Oh, The Places You’ll Go!
Law Students Describe Big Law, Public Interest, and RA Summer Experiences

Sam Pickett ’21
Column Editor

Summer 2020: The Humanization of Big Law

From the time that you start law school, people tell you all kinds of things about your 2L summer. They talk of luxurious lunches with BigLaw associates; they tell you of weekends of traveling after your program is over; they regale you with tales of work barely done, the adventures to be had, and they remark that all this can be yours, if you simply go through the wringer that is OGI.

Well, I went through the wringer that is OGI. And while I had imagined a summer —frolicking— through D.C., life had other plans. So, on July 6, 2020, forty-nine days after I was originally supposed to begin my program, I sat down in my Ivy Garden apartment, alone, and logged onto the firm’s server. And there I sat for the next six weeks. To best summarize my experience, I have decided to come up with a list of the positives and negatives of having a “virtual summer”.

Positive: Partners are human, just like us!

During OGI, you come to fear the smooth voice and polished style of the attorney. This can make it difficult to make mistakes and who brown the way of “how this guy talks” in a resume. They are not people; they are lawyers who only work and talk about the law.

But it is simply not possible to think of them that way when they are video chatting from a random room in their home, choosing their children—each of which is in various degrees of undress—out of the edge of their screen. Perhaps I would have gotten to know the partners through baggie lunches in downtown D.C., but probably not as well as I know them now.

Positive: We did virtual trivia.

I am actually a big fan of trivia—not because I am good at it or because I know a lot of things, but because there may be one basketball-related question that I can answer and feel important.

This trivia, however, was run by a teenager (or a man who looked like a teenager) with an iPad, and this teenager did not know how to work Zoom at all. Also, there were no basketball-related questions.

Positive: We did a virtual cocktail night and now I can make a daiquiri.

In what was a predictably rousing success, the law firm shipped us various alcoholic beverages and had someone teach us how to make cocktails. Now I can make a daiquiri, which people really like.

Negative: We did a virtual paint night and I disproved the notion that everyone can paint if they try.

While the teacher kept retting that you “cannot mess up this painting up” because “everyone can make it look how they want,” I did in fact mess it up. No, I will not elaborate.

Positive: I really do want to be a lawyer.

While law school “teaches” you the law, internships are not elaborate. Some law firms can make it look how they want,” I did in fact mess it up. No, I will not elaborate.

Positive: I really do want to be a lawyer.

While law school “teaches” you the law, internships are not elaborate. Some law firms can make it look how they want,” I did in fact mess it up. No, I will not elaborate.

Positive: I really do want to be a lawyer.

While law school “teaches” you the law, internships are not elaborate. Some law firms can make it look how they want,” I did in fact mess it up. No, I will not elaborate.

Positive: I really do want to be a lawyer.

While law school “teaches” you the law, internships are not elaborate. Some law firms can make it look how they want,” I did in fact mess it up. No, I will not elaborate.

Positive: I really do want to be a lawyer.

While law school “teaches” you the law, internships are not elaborate. Some law firms can make it look how they want,” I did in fact mess it up. No, I will not elaborate.

Positive: I really do want to be a lawyer.

While law school “teaches” you the law, internships are not elaborate. Some law firms can make it look how they want,” I did in fact mess it up. No, I will not elaborate.

Positive: I really do want to be a lawyer.

While law school “teaches” you the law, internships are not elaborate. Some law firms can make it look how they want,” I did in fact mess it up. No, I will not elaborate.

Positive: I really do want to be a lawyer.

While law school “teaches” you the law, internships are not elaborate. Some law firms can make it look how they want,” I did in fact mess it up. No, I will not elaborate.

Positive: I really do want to be a lawyer.

While law school “teaches” you the law, internships are not elaborate. Some law firms can make it look how they want,” I did in fact mess it up. No, I will not elaborate.

Positive: I really do want to be a lawyer.

While law school “teaches” you the law, internships are not elaborate. Some law firms can make it look how they want,” I did in fact mess it up. No, I will not elaborate.

Positive: I really do want to be a lawyer.

While law school “teaches” you the law, internships are not elaborate. Some law firms can make it look how they want,” I did in fact mess it up. No, I will not elaborate.

Positive: I really do want to be a lawyer.

While law school “teaches” you the law, internships are not elaborate. Some law firms can make it look how they want,” I did in fact mess it up. No, I will not elaborate.

Positive: I really do want to be a lawyer.

While law school “teaches” you the law, internships are not elaborate. Some law firms can make it look how they want,” I did in fact mess it up. No, I will not elaborate.

Positive: I really do want to be a lawyer.

While law school “teaches” you the law, internships are not elaborate. Some law firms can make it look how they want,” I did in fact mess it up. No, I will not elaborate.

Positive: I really do want to be a lawyer.

While law school “teaches” you the law, internships are not elaborate. Some law firms can make it look how they want,” I did in fact mess it up. No, I will not elaborate.

Positive: I really do want to be a lawyer.

While law school “teaches” you the law, internships are not elaborate. Some law firms can make it look how they want,” I did in fact mess it up. No, I will not elaborate.

Positive: I really do want to be a lawyer.

While law school “teaches” you the law, internships are not elaborate. Some law firms can make it look how they want,” I did in fact mess it up. No, I will not elaborate.

Positive: I really do want to be a lawyer.

While law school “teaches” you the law, internships are not elaborate. Some law firms can make it look how they want,” I did in fact mess it up. No, I will not elaborate.

Positive: I really do want to be a lawyer.

While law school “teaches” you the law, internships are not elaborate. Some law firms can make it look how they want,” I did in fact mess it up. No, I will not elaborate.

Positive: I really do want to be a lawyer.

While law school “teaches” you the law, internships are not elaborate. Some law firms can make it look how they want,” I did in fact mess it up. No, I will not elaborate.

Positive: I really do want to be a lawyer.

While law school “teaches” you the law, internships are not elaborate. Some law firms can make it look how they want,” I did in fact mess it up. No, I will not elaborate.

Positive: I really do want to be a lawyer.

While law school “teaches” you the law, internships are not elaborate. Some law firms can make it look how they want,” I did in fact mess it up. No, I will not elaborate.

Positive: I really do want to be a lawyer.

While law school “teaches” you the law, internships are not elaborate. Some law firms can make it look how they want,” I did in fact mess it up. No, I will not elaborate.

Positive: I really do want to be a lawyer.

While law school “teaches” you the law, internships are not elaborate. Some law firms can make it look how they want,” I did in fact mess it up. No, I will not elaborate.

Positive: I really do want to be a lawyer.

While law school “teaches” you the law, internships are not elaborate. Some law firms can make it look how they want,” I did in fact mess it up. No, I will not elaborate.

Positive: I really do want to be a lawyer.

While law school “teaches” you the law, internships are not elaborate. Some law firms can make it look how they want,” I did in fact mess it up. No, I will not elaborate.

Positive: I really do want to be a lawyer.

While law school “teaches” you the law, internships are not elaborate. Some law firms can make it look how they want,” I did in fact mess it up. No, I will not elaborate.

Positive: I really do want to be a lawyer.

While law school “teaches” you the law, internships are not elaborate. Some law firms can make it look how they want,” I did in fact mess it up. No, I will not elaborate.

Positive: I really do want to be a lawyer.

While law school “teaches” you the law, internships are not elaborate. Some law firms can make it look how they want,” I did in fact mess it up. No, I will not elaborate.

Positive: I really do want to be a lawyer.

While law school “teaches” you the law, internships are not elaborate. Some law firms can make it look how they want,” I did in fact mess it up. No, I will not elaborate.

Positive: I really do want to be a lawyer.

While law school “teaches” you the law, internships are not elaborate. Some law firms can make it look how they want,” I did in fact mess it up. No, I will not elaborate.

Positive: I really do want to be a lawyer.

While law school “teaches” you the law, internships are not elaborate. Some law firms can make it look how they want,” I did in fact mess it up. No, I will not elaborate.

Positive: I really do want to be a lawyer.

While law school “teaches” you the law, internships are not elaborate. Some law firms can make it look how they want,” I did in fact mess it up. No, I will not elaborate.
Love in the Time of Corona: Andy and Andrew

Although it's been months, many aspects of our "new normal" continue to present challenges that can be frustrating to socialize with each other. We've been forced to connect more creatively in our professional, personal, and -- we'll say it, you smokehouses, you -- romantic lives. Indeed, like a professor explaining the holding five minutes past the bell, love continues on, so we at the law school probably thought it would be intriguing, pleasingly distracting, and (dare we say it) heartwarming to hear how couples and singles alike are handling romantic relationships through these changes. You've heard of Love in the Time of Cholera, but have you heard of Love in the Time of Corona?

This week’s guests are Abby Porter ’22 and Andrew Tykeson ’22.

Hi Abby and Andrew! Welcome to the show! I’m kicking off this semester. Let’s start with some basic facts about your relationship when did you two meet?

Abby: Hi, Ben! We met two days before classes started 1L, getting drinks at a coffeehouse that serves adorable (and delicious!) Mothman cookies, and (perhaps my favorite) Virginia iced tea. We've been friends ever since.

Andrew: That's it. Good luck, stay safe, and guess away!

---
duckj.virginia.edu

COMPETITION continued from page 1
cess to determine if the email counts? No. Do you know who you are the one or organizing this?

Determination of close- ness would be intriguing, pleas-

Tynes ’22.

but get ready for

Love in the Time of Cholera

would be intriguing, pleas-

ner, we will hold a socially dis-

Determination of close-

COMPETITION page 4

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-

Determination of close-
Antitrust and Big Tech: The Path to 21st Century Technological Transformation Part III

by Donna Faye Issad ’22

Current Events, Editorial, Features

Wednesday, 2 September 2020

IN THE DIGITAL ECONOMY

Today, let us reflect back upon the event “Antitrust in the Digital Economy,” recalling Professor Hockett's passion as he sought to convince his audience how relevant antitrust law, as both a legal and social concept, is in today's world. In particular, the event—titled "Make Antitrust Cool Again: Antitrust in the Digital Economy"—pitted the esteemed solicitor and lawyer for the Federal Trade Commission against esteemed law professor, Peter Hockett. The result was enlightening.

Professor Hockett illuminated the many reasons why antitrust law remains relevant. First, antitrust was “cool;” many bright and young legal minds have been drawn to this field. Second, it was quite a “big deal" in many respects. Finally, the Union’s antitrust laws form the backdrop for Big Tech’s recent dominance, and the realm that this panel covered is one in which almost anyone can have a say. We have been hearing the echoes of thisving reflecting exactly why being Big is not inherently bad and why Big is not a crime. As the FTC's Chairman Lina Khan highlighted, antitrust law relates to Big Tech, is governed mainly by the Sherman Act of 1890, and the Clayton Act of 1914, which together provide the primary framework for antitrust law in the digital age. Our legal system has to constantly adapt to new technologies and the era of Big Tech. The stakes are high; antitrust law is thus far more relevant than ever.

Professor Hockett addressed the question of how Big Tech companies influence the social, economic, environmental, and political spheres through their unprecedented ability to influence the world and the people who live in it.

The first question addressed was: What do Big Tech companies influence the social, economic, environmental, and political spheres through their unprecedented ability to influence the world and the people who live in it?

The answer, presented by the Federal Trade Commissioner, was that Big Tech companies influence the social, economic, environmental, and political spheres through their unprecedented ability to influence the world and the people who live in it. The commissioner emphasized that Big Tech’s influence is significant and that the FTC is playing a crucial role in regulating this influence. The commissioner also highlighted the importance of antitrust law in regulating Big Tech and the need for continued vigilance in this area.

The second question addressed was: Is Big Tech good or bad? What is the role of antitrust laws in Big Tech?

The answer, presented by a law professor, was that Big Tech is a double-edged sword. On the one hand, Big Tech has brought many positive changes to society, such as improved communication, access to information, and convenience. On the other hand, Big Tech has also brought negative consequences, such as increased surveillance, data breaches, and the manipulation of information.

The role of antitrust laws in regulating Big Tech is to ensure that companies do not abuse their market power and that they operate in a fair and competitive marketplace. The commissioner emphasized the importance of antitrust law in preventing Big Tech companies from using their size and market power to harm consumers and compete unfairly.

The third question addressed was: How does Big Tech influence the legal world and its practitioners?

The answer, presented by a law professor, was that Big Tech has influenced the legal world in many ways. First, Big Tech has created new legal challenges for practitioners to address, such as antitrust law, data privacy laws, and intellectual property laws. Second, Big Tech has also created new opportunities for legal practitioners, such as helping companies navigate regulatory compliance, and developing innovative legal strategies to address new challenges.

The fourth question addressed was: What can be done to address the negative consequences of Big Tech?

The answer, presented by a law professor, was that addressing the negative consequences of Big Tech requires a multi-faceted approach. First, companies and individuals must be held accountable for their actions and be sanctioned when appropriate. Second, governments must continue to evolve their regulatory frameworks to keep pace with new technologies and the changing market landscape. Third, there must be a greater emphasis on education and awareness about the risks and responsibilities associated with Big Tech.

The fifth question addressed was: How do we prevent Big Tech from dominating the market and influencing our lives?

The answer, presented by a law professor, was that preventing Big Tech from dominating the market and influencing our lives requires a combination of regulatory and market-based approaches.

First, regulatory agencies need to enforce antitrust laws more vigorously and be proactive in preventing anticompetitive behavior. Second, market-based solutions are also important. This includes encouraging innovation and competition through policies that promote entrepreneurship, support small businesses, and increase access to capital. Finally, individuals can also play a role by being informed consumers and voting with their wallets for companies that align with their values.

The sixth question addressed was: What can be done to ensure that Big Tech is not used for nefarious purposes?

The answer, presented by a law professor, was that ensuring Big Tech is not used for nefarious purposes requires a multi-faceted approach. First, companies and individuals must be held accountable for their actions and be sanctioned when appropriate. Second, governments must continue to evolve their regulatory frameworks to keep pace with new technologies and the changing market landscape. Third, there must be a greater emphasis on education and awareness about the risks and responsibilities associated with Big Tech.

The seventh question addressed was: How can we ensure that the benefits of Big Tech are distributed fairly and equitably?

The answer, presented by a law professor, was that ensuring the benefits of Big Tech are distributed fairly and equitably requires a combination of regulatory and market-based approaches.

First, regulatory agencies need to enforce antitrust laws more vigorously and be proactive in preventing anticompetitive behavior. Second, market-based solutions are also important. This includes encouraging innovation and competition through policies that promote entrepreneurship, support small businesses, and increase access to capital. Finally, individuals can also play a role by being informed consumers and voting with their wallets for companies that align with their values.

The eighth question addressed was: How can we ensure that Big Tech is held accountable for its actions?

The answer, presented by a law professor, was that ensuring Big Tech is held accountable for its actions requires a combination of regulatory and market-based approaches.

First, regulatory agencies need to enforce antitrust laws more vigorously and be proactive in preventing anticompetitive behavior. Second, market-based solutions are also important. This includes encouraging innovation and competition through policies that promote entrepreneurship, support small businesses, and increase access to capital. Finally, individuals can also play a role by being informed consumers and voting with their wallets for companies that align with their values.

The ninth question addressed was: How can we ensure that Big Tech is not used for nefarious purposes?

The answer, presented by a law professor, was that ensuring Big Tech is not used for nefarious purposes requires a multi-faceted approach. First, companies and individuals must be held accountable for their actions and be sanctioned when appropriate. Second, governments must continue to evolve their regulatory frameworks to keep pace with new technologies and the changing market landscape. Third, there must be a greater emphasis on education and awareness about the risks and responsibilities associated with Big Tech.

The tenth question addressed was: How can we ensure that the benefits of Big Tech are distributed fairly and equitably?

The answer, presented by a law professor, was that ensuring the benefits of Big Tech are distributed fairly and equitably requires a combination of regulatory and market-based approaches.

First, regulatory agencies need to enforce antitrust laws more vigorously and be proactive in preventing anticompetitive behavior. Second, market-based solutions are also important. This includes encouraging innovation and competition through policies that promote entrepreneurship, support small businesses, and increase access to capital. Finally, individuals can also play a role by being informed consumers and voting with their wallets for companies that align with their values.

The eleventh question addressed was: How can we ensure that Big Tech is held accountable for its actions?

The answer, presented by a law professor, was that ensuring Big Tech is held accountable for its actions requires a combination of regulatory and market-based approaches.

First, regulatory agencies need to enforce antitrust laws more vigorously and be proactive in preventing anticompetitive behavior. Second, market-based solutions are also important. This includes encouraging innovation and competition through policies that promote entrepreneurship, support small businesses, and increase access to capital. Finally, individuals can also play a role by being informed consumers and voting with their wallets for companies that align with their values.

The twelfth question addressed was: How can we ensure that Big Tech is not used for nefarious purposes?

The answer, presented by a law professor, was that ensuring Big Tech is not used for nefarious purposes requires a multi-faceted approach. First, companies and individuals must be held accountable for their actions and be sanctioned when appropriate. Second, governments must continue to evolve their regulatory frameworks to keep pace with new technologies and the changing market landscape. Third, there must be a greater emphasis on education and awareness about the risks and responsibilities associated with Big Tech.

The thirteenth question addressed was: How can we ensure that the benefits of Big Tech are distributed fairly and equitably?

The answer, presented by a law professor, was that ensuring the benefits of Big Tech are distributed fairly and equitably requires a combination of regulatory and market-based approaches.

First, regulatory agencies need to enforce antitrust laws more vigorously and be proactive in preventing anticompetitive behavior. Second, market-based solutions are also important. This includes encouraging innovation and competition through policies that promote entrepreneurship, support small businesses, and increase access to capital. Finally, individuals can also play a role by being informed consumers and voting with their wallets for companies that align with their values.

The fourteenth question addressed was: How can we ensure that Big Tech is held accountable for its actions?

The answer, presented by a law professor, was that ensuring Big Tech is held accountable for its actions requires a combination of regulatory and market-based approaches.

First, regulatory agencies need to enforce antitrust laws more vigorously and be proactive in preventing anticompetitive behavior. Second, market-based solutions are also important. This includes encouraging innovation and competition through policies that promote entrepreneurship, support small businesses, and increase access to capital. Finally, individuals can also play a role by being informed consumers and voting with their wallets for companies that align with their values.

The fifteenth question addressed was: How can we ensure that Big Tech is not used for nefarious purposes?

The answer, presented by a law professor, was that ensuring Big Tech is not used for nefarious purposes requires a multi-faceted approach. First, companies and individuals must be held accountable for their actions and be sanctioned when appropriate. Second, governments must continue to evolve their regulatory frameworks to keep pace with new technologies and the changing market landscape. Third, there must be a greater emphasis on education and awareness about the risks and responsibilities associated with Big Tech.

The sixteenth question addressed was: How can we ensure that the benefits of Big Tech are distributed fairly and equitably?

The answer, presented by a law professor, was that ensuring the benefits of Big Tech are distributed fairly and equitably requires a combination of regulatory and market-based approaches.

First, regulatory agencies need to enforce antitrust laws more vigorously and be proactive in preventing anticompetitive behavior. Second, market-based solutions are also important. This includes encouraging innovation and competition through policies that promote entrepreneurship, support small businesses, and increase access to capital. Finally, individuals can also play a role by being informed consumers and voting with their wallets for companies that align with their values.

The seventeenth question addressed was: How can we ensure that Big Tech is held accountable for its actions?

The answer, presented by a law professor, was that ensuring Big Tech is held accountable for its actions requires a combination of regulatory and market-based approaches.

First, regulatory agencies need to enforce antitrust laws more vigorously and be proactive in preventing anticompetitive behavior. Second, market-based solutions are also important. This includes encouraging innovation and competition through policies that promote entrepreneurship, support small businesses, and increase access to capital. Finally, individuals can also play a role by being informed consumers and voting with their wallets for companies that align with their values.

The eighteenth question addressed was: How can we ensure that Big Tech is not used for nefarious purposes?

The answer, presented by a law professor, was that ensuring Big Tech is not used for nefarious purposes requires a multi-faceted approach. First, companies and individuals must be held accountable for their actions and be sanctioned when appropriate. Second, governments must continue to evolve their regulatory frameworks to keep pace with new technologies and the changing market landscape. Third, there must be a greater emphasis on education and awareness about the risks and responsibilities associated with Big Tech.

The nineteenth question addressed was: How can we ensure that the benefits of Big Tech are distributed fairly and equitably?

The answer, presented by a law professor, was that ensuring the benefits of Big Tech are distributed fairly and equitably requires a combination of regulatory and market-based approaches.

First, regulatory agencies need to enforce antitrust laws more vigorously and be proactive in preventing anticompetitive behavior. Second, market-based solutions are also important. This includes encouraging innovation and competition through policies that promote entrepreneurship, support small businesses, and increase access to capital. Finally, individuals can also play a role by being informed consumers and voting with their wallets for companies that align with their values.
John Does v. Open Bathroom Doors
73 U.S. 2 (2020)

Just walk past you a little too fast. Of a sudden, you see a poor 1L notice that you've sat a little too close to the bathroom. All of a sudden, you see a poor 1L walk past you a little too fast. Just shut the door.

This court affirmatively a violation of the bathroom stall door, locking me in. 6 On that day, I swore to never let someone have too much of fancy words that the Court said. However, as my travelers on fancy words that the Court didn't have the energy to pretend it understood now that I'm a 3L. What is a boogey, some kind of French hat? The dissent also brings up the standing of plaintiffs. But in bathroom-related affairs, standing is not the point. The fact, in point, can be accomplished with no standing at all. Therefore, the requirement of standing is waived. Never has there been such a traumatic bathroom incident as the time I was in kindergarten and the bathroom door broke, locking me in. 6

1L Gunners v. Everyone Else, 324 U.Va 22 (2019) provides a baseline rule. 1Ls always lose. There goes over a third of the plaintiffs here. Further, another third of 2Ls/3Ls aren't attending in person, so equality is waived. This court has wisely held that "motion-al distress is a harm within the risk of attending law school." 7L Gunners v. Everyone Else, COPA page 5

Bathroom Doors

First, they argue that open-air violations. The administration has been Crescendos. You wonder if you're still hearing the 1L, or if there's a recreation of the Battle of the Somme going on at the JAG school."

The majority has ignored the risk of attending disease.

The dissent also brings up the standing of plaintiffs. But in bathroom-related affairs, standing is not the point. The point, in fact, can be accomplished with no standing at all. Therefore, the requirement of standing is waived. Never has there been such a traumatic bathroom incident as the time I was in kindergarten and the bathroom door broke, locking me in. 6

5 Nor does the Court have the energy to maintain consistent pronoun use when referring to myself. 6 This is a true story. The fire department had to come and everything.

However, as my travelers on fancy words that the Court didn't have the energy to pretend it understood now that I'm a 3L. What is a boogey, some kind of French hat? The dissent also brings up the standing of plaintiffs. But in bathroom-related affairs, standing is not the point. The fact, in point, can be accomplished with no standing at all. Therefore, the requirement of standing is waived. Never has there been such a traumatic bathroom incident as the time I was in kindergarten and the bathroom door broke, locking me in. 6 On that day, I swore to never let something like that happen again if I were to ever let something like that happen again if I were to ever let something like that happen again.


3 See Professors Who Cold Call 3L v. Pub. Club (2018) (holding that the right to not be heard is fundamental, and in the case of 3Ls, a social duty).

2 No sound that emerges from the bathroom when it shouldn't be too small for a 3L to not be included. You might call this the "trickle down" effect.

1 An astute reader might question the veracity of this story based on the fact that a 3L is in the library on August. To which we say: "tongue sticking out with eyes closed emoji."
As the University of Virginia heralds a new era of hybrid learning, this administration is doing its best to prepare students for the challenges of balancing remote and in-person learning. They have created the “Great Lawhoo Bake Off” and “UVA Law Pets” page to help students feel more connected, and an “Online at UVA” page to help students adapt to online learning. In order to incorporate those efforts, the administration will need to give technology tips to a group of Millennials and Gen-Z who have been using computers practically their whole lives. As a one-segment Zoom School liaison and one of many students who just completed a summer internship online, I thought I could offer some advice as well. But I didn’t want to do this alone. So, collected some of the groups chats I am in to provide UVA’s best and brightest with some important tech tips.

Let’s see if you can tell the difference between the tech tips I will give, and this is the UVA Law administration so generously provided to us. No cheating.

1. When you are unmuted, people can hear you. When your camera is on, people can see you.
2. To help keep background noise out of your voice turn down your microphone when you aren’t speaking.
3. If clicking something doesn’t work, try clicking the other mouse button. If the other mouse button doesn’t work, try the first one again.
4. If your Internet stops working, make sure it’s not too overloaded. If it’s still plugged in, you may not be able to connect to your Wi-Fi.
5. Don’t eat during class and avoid other distracting activities.
6. If your professor, turn up the volume on your computer or from your phone.
7. If your computer cannot maintain its charge during the entire class, buy a new laptop.
8. Prevent your computer from dying by keeping it charged.
9. Manage your time by arriving to an online class a few minutes before it starts.
10. Do not bring the computer to the bathroom with you. This will help avoid uncomfortable situations and is generally more hygienic.
11. Remember, people can see and hear you in the area behind you when you are on camera.
12. Make sure you have Internet access if you don’t have access to the Internet, you will not be able to use Zoom.
13. So, there you have it, folks. We wish you all the very best.

Hi Lisa! Welcome to Hot Bench! For all our readers who might not know, Lisa holds court in the Student Affairs Office a.k.a. the Snack Office and is the friendly face of Student Affairs. Lisa, can you tell us a little about yourself?

Oh yeah, when I started, I wasn’t sitting in the same office as the Dean, so when we moved and got the open floor plan, I began to engage more with students. I used to be behind a wall and a little sliding window—like a dentist’s office!

So, colloquially, we all know the Student Affairs Office as the Snack Office. When did that start?

I think when Dean Davies came, they had some candy and then we realized it was a great way to get students engaged. Hopefully, we’ll still have people come in even if there are no snacks.

No snacks this year? (F)

Yes, for safety, there will be no snacks this year at all! We miss seeing everybody and I hope to see each and every one of you soon. Just to online learning.

One song to play in the background of your life. What would you pick?

My go-tos are my Bon Jovi songs. I loved the big hair bands. “Living on a Prayer”—love it!

Pet peeve?

Okay, this will be funny [for Dean Davies]. I have this thing about when people call Dean Davies Sara, because it’s a derogatory thing. Not showing respect is one of my pet peeves.

Favorite phrase?

Bless your heart.

That can go different ways!

That is true. Mine usually goes the good way.

What do you like to read?

I like mysteries.

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

Be kind to one another.

Where did you grow up?

I grew up local—lived all my life twenty-five miles south of here in Scottsville, Virginia. I grew up on a dairy farm. We lived in a very rural area, I connected them to our small background—it was a treat for me to come to Charlottesville. I grew up in a small town in IT and [in Scottsville], it was great. I still live in the area: my brother and I— and Sahle, the dog (she’s a four year old Charcoal Lab).

Growing up, what did you want to be?

I wanted to be a teacher. At that time, scholarships weren’t as generous. I had what I needed but no extra. That’s why I went to associate’s college and got my degree in business administration instead.

What’s something most people wouldn’t know about you?

I was an active EMT. My husband and I ran a rescue squad in Scottsville for twelve years. We were here in the state of Virginia, because you never know what might happen. I was motivated because of my brother; he passed of a massive heart attack at thirty-two. We are a squad in our rural area. I decided then that that’s what I wanted to do. And [we] have also hooked and became an adrenalin junkie.

What’s your favorite thing about the Law School?

I think the close-knitness, not just of the students, but the faculty and staff. We’re like a big family and I really love that. I’ve always felt that here.

As our parting shot, what would you like to tell to all the students?

We wish you all the very best. Stay safe and staff. We’re like a big family and I hope to see each and everyone of you very soon. Just stop by and say hello.

---

lnapier@law.virginia.edu

COPA continued from page 4

324 U.Va. 22, 24 (2019). Ignoring these otherwise rather fine points and unmooring the Court from cultural aspects, this case is correctly decided on the merits. The Law School’s Eyewitness Obli- gacy, applying only to bathroom entrances, yet not bathroom stalls or the administration offices, is both arbitrary and capricious. If I learned anything from having to trudge through Justice Scalia’s num- meringious disseretions in Con Law, it is that the role of the judiciary isn’t to make policy. How- ever, this decision is based on sheer decency. A right to pri- vacy may be contentious, but sheer decency. A right to pri- vacy may be contentious, but the position on this is meritless—people can hear you. When your camera is on, people can see you.

er mouse button doesn’t work, try the first one again.

If your computer cannot maintain its charge during the entire class, buy a new laptop.

Prevent your computer from dying by keeping it charged.

Manage your time by arriving to an online class a few minutes before it starts.

Do not bring the computer to the bathroom with you. This will help avoid uncomfortable situations and is generally more hygienic.

Remember, people can see and hear you in the area behind you when you are on camera.

Make sure you have Internet access if you don’t have access to the Internet, you will not be able to use Zoom.

So, there you have it, folks. We have here at the Law Weekly cer- tainly need to help keep you prepared as possible for this transition to online classes. Check the end of the article for the Answer Key.

If you correctly identified the fake tips, congratulations! If you didn’t, then please send me an email to confirm that I am as clever as I think I am. Don’t send me an email if you got them all correct, though. That doesn’t help my self-esteem.

In the meantime, I wish you all the best of luck navigating a semester of hybrid classes. If you have other clever tech tips, don’t forget to share!
this summer, Professor Livermore did a great job planning an interesting and productive summer for his research assistants. On top of typical email updates, Professor Livermore held a weekly Zoom meeting with all of the research assistants at the same time. We spent this time getting feedback on our independent projects while also hearing about what each research assistant was working on. Professor Livermore was careful to only assign projects that each found interesting, so we all worked on a variety of topics.

While I did work on more typical research assistant projects this summer, a large part of my summer was unconventional: Instead of legal research, I spent most of my time writing code. I’ve been interested in computer programming as a hobby, and Professor Livermore needed assistance with a project involving data and Python scripting. With assistance from both Professor Livermore’s colleagues at Dartmouth and Jon Ashley, head of UVA Law’s Legal Data Lab, I created datasets for statistical analysis, and I assisted in setting up a model to measure the influence of court opinions.

The main project I worked on aims to measure the influence of appellate opinions on one another over time. While court opinions usually cite preceding opinions that impact their rationale or decision, this project goes beyond citations and explores the actual text of opinions to measure each opinion’s influence. Using a statistical model that incorporates regressions and dynamic topic modelling, text from court opinions can be analyzed to show how the language used in those court opinions is evolving over time. As new opinions are written in different areas of the law, the way these opinions discuss a topic will impact the writing of future opinions. The model observes this semantic evolution to determine an opinion’s overall influence measure. The project explores changes in opinion language at the appellate level, and this estimation of influence can be compared to the citations courts themselves point to as being influential. This process will hopefully shed light on how courts interact with and are persuaded by opinions of the past.

I am grateful for the opportunity to have worked with Professor Livermore this summer, and I am continuing to work with him on the influence project into the fall semester.

shy890@virginia.edu
kcg3ar@virginia.edu
at5gn@virginia.edu

---

VIRGINIA LAW WEEKLY
Wednesday, 2 September 2020

THE DOCKET

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TIME</th>
<th>EVENT</th>
<th>LOCATION</th>
<th>COST</th>
<th>FOOD?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WEDNESDAY – September 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17:00 – 18:00</td>
<td>DVP Pro Bono Training with CVIke Commonwealths Attorney’s Office</td>
<td>Zoom</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>☑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18:00</td>
<td>Beer Tasting</td>
<td>Beer Run Brewery</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>Available for Purchase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THURSDAY – September 3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17:00 – 18:30</td>
<td>VLFGP Gen. Body Meeting/Mentorship Kick-off</td>
<td>Zoom</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>☑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19:00 – 20:00</td>
<td>ACS General Body Meeting</td>
<td>Zoom</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>☑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRIDAY – September 4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:30 – 13:30</td>
<td>VLFGP Kick-Off Panel</td>
<td>Zoom</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>☑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15:30 – 16:30</td>
<td>Innocence Project Pro Bono Clinic Info Meeting</td>
<td>Zoom</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>☑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17:00 – 18:00</td>
<td>APALSA General Meeting</td>
<td>Zoom</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>☑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18:00 – 21:00</td>
<td>Richelle Csabor and Good Waffles &amp; Co. Chisholm Vineyards at Adventure Farm</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>Available for Purchase</td>
<td>☑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SATURDAY – September 5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:00</td>
<td>Vineyard Walk</td>
<td>Grace Estate Winery</td>
<td>$35</td>
<td>Available for Purchase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MONDAY – September 7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:00 – 20:00</td>
<td>Extramural Moot Court Info Session</td>
<td>Zoom</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>☑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19:00 – 20:00</td>
<td>Law Weekly – Editor’s Meeting</td>
<td>Zoom</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>BYOP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TUESDAY – September 8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:30 – 12:30</td>
<td>STM Weekly P&amp;O</td>
<td>Zoom</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>☑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15:00 – 16:00</td>
<td>Health Law Association General Body Meeting</td>
<td>Zoom</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>☑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18:00 – 19:15</td>
<td>Supreme Court Round-up</td>
<td>Zoom</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>BYOCFA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19:00 – 20:00</td>
<td>CARE General Body Meeting</td>
<td>Zoom</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>☑</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SUDOKU

| 5 | 3 |
| 3 | 4 | 6 |
| 2 | 8 | 9 |
| 1 |
| 4 |
| 5 |
| 8 |
| 9 |
| 6 |

Solution

| 8 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 7 | 9 |
| 9 | 7 | 1 | 6 | 8 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 3 |
| 2 | 8 | 9 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 6 |
| 3 | 6 | 5 | 9 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 4 | 7 |
| 7 | 8 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 5 | 4 |
| 1 | 9 | 8 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 9 |
| 4 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 1 | 3 |
| 5 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 8 | 9 | 7 | 5 | 1 |

Cartoon By Raphael