

# Bathroom Reader

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## GREAt DAY FOR THE LSAT

Last year, Arizona University Law School began accepting either GRE or LSAT scores as part of its admission process, a decision that put UA at odds with LSAC, the body that administers the LSAT. This fall, Harvard Law School will be following suit. HLS announced in March that it would start accepting GRE scores as part of a pilot program to increase the diversity of its application pool. With Harvard joining the GRE party, it seems unlikely that LSAC will stand in the way if other law schools decide to break the LSAT's monopoly as a law school gatekeeper.

Before we start playing a dirge to send off the LSAT, however, we should acknowledge that there is at least one thing the LSAT is good at (besides making takers' pre-law school lives miserable)—forcing people to think about whether they really want to go to law school. Accepting the GRE makes it easier for more people to apply to law school by enabling them to add some law schools to their list of grad schools to which they're applying. But, accepting the GRE also increases the number of applicants who may not know what they're getting into. Those future students who leap into law before they look may find the lesson on *caveat emptor* hitting a little too close to home during their 1L year.

## BE STILL, MY HEART

Ever felt like your body has betrayed you in some way? Well, an Ohio man may be feeling exactly that right about now. Police have charged Ross Compton of Middletown, Ohio with aggravated arson and insurance fraud in connection with a fire that destroyed his home. One key piece of evidence? Compton's own telltale heart.

Compton has a pacemaker that stores information such as his heart rate, pacer demand, and cardiac rhythms. Police obtained that information with a warrant and compared it to his story of grabbing belongings, packing them in a suitcase, and then throwing it out a window to save it from the fire. The data and his story didn't match up. That's some clever sleuthing. The police really didn't miss a beat.

## FEMALE "REVIEW"

Women were not always welcome on our high courts. Indeed, the first all-woman state supreme court is not much to be proud of because of why it was convened. At the time, virtually all elected officials, lawyers, and judges in Texas were members of a certain fraternal organization. Due to the conflict of interest, the usual supreme court—comprised of men only—couldn't decide the case. For 10 months, the governor tried in vain to find disinterested male judges. One week before the argument, he finally appointed three women. After their opinion was

handed down in May 1925, the female justices were quickly relieved of duty.

Fifty-six years later, the first all-woman federal court of appeals panel was convened in our own 9th Circuit. In March 1981, circuit judges Betty Fletcher and Dorothy Nelson and district judge Judith Keep took the bench to hear argument. The panel produced two published opinions, one in a contracts dispute involving a utilities district, and the other in a sex-discrimination case which, on appeal, involved only a procedural question.

As of 2015, approximately 33% of state and federal judges in the U.S. were women. Remarking on the first all-female panel, Judge Fletcher said she'd be content when 51% of judges were women. RBG would go further, at least for the U.S. Supreme Court: She'll be content when there are nine.

## LEGAL WORD SEARCH

G G R J E Y B C G J  
 X Q M C X L U W Q Z  
 Z F L N E R Z B M A  
 S X D O C N X M D R  
 L H T I U C Q L J D  
 W U L T T J L O E W  
 X G A A I C J Z Z M  
 V Z E R V U Y T U Z  
 K E P G E G C P V M  
 Y F P I G O U R O Y  
 T T A M F G Z W I V  
 W J L M A Z F N B C  
 E X V I L G F Q Z E  
 I N J U N C T I O N