and excel in law school.

9. What do you consider to be the most important development in your field over the last 5 years?

The field of law librarianship continues to rapidly change as legal practice becomes increasingly reliant upon computer assisted legal research. Librarians are moving further and further away from "traditional" library tasks and are expected to be well versed in web development, interface design, information seeking behavior, instructional technology, and metadata architecture. The library itself is being transformed from a physical space into a "verb". When a student is sitting in front of her laptop at 3am searching for materials to use in a seminar paper she is using the library.

I think a big problem facing librarians today is that people misinterpret the impact of information technology. With an increasingly connected world, the accessibility of data has improved dramatically. Librarians are no longer the "gatekeepers" to information as we once were. However, with the rise of information technology we have also witnessed an explosion in the sheer amount of data to collect, process, organize, and describe. The need for curation of research materials is greater now than it ever has been. Similarly, the need to instruct students on how to effectively utilize information resources has only increased with the advent of information technology.

10. What piece of advice would you today have given yourself in law school?

No one grades your outline. Practice your exam writing as much as humanly possible.

1. What was your favorite course from college or law school?

There are two courses that stand out for me. The first was in anthropology where we studied immigrant assimilation in New York City in the 20th century and the obstacles to assimilation for people of color in the same period. The text, *The Melting Pot* by Nathan Glazer, was really engrossing. I also loved every art history class I ever took.

2. What did you want to grow up to be when you were a child?

My mother was the head of our household growing up. She worked two jobs, as a secretary, Monday through Friday and as a waitress, Saturday and Sunday. I didn't know anyone who went to college, who had a "profession" to aspire to. I just knew I didn't want to work like my mother did.

3. What historical event do you find most interesting and why?

I'm not a student of history but if I had to pick, I'd say the civil rights movement in the U.S. Right now I'm reading *A People's History of the United States* by Howard Zinn. Check in with me in a few weeks, I may change have a different opinion.

4. What is your favorite guilty pleasure?

I love to read and enjoy gardening although I often feel like I have no idea what I'm doing out there. I am also a closet art student . . . drawing and painting on and off over the years.

5. What is your favorite source, (news / journal / legal blog / other) for keeping current with the law?

I read the ABA Law Journal regularly and articles and cases generated by my library alerts. For the rest of it, I rely on my partner Linda Starr. She reads everything.

6. Who are your favorite characters in literature and/or film?

Pippi Longstocking

7. What was your favorite job (externship/ clerkship/ fellowship/ associate position) that you had while in law school and why?

I was an intern at the Philadelphia public defender's office and loved the job. After I graduated, I was hired by the office and worked as a public defender for eight years.

8. What do you consider your greatest professional success?

1. Being voted Teacher of the Year.
2. Walking John Stoll out of prison after he served 20 years for a crime he did not commit.

3. My own acquittal.

9. What do you consider to be the most important development in your field over the last 5 years?

As you can tell from the volume of news coverage on wrongful conviction, this is an exciting area of practice with new developments every day. One important recent development is the release of the National Academy of Science's comprehensive report on forensic science calling for a complete overhaul of forensic science practices in the U.S. The study found that with the exception of DNA analysis, not a single forensic method relied upon in prosecutions today has a proven record of reliability. This report has had a profound effect on the criminal justice system.

10. What piece of advice would you today have given yourself in law school?

Enjoy law school, don't stress about it. Pace yourself so you don't get behind. Nurture friendships. Maintain balance in your life - work hard but make time to relax. Don't narrow your concentration too early. Law school is the time to test the waters in different areas. Take at least one clinic.



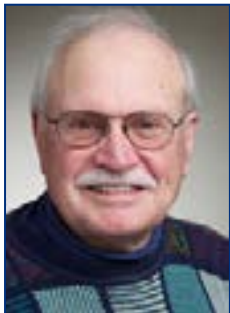
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Areas of Specialization:

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Education:

-J.D., Georgetown University Law Center
-LL.M., Georgetown University Law Center
-B.A., Loyola Marymount

1. What was your favorite course from college or law school?

My law school course in Criminal Procedure, taught by A. Kenneth Pye at Georgetown.

2. What did you want to grow up to be when you were a child?

When I was 12 years old, I was licensed as a ham radio operator (K6HDO) and wanted to be an electronics engineer. I still know Morse Code. In High School, I was inspired to become a lawyer by my success with oratorical skills and reading about Clarence Darrow.

3. What historical event do you find most interesting and why?

World War II, which had such an enormous impact on the lives of my parents and their generation, and took the life of my godfather, Robert Nystrom, who left law school at Marquette University to enlist and serve as a Navigator on B-24 bombers flying

out of Seething, England.

4. What is your favorite guilty pleasure?

Free cell. And chocolate sundaes. Addicted to both.

5. What is your favorite source, (news / journal / legal blog / other) for keeping current with the law?

The New York Times.

6. Who are your favorite characters in literature and/or film?

My all-time favorite film is *Mary Poppins*. I also love *Amadeus*. And Charles Dickens.

7. What was your favorite job (externship/ clerkship/ fellowship/ associate position) that you had while in law school and why?

I did a Summer internship at the Department of Interior in Washington, D.C., and got to know some lawyers who were truly inspirational (including Gary Hart).

8. What do you consider your greatest professional success?

Serving as Dean of Santa Clara's law school (1986-1994), and serving as Executive Director of the California Commission on the Fair Administration of Justice (2004-2008).

9. What do you consider to be the most important development in your field over the last 5 years?

The growing disenchantment with the death penalty.

10. What piece of advice would you today have given yourself in law school?

Don't jump on the bed. And listen to the people who love you.

VISIT [HTTP://NANCYWRIGHTPHOTOGALLERIES.SMUGMUG.COM/](http://nancywrightphotogalleries.smugmug.com/)



Photo Credit: Nancy Wright

In addition to photographing children, Professor Wright also enjoys taking pictures of baby animals. She has captured images of all sorts of baby animals in the wild. She has pictures of baby gorillas and their mothers, baby elephants playing in the water, and countless other adorable pictures. She has even sold some of these pictures as decorations for children's rooms and her pictures are very popular gifts among expecting parents.

With her increased availability now, Professor Wright has started a professional commercial website to showcase her many photographs. Nancy Wright Photo Galleries is located at <http://nancywrightphotogalleries.smugmug.com> and displays the hundreds of interesting photos Professor Wright has taken throughout her travels. On her website, she has albums dedicated to baby animals, exotic birds, picturesque locations on every continent (except Antarctica), and "people of every culture," both young and old. Through her website, Professor Wright hopes she can pursue a "second career" as a professional photographer, which already has a promising start. In addition to the amazing collection she has developed, Professor Wright's photographs have already been recognized in competitions such as the

Picture Our World Photo Contest, sponsored by the San Jose Mercury News, where her picture of New Guinea tribesmen placed in the top five out of over 5,000 submitted photographs.

Though Professor Wright put one successful career behind her, it seems like she has made a great step towards a new one. She acknowledges the dual benefit of her new pursuit: "I can't lose since, even if my photographs don't sell commercially, I think that they will still create a legacy for my children and grandchildren of the experiences that have made our trips memorable – the diverse cultures, the exotic animals, the incredible people, the breathtaking scenery and the unforgettable adventures." Professor Wright's SCU law already misses her, but we wish her luck as she begins this new adventure in professional photography.

Visit <http://nancywrightphotogalleries.smugmug.com/>



Photo Credit: Nancy Wright

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND THE MEDIA

By Nnennaya Amuchie
Social Justice Editor

Did you know that:

-1 in 4 women will experience domestic violence during her lifetime.

-Women experience more than 4 million physical assaults and rapes because of their partners, and men are victims of nearly 3 million physical assaults.

-Women are more likely to be killed by an intimate partner than men.

-Women ages 20 to 24 are at greatest risk of becoming victims of domestic violence.

-Every year, 1 in 3 women who is a victim of homicide is murdered by her current or former partner.

According to the World Health Organization, "Violence against women' is any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or mental harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life."

And this month we remember the victims of this violence and continue to fight for them with Domestic Violence Awareness Month. Coincidentally, there has been massive media attention surrounding the "Ray Rice and Janay Rice" situation and the role of the NFL in disciplinary action. Online

feminist activists and those interested in the eradication of domestic violence generated this attention.

Online Feminism is a pivotal tool in today's social justice movement. Social networks like Twitter, Blogger, Tumblr, Facebook, and Instagram have created a safe space for people from different backgrounds with similar experiences to build communities and talk about important issues. Twitter is probably one of the biggest tools being used to mobilize and highlight important issues.

Recently, we have seen the feminist community's ability to mobilize, using Twitter, and put pressure on the National Football League to handle their issues with domestic violence. Often times the media downplays rape cases and domestic violence cases by creating this idea that they are isolated cases. However, online feminism has utilized its reach and tools to debunk these myths surrounding domestic violence. Additionally, online feminism has worked to hold organizations that have historically ignored issues involving domestic violence accountable.

The same activism that promotes corporate accountability can be applied to educational institutions. Often times we absolve our personal responsibilities by relying on the legal system or the government to act. Just as lawyers are encouraged to settle disputes outside of court, we need to create tools and resources to also resolve issues before it gets to the legal system. Unfortunately, many institutions

have not internalized this responsibility to prevent and resolve issues of domestic violence.

We watched on national television how the NFL and the legal system failed Janay Rice. Many universities have failed victims of domestic violence and sexual assault by rarely punishing the perpetrators. The NFL community along with every institution has a duty to mitigate the harm for victims. They have the duty to carry out justice and advocate on behalf of the victims because violence against women has a unique tradition in our culture and legal system.

When Stephen A Smith from "First Take" spoke about the Ray Rice and Janay Rice situation, he noted that women sometimes "provoke" men and as a result men abuse them. Feminists on Twitter immediately addressed Stephen Smith comments and attempted to educate him on the problems with "victim blaming." As a result, Stephen A Smith apologized and was suspended for a number of days.

We have seen this pattern of institutions holding their employees accountable for offensive comments and actions due to social media. This type of activism simply notes the responsibility of corporations and institutions to the public. It highlights the relationship between violence against women and the proactive and reactive responses by organizations such as the NFL. We all have an obligation and we must acknowledge this obligation.

In order to prevent victim blaming, institutions need to understand the root of the problem. Institutions need to understand that abusers make a conscious choice to select and inflict physical, emotional, and sexual on a particular victim. Human beings are rational beings. Unfortunately, we try to rationalize irrational behavior. We try to critically and objectively view behavior in hopes of understanding it. But is important to understand that although abuse follows a general pattern, victims experience abuse subjectively. Thus, institutions must believe victims when they come forward and present their stories.

Online feminism has created ad campaigns and multimedia to display the cycles and causes of feminism to help those in the institutions understand the root of the problem.

It is important for institutions to equip themselves with knowledge about violence against women to combat these issues. Institutions must have an open and inclusive space that allows victims to come forward and report. They must also have procedures and protocols that ensure justice is carried out on behalf of the victim. Universities must take a no tolerance stance against violence against women.

Institutions should also be more involved in social media so they can be aware of what the community's needs are and get feedback on how other organizations are handling similar issues. Social media activism and interaction are powerful tools and have not yet reached its full optimization.

PATENT CASE FILINGS: TRENDS IN THE USPTO SINCE THE AMERICA INVENTS ACT PART II OF III

By Jodi Benassi
IP Editor

The first Patent Act passed by the Federal government, enacted on April 10, 1790, was comprised of fairly simple and concise laws designed to reward inventors for providing socially beneficial innovations. Subsequently, an influx of patent applications quickly arose, and the loosely organized patent office languished with patents that were neither novel nor useful. The resulting patents inevitably succumbed to infringement and validity suits. To remedy the situation and improve the quality of patents, Congress established the United States Patent and Trademark Office (PTO) in 1836.

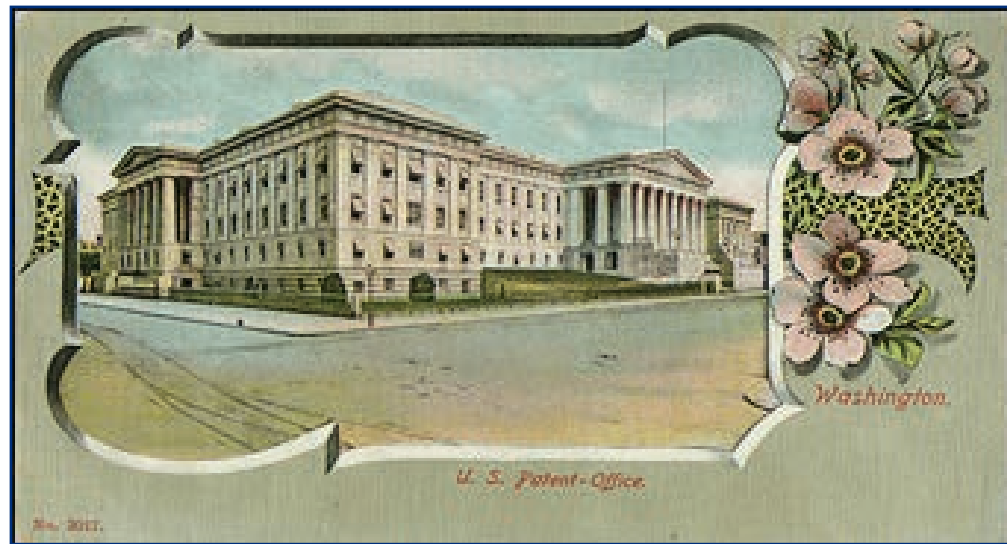
The present-day PTO, once again, finds US patents abdicating under litigation. Sensing the need to protect inventor's rights from predatory behavior, Congress enacted the Leahy-Smith America Invents Act (AIA) in 2011. AIA, among other things, created several new administrative procedures for those seeking to challenge issued patents. These include Post Grant Review (PGR), Inter Partes Review (IPR), and Covered Business Method Patents (CBM), which became available in September 2012. Inter partes challenges changed from an examinational to an adjudicative proceeding and now run very much like mini-trials.

Since their inception, IPRs have become an increasingly popular strategy among patent practitioners. Data released last month by the Patent and Trial Appeal Board (PTAB) shows a pronounced jump in IPR filings. IPRs filed in just the first three quarters of

2014 reflect a 240% increase in filings from 2013. The PTAB statistics also illuminate the disproportionate share of IPR petitions in the electric and computer industry, reflecting over 71% of patent challenges. To date the PTAB has instituted challenge proceedings to over 70% of the petitions. Statistics also reveal that patents subjected to inter partes review have a significant likelihood of being invalidated.

Given the number of patent claims that are being invalidated, questions have arisen about the quality of patents. "I have made improving patent quality a top priority for the PTO" says Michelle K. Lee, USPTO Deputy Director. According to Lee, the challenge to date has been due to uncertain budgetary conditions, combined with limited resources. Congress remedied the fiscal hurdle through the AIA, which gave the PTO fee-setting authority, empowering it to develop an operating reserve and maintain a sustainable funding source to promote its initiatives.

Bolstered with capital, the PTO is underway to build a "world-class patent system" which includes: a major infrastructure upgrade, extending the examination time period, providing PTO examiners with updated technological tools, and enhanced legal training. Arguably, among the top changes coming to the PTO are within its organization. The PTO is taking its most experienced examiners and using them as long term "force multipliers" to coach new examiners over the course of their careers, having the potential to increase the quality of examinations exponentially.



The Patent Office "added the fuel of interest to the fire of genius, in the discovery and production of new and useful things."

-Abraham Lincoln, U.S. President and patent lawyer

Lee and her team are exploiting all available resources, including industry as well as the public, to their fullest potential. The PTO has expanded its examiner training program to invite "industry experts" from outside corporations to provide training on specific technology areas. Moreover, it is engaging the public to help find prior art, allowing them to provide valuable references during the prosecution. All of this is to ensure that the PTO issues the best possible patents and reduces litigation by non-practicing entities.

Will this help improve quality?
Cassandra Spyrou, PTO Quality Assurance

Specialist, certainly thinks so, "the way examiners search and the way they look for prior art and interpret claims are not affected by the AIA, what's affected is what references are available and which are the strongest. The PTO is training the examiners to determine which are the strongest." Members of the U.S. Senate agree that one of the best mechanisms to proactively address legal actions that stem from overly broad assertions of low-quality patents is to ensure patents are of the highest quality from the start.

In our next article we'll examine patent litigation from the perspective of a patent assertion entity (aka the "Patent Troll").

AS CONSUMERS REALIZE, ELLO ON THE RISE

By Sona Makker
Privacy Editor

In an open letter published last month, Apple CEO Tim Cook wrote:

"A few years ago, users of Internet services began to realize that when an online service is free, you're not the customer. You're the product. But at Apple, we believe a great customer experience shouldn't come at the expense of your privacy."

A few weeks later, the founders of the latest social networking site, Ello, unleashed a privacy manifesto to the world:

"We believe a social network can be a tool for empowerment. Not a tool to deceive, coerce and manipulate -- but a place to connect, create, and celebrate life. You are not a product...Ello does not sell data about you to third parties, including advertisers and data brokers."

What's happening here? It would appear that in our post-Snowden world technology companies have stated privacy as a selling point to consumers. Is this indicative that the self-regulatory approach for regulating privacy might actually work? When it comes to regulating privacy there are two approaches: the government approach and the self-regulatory approach. Proponents of legislation are pushing for comprehensive legislation to regulate and enforce how companies collect, use, retain and share consumer data. On the other side, proponents of the industry self-regulatory approach argue that the self-governance model is effective because it is in line with the basic free-market approach—consumers have multiple options for what products and services they opt to use and companies must

compete for those consumers. In theory, consumers will choose a service or product that has better (consumer protective) privacy practices over a company that has lax policies. And like everything else in the free market, competition will drive companies to come up with more innovative and effective ways to protect consumer information. But let's get something straight, by innovative, I don't mean creating an entirely new social network that latches on to the Snowden-narrative as a means of increasing it

is a platform built for posting and sharing public content. You should assume that anything you post on Ello other than private messages will be accessed by others. Search engines will be able to see the content you post. Content you post may be copied, shared, or re-posted on Ello and on other parts of the internet in ways that you and we cannot control," reads its Terms of Service. Further, Ello does not have any features to block or report individuals or offer any way to consent to being 'followed'

the government and self-regulation models is the right way forward to incentivize companies to take privacy and data protection more seriously.

From the legislative side, consumers could rely on statutes that authorize private rights of action. These statutes should focus on the use and misuse of data with statutorily-defined damages to put companies on notice of the risks of non-compliance.

Although courts have been inconsistent in finding cognizable harm for purposes of Article Three standing, it is apparent that public opinion is concerned with companies using, sharing, or selling personal information. This type of public concern can be a motivating factor in legislation and could influence judicial action in creating a legal remedy for privacy complaints. In addition, agencies like the FTC could publicize enforcement actions on a "Privacy Wall of Shame" so that consumers and other companies know who has faced flack for their lax privacy practices. Privacy Scholar Dan Solove suggests that enforcement agencies could also develop guidelines for how to identify situations where there would be a presumption against bringing an enforcement action, even for a violation. With these kinds of guidelines, companies could better self-regulate and take corrective measures on their own.

I'm curious to see how Ello evolves but in the meantime I think that the conversations that are happening around privacy need to shift away from grandiose manifestos to practical discussions about new and creative models for regulation and enforcement in this emerging field of the law.



user-base without actually offering privacy-enhancing technology.

Enter Ello.

In the past couple of weeks Ello has attracted tens of thousands of users to its ad-free social network. But just because it's ad-free, does that mean that it's "more private?" As of date, everything posted on the site is public. There are no controls to adjust the audience of your posts— "Ello

on the site. In time, Ello will likely offer many of these features but building a robust privacy and security infrastructure requires resources— resources that they don't have yet given that they don't rely on advertising for revenue. Ello has garnered so much attention because it's claiming to be the anti-Google and anti-Facebook, but the company is "selling privacy" without actually having the infrastructure to back up the claims in its manifesto. This leads me to believe that perhaps a combination of both

INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS CLINIC SUBMITS REPORT ON HUMAN TRAFFICKING TO THE UNITED NATIONS

By **Brittany Rezaei & Alvin Yu**

On Behalf of SCU's International Human Rights Clinic

At the SCU [International Human Rights Clinic](#), law students have the unique opportunity to work on important human rights projects affecting people and policy. Within the first month of the Fall 2014 semester, two students submitted a report to the United Nations on the issue of human trafficking in the United States.

On September 15th, the Clinic submitted a [Stakeholder Report](#) to the Universal Periodic Review (UPR). The UN Human Rights Council ("the Council") created the UPR to regularly evaluate every country's compliance with its human rights obligations and commitments. This is a unique process where UN Member States have the opportunity to make recommendations aimed at improving the human rights conditions in the State under review. The State can then accept or reject the recommendations. The U.S. is up for its second review, in April, 2015.

The UPR allows civil society groups (i.e. NGOs, community organizations, non-profits, etc.) to contribute information to the UPR by submitting stakeholder reports before an interactive dialogue between States takes place. Stakeholder reports are fact-based documents, which report on specific aspects of the reviewed State's compliance with international human rights norms for the Council's consideration. The Council can use this information to formulate questions and recommendations for the State under review; they provide an important way for civil society to make sure that important issues do not get ignored.

Clinic's Report Focuses on Gaps in the U.S. Response to Human Trafficking

As part of the Clinic's ongoing focus on the issue of human trafficking in the U.S., the Clinic submitted a stakeholder report on this issue to the Universal Periodic Review. Over the past two years, the Clinic has investigated anti-trafficking efforts here in the Bay area, primarily by interviewing federal, state, and local law enforcement officials, victim services providers, and legal aid providers

who work with human trafficking victims; this research provided the basis for the report.

The Clinic's report focused on three significant gaps in the U.S. response to human trafficking, specifically: U.S. failure to 1) adequately identify and investigate labor trafficking cases; 2) address the intersection between the child welfare system and human trafficking; and 3) provide coordination and promote collaboration between local, state, and federal agencies to combat human trafficking. Here is a brief summary of the main concerns covered in the report.

Part One focused on the United States' failure to take sufficient measures to identify and investigate labor trafficking cases. The Clinic provided information on the growing concern that, despite the fact that labor trafficking is likely more prevalent than sex trafficking, federal investigations and prosecutions focus disproportionately on sex trafficking cases over those involving labor trafficking. The report also identified weaknesses in U.S. labor laws that make domestic workers, agricultural workers, and migrant workers particularly vulnerable to forced labor. A recent "federally-funded report found that 30 percent of migrant laborers surveyed . . . were victims of labor trafficking and 55 percent were victims of labor abuse." The report recommends that the U.S. close these gaps in its labor laws to protect vulnerable groups of workers and take measures to improve identification and investigation of labor trafficking cases.

Part Two addressed the inadequate response of the U.S. to the vulnerability of children in the child welfare system to human trafficking. Recent data demonstrates that child trafficking victims are very likely to have some interaction with the child welfare system, yet the U.S. is not taking sufficient steps to address this connection. Nearly 300,000 children are at risk of becoming victims of sex trafficking each year, and [foster youth](#) are especially vulnerable. Moreover, the child welfare system lacks resources to meet the needs of child trafficking survivors placed in the system, leaving these children vulnerable to being re-trafficked. The report recommends that the U.S. undertake immediate measures to ensure that the child welfare system has the mandate, resources, and training necessary to screen,

identify, track, and provide appropriate services to protect children from trafficking.

Finally, Part Three raised the lack of adequate local, state, and federal coordination, funding, and training by the U.S. government. This failure to coordinate reduces the effectiveness of U.S. responses to human trafficking. Lack of funding is also a major barrier to eradicating trafficking and serving victims. As of 2011, U.S. government grants funded only 39 local anti-trafficking task forces nationwide, or less than one task force per state. The Clinic recommends that the U.S. address these problems as well as the need for standardized human trafficking training for all agencies that encounter potential trafficking victims.

What's Next for the Clinic?

Now that we have submitted our report, the Clinic may travel to Geneva, Switzerland next semester during the UPR to address the issue of human trafficking with delegates who participate in the U.S. review. Based on our advocacy efforts, we hope the Council will push the U.S. to address these gaps in its response to human trafficking.

While this report was aimed at the UPR, it is just one piece of the work that the Clinic and the SCU community does to combat human trafficking. We would like to particularly thank our local human trafficking experts, Professors Lynette Parker and Ruth Silver-Taube from the [Katharine and George Alexander Community Law Center](#), both of whom work constantly to serve human trafficking survivors here in the Bay area. Their expertise and insight on human trafficking assisted the Clinic to develop the various issues raised in the report.

The Clinic provides a great opportunity for law students to gain practical experience and be on the front lines of human rights advocacy while in law school. If you are interested in this or other human rights issues, consider signing up for [the Clinic](#) next semester (ihrc@scu.edu)!

YELP GETS A SPANKING FOR "VIOLATING" CHILDREN'S PRIVACY

By **Brent Tuttle**

Managing Editor

On September 16th Yelp Inc. announced it was getting a spanking from the Federal Trade Commission. The FTC busted Yelp for violating the Children's Online Privacy Protection Act, a law prohibiting websites from collecting personal information on children under the age of thirteen without proper parental consent.

In a [complaint](#) I wouldn't even afford one star, the FTC stated that in 2009 when Yelp rolled out a new registration feature for its mobile application, users under the age of thirteen could sign up for an account in violation of COPPA. Prior to this mobile registration feature, users could only sign up on Yelp's website, which properly prohibited users under the age of thirteen from obtaining an account.

As a result, the Yelp app, which has been downloaded more than 25 million times since 2011, inadvertently collected data on those registered under the age of thirteen. This information included names, emails, Mobile Device IDs, in addition to the precise GPS location of users phones who allowed Yelp access to their location.

The complaint did not allege what Yelp did with this data or suggest in any way that Yelp had misused the information. Furthermore, in a situation oozing with irony, the FTC stated that in 2010 Yelp hired a third party to REVIEW their iOS application as part of a mobile certification process. The report erroneously concluded that the company had proper privacy procedures in place. (Makes you wonder if this wasn't just karma coming back to bite Yelp for all the unfounded reviews businesses have suffered from their app.) Despite this report, the FTC stated

that because Yelp collected data (by mistake) on users under the age of 13 via their mobile apps, they had actual notice that they were doing so.

[Yelp and the FTC settled](#) for \$450,000. The company issued a [statement](#) saying that the problem was a "bug" and that they had corrected the issue immediately, closing all impacted user accounts. Their press release further went on to say only .02% Yelp accounts were in violation of COPPA and that Yelp had good reason to believe a large majority of those who had registered under age were actually adults. In addition, Yelp made it clear that it "doesn't promote itself as a place for children," and they "certainly don't expect or encourage them to write reviews about their plumbers, dentists, or latest gastronomic discoveries."

Professor Goldman had the following to say about the incident:

"I'm positive that Yelp's lawyers and managers knew COPPA's requirements, and Yelp had properly implemented age-gating features elsewhere on its network. Its failure to implement proper age-gating on its mobile apps was an avoidable mistake that Yelp surely was eager to voluntarily fix when it discovered the problem. Yet, the FTC literally made a federal case out of a minor product error. Hooray for bizarre exercises of prosecutorial discretion.

The most ironic part is that Yelp is about the least pre-teen friendly online service around. Not many 12-and-under kids are interested in writing consumer reviews about local businesses; and there's a good reason to believe that many of the registrations with ages 12-and-under were actually adults who lied to Yelp to avoid revealing their true age. So in terms of the FTC protecting kids from

harm, this enforcement action did almost nothing beneficial at all.

So why did the FTC pursue it? The FTC views itself as the Internet's leading cop. For example, the FTC has self-branded itself as "the nation's premier consumer protection privacy agency." The FTC has been looking for ways to put major Internet companies under consent agreements that last 20 years, which make it easier for the FTC crack down on future issues with the company. Thus, the FTC has busted all of the following online services in the past 5 years: Google, Facebook, Apple, Amazon, Twitter, Snapchat, BitTorrent, MySpace and now Yelp. To me, it's pretty clear that the FTC is eager to pounce on Internet companies for even the most minor violations."

In the grand scheme of things for Yelp, this is small potatoes monetarily speaking. But think about this from the perspective of a smaller online service that doesn't have the same resources. Could they survive a six-figure FTC shakedown? Past FTC COPPA actions have at least targeted companies that were somewhat catering to children. Despite the absence of logic and horrible grammar employed by many Yelpers, it's safe to say their site is in no way kid friendly. If regulatory pettiness like this is going to be the trend moving forward, what sort of innovation might we erase before it can even register on the board?

I have mixed feelings about the FTC. It's apparent that the current legal system isn't capable of effectively governing the internet. While in this case Yelp wasn't necessarily a bad apple, they are out there. But when the self-appointed Sheriff gives a lickin' for something this slim, the Dude simply cannot abide.

ROGER GOODELL: THE SCUM ALSO RISES

By Jackson Morgus
Sports Editor

When Harvard Law graduate Rob Manfred secedes Bud Selig as MLB commissioner following the World Series, Roger Goodell will be the only major sports commissioner that is not a lawyer. It is not a coincidence that the business/PR trained Goodell is the only one who clearly deserves to lose his job.

In the past few months, Goodell has badly mismanaged the league, particularly with regards to the scandal surrounding Ray Rice. The mismanagement displayed by Goodell highlight the problems caused by having a mediocre corporate lackey as he head of a major sports league, and serve as Exhibit A as to why a legal background is necessary for the commissioner of a professional league.

(A quick review: February, Ray Rice knocked out his fiancé. There was video of the aftermath, but Rice wasn't charged and was suspended two games. August, video of Rice knocking out his fiancé surfaces. Much stricter punishment is given, league claims they never saw the second video. Everyone else in the world thinks knows they did. The NFL continues to deny, and promises to 'revamp' domestic violence policy in light of public outrage.)

Depending on their specific field, lawyers do a wide variety of jobs, but at the core of the trade is a certain process of problem solving. An issue is identified and assessed. The relevant legal framework is identified and analyzed, those rules are applied to the issue at hand, and an appropriate course of action is applied. The nature of the issues, rules and solutions varies greatly, but the approach is a common one for lawyers.



Part of that process is using steps two and three to determine that you have a losing case. Sometimes the situation makes an ideal outcome impossible. When that's the situation a lawyer is put in, then their job becomes assessing the best way to get a suitable outcome given the rules and the facts. In the case of Rice, Goodell skipped steps two and three. He saw an issue, and immediately moved to an outcome that he had in mind without appropriately considering the discipline process.

This shortcut has been a part of Goodell's NFL for as long as he has in control.

Frequently it has gone the other way (the most relevant example being a yearlong suspension for Josh Gordon's marijuana use). Goodell is the Czar of NFL discipline, and he rules without a method of process that would lead to reason behind his disciplinary decisions, and would satisfy the public. Goodell was married to the ideal outcome in which Ray Rice wasn't a big deal. He ignored the analysis that made this impossible.

This stems from Goodell acting not like a lawyer, but like a PR man. His concern is what gets to the public, with "controlling the narrative." The process of finding an appropriate outcome was subjugated to

the salability of the outcome. This may work to present an image of "Protecting the Shield" by suspending players for recreational drug use or arrests without any real framework, or by downplaying a violent crime, but it falls apart when that evidence comes out, and the arbitrary nature of the NFL's suspension policy becomes apparent.

With more space I would compare Goodell's job with that done by Adam Silver in the aftermath of the Donald Sterling debacle. Instead, I would invite you to do so yourself, with an eye on how Silver's legal training and experience clearly influenced the way the crisis was dealt with. Goodell relied upon PR concepts, in essence promising to fix the issue of domestic violence. This would have been like Adam Silver promising to end racism. It is a nice message to present from a PR standpoint, but it has next to nothing to do with the problem you are addressing, and is well beyond the scope of the league.

Defenders of Goodell (who are becoming fewer and fewer) will point to the commissioner's record breaking TV deal, and the money that he has made the league's owners. With the value of live sports on television skyrocketing and the popularity of football at an all-time high, the owners could have used Siri to broker a TV deal that would print money for the league and themselves.

Alas, this is not enough space to breakdown all of the shortcomings Roger has demonstrated in this saga. The takeaway is that when things go sideways, businessmen call lawyers. Other leagues have lawyers in charge for such a situation. The NFL doesn't, and it cost them.

SCU LAW UNVEILS NEW EMERY TECHNOLOGY

By Nikki Webster
Senior Editor

The season is changing, and so is technology at Santa Clara Law. In concert with the Autumn Equinox, Nic Bertino, our Director of Law Technology and Digital Media, sent an email introducing Emery. In juxtaposition to the Equinox, this new website does not symbolize the welcoming of increasingly darker days, but rather the evolution of brighter, more functional online tools and technology.

The transformation began with the introduction of Camino, our learning management system, to replace the "rapidly aging repository" that is Claranet. The Camino system provides a tool-laden forum wherein professors and students may interact and exchange various file types in the context of specific courses, whereas Claranet merely stored posted files. Though less interactive, Claranet provided access to a wider range of documents that were not course-specific to students' individual schedules; on Claranet, a student could access documents posted for courses not related to those she was actually enrolled in. Now, Camino limits the range of files and information presented to students to their course enrollment.

The goal in this evolution, however, was not to limit information. With the launch of Emery, our new intranet, information is now both more accessible and tailored solely to the current needs of our law students, faculty, and staff. This is Santa Clara Law's

first internal-only website, and the hope is to customize the site to accommodate needs based upon individuals' actual usage. For example, upon the approach of exam time, Nic Bertino envisions "a page that provides reschedule forms, download links for ExamSoft, important dates, past exams, and more in a central location for a determined time."

A visit to the Emery site requires your SCU login at emery.scu.edu. Once logged in, the page opens to your Dashboard. Three columns first meet your eyes: Santa Clara Law News, Internal Announcements, and Links. The first column features links to current news relevant to our community, such as "Entrepreneurs' Law Clinic Expands Capacity to Serve More Students and Entrepreneurs," and "Governor Brown Signs Two NCIP-Sponsored Bills into Law." The second column links to announcements specific to institution-wide updates, such as the redesign of our Admissions webpage. The third column provides direct links to our most used pages, such as Ecampus, Camino, Gmail, and more.

The perhaps most useful portion of the Dashboard is located just under the three columns: the Calendar. The Calendar is our new centralized, customizable master calendar. Selections from the "Categories" and "Tags" menus provide for easy organization and searches by event type. The Categories dropdown groups events by students, faculty, staff, external events, and more. The Tags dropdown is much more specific, providing a wide range of tailored

selections such as academic advising, community service, diversity, holidays, law library, professional development, and so on. Once you filter the content, you can subscribe to it using a button in the bottom right-hand corner under the calendar. Subscribing will add the posted events within your selected categories to your calendar of choice, whether it is the Google, Apple, or Outlook calendar, or some other calendar type.

If you prefer to view the Calendar on the Emery site, you can change the calendar view from day, to week, to month, to an agenda view using the dropdown menu on the far right-hand side. This feature is especially handy because if you have not narrowed the items presented on the calendar through the aforementioned dropdown selections, there are quite a few items posted for each day. Changing the view can thus facilitate Calendar use by either narrowing or broadening the scope of information you see.

The Calendar also eases the task of sharing law student organization and other events with the Santa Clara Law community. In the upper right-hand corner of the Calendar, there is a green-colored button that allows you to "Post Your Event." With a single click, an online form pops up with all the relevant fields to fill for your event, including the title, venue name, date, organizer name and contact information, and so on. You can even specify which categories and tags your event belongs under so that users who tailor their calendar

content through the dropdowns will not miss your event information. If you have scheduled an off-campus event, the option to include a map once you input the address for your event may be especially helpful.

Though the progression from Claranet to Camino and Emery increases the number of pages to visit, each site serves different tasks that ultimately facilitates usage, increases information accessibility, and lends toward better organization. Bertino has expressed that the Law Technology and Digital Media team is "constantly looking for ways to make our services 'talk' to each other," and he welcomes ideas and input from Emery and Camino users via email: nbertino@scu.edu.

As the season changes, students, faculty, and staff should look forward to even more digital growth at Santa Clara Law. We have already upgraded our Internet connection, but Dr. Bob Owen, our new Chief Information Officer, plans to audit and improve our Wi-Fi strength as well. Bertino predicts that SCU Internet will be ten times faster than it is now.

All of this technological development is a welcome progression toward efficient optimization of information accessibility and online tools for all those at Santa Clara Law. Hopefully the future holds more than just a new season, so that students, faculty, and staff may work with technology that reflects the innovation and online resources of Silicon Valley.