

Bathroom Reader

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GOOD LUCK EVERYONE!



The Library wishes you good luck on your final exams and papers! Don't forget about the study aids available behind the

Circulation Desk and online at the Lexis Nexis Digital

Library. Also posted on the Library website is the link to past exams, just look for "Exam Archive." If you're looking to recharge, be on the lookout for the "Pro-Se Café" where there will be snacks and coffee in the Lobby. It will run May 1-3.

"ALEXA, LOOK UP 5TH AMENDMENT."

Many people have Amazon's Echo device, but few could probably imagine that this smart speaker's personal assistant, Alexa, would be involved in a murder.

No, Alexa didn't break the first law of robotics, she just might be a percipient witness. An Arkansas man, James Bates, invited friends over to watch football. One friend was later found dead in Bates's hot tub. Bates owned

an Echo, which always listens for voice commands that are streamed to Amazon servers. Sometimes, Alexa records whole conversations accidentally. Hoping for such an accident, police served Amazon with a warrant for the recordings, which Amazon declined to share, citing privacy concerns. Amazon eventually complied with the warrant after Bates agreed to allow Amazon to release the data from his Echo.

The standoff has prompted renewed calls for a review of the legal standard for how tech companies comply with law enforcement requests. As smart devices become more prevalent, how will the law balance privacy and security in this new "internet of things?"

ONE WOMAN'S JOURNEY TO THE BAR

Ever wonder who got the ball rolling on women's rights in the courtroom? It started with one woman named Belva Lockwood. Born in 1830, Lockwood was a 19th century change-maker who used every opportunity in her life to break the status quo. At age 22 she became a widow and with a three-year-old daughter to care for, she

decided to put herself through college despite the objection of her community. Later, after being denied entry into law school because the administration feared she would "distract the attention of the young men," Lockwood finally gained admission into what is now George Washington University Law School. Upon completion of her coursework, the school initially refused to grant her a diploma because of her sex.

The obstacles didn't end there. In 1876 Lockwood's petition to argue before the US Supreme Court was denied. This did not deter her. She single-handedly lobbied Congress and, in 1879, successfully petitioned Congress to pass an act allowing women to practice before any federal court. As a result, in 1880, she became the first woman to argue a case- *Kaiser v. Stickey*, 102 U.S. 176 (1880)- before the Court.

Today, the Court has three female justices thanks to women who, like Lockwood, refused to take "no" for an answer.

