

PRIVATE LAW

Class activities*

CLASS 1: Introduction and Orientation

"I'll Sue Ya"

I sued Taco Bell
'Cause I ate half a million Chalupas
And I got fat!

I sued Panasonic
They never said I shouldn't use their microwave
To dry off my cat

Huh, I sued Earthlink
'Cause I called them up
N' they had the nerve to put me on hold

I sued Starbucks
'Cause I spilled a Frappucino in my lap
And brrr, it was cold!

I sued Toys'R'Us
'Cause I swallowed a Nerf ball
And nearly choked to death

Ugh, I sued PetCo
'Cause I ate a bag of kitty litter
And now I got bad breath!

I sued Coca-Cola, yo
'Cause I put my finger down in a bottle
And it got stuck!

I sued Delta Airlines
'Cause they sold me a ticket to New Jersey
I went there, and it sucked!

Yeah!!!

If you stand me up on a date
If you deliver my pizza 30 seconds late

I'm gonna sue, sue
Yes, I'm gonna sue
Sue, sue, yeah that's what I'm gonna do
I'm gonna sue, sue
Yes, I'm gonna sue
Sue, sue, yeah I might even sue you!

Ugh!!

I sued Duracell
They never told me not to shove that double-A
Right up my nose

I sued Home Depot
'Cause they sold me a hammer
Which they knew I might drop on my toes

I sued Dell Computers

'Cause I took a bath with my laptop
Now it doesn't work

I sued Fruit of the Loom
'Cause when I wear their tightie-whities on my head
I look like a jerk

I sued Verizon
'Cause I get all depressed
Any time my cell phone is roaming

I sued Colorado
'Cause you know, I think it looks a little bit too much
Like Wyoming

I sued Neiman Marcus
'Cause they put up their Christmas decorations
Way out of season

I sued Ben Affleck
...
Aw, do I even need a reason?

Ugh!

If I sprain my ankle
While I'm robbing your place

If I hurt my knuckles
When I punch you in the face

I'm gonna sue, sue
Yes, I'm gonna sue
Sue, sue, yeah that's what I'm gonna do
I'm gonna sue, sue
Yes, I'm gonna sue
Sue, sue, that's right I'm gonna sue you

Ugh!

Ugh!

Ugh!

I'll sue ya!
I'll take all of your money
I'll sue ya!
If you even look at me funny

I'll sue ya!
I'll take all of your money
I'll sue ya!
If you even look at me funny

I'll sue ya!
I'll take all of your money
I'll sue ya!
If you even look at me funny

I'll sue ya!
I'll take all of your money
I'll sue ya!
If you even look at me funny
I'll sue ya!

Ha-ha ha ha-haa
I'll sue ya!
What'chall think of that?
I'll sue ya!
Ha-ha ha ha-haa
Boo ya!
I'll sue ya!
Ugh!

Discussion questions

- 1) What is the main message of the song? Do you agree with this message? Why or why not?
- 2) Is Canadian society as litigious as American society?
- 3) Do you think people should be compensated from a fast food chain if they get fat from eating junk food? Could you successfully sue Taco Bell for getting fat?
- 4) What is the role of lawyers in society?
- 5) What are the most important legal issues today?
- 6) Have social media changed the law? If so, how?
- 7) Think of or search for another song dealing with private law issues. Describe the lyrics and analyze them.

CLASS 2: Introduction to Private Law

Read the following news article and discuss the questions below:

Court upholds \$675K fine on man accused of illegally downloading 31 songs



August 24, 2012 8:23 AM

Sean Ludwig

A federal court in Massachusetts has upheld a \$675,000 judgment against a man accused of illegally downloading 31 songs and sharing them with other people on a file-sharing website. Joel Tenenbaum was sued by some of the largest music labels in the U.S., including Sony BMG, Warner Brothers, Atlantic, Arista, and UMG. Tenenbaum had requested for a new jury trial after the music labels were awarded \$675,000 in damages.

The ruling by U.S. District Court Judge Rya W. Zobel says that the prior decision was appropriate because Tenenbaum repeatedly ignored warnings while he was student at Boston University that he could be sued for copyright infringement. Zobel's judgement reads:

The trial evidence also supports the jury's determination that Tenenbaum willfully infringed plaintiffs' copyrights. He conducted his infringing activities while knowing that lawsuits were being brought against individuals who downloaded and distributed music without authorization. He personally received multiple warnings from various sources – including his father in 2002, his college in 2003, and plaintiffs in 2005 – and he was warned that his activities could subject him to liability of up to \$150,000 per infringement. In spite of these warnings, he continued to download and distribute copyrighted materials; indeed, even after receiving Sony's 2005 cease and desist letter, trial evidence shows that defendant continued his activities for two more years,

until Sony filed this lawsuit against him.

This will be the final ruling on the case, as the U.S. Supreme Court has declined to hear it. Tenenbaum will have to pay the enormous fine, which will realistically take the rest of his life to repay. While Tenenbaum clearly should have stopped pirating content after receiving multiple warnings, a \$675,000 judgment (\$22,000 per song) for downloading and sharing 31 songs still feels excessive.

Discussion questions

- 1) Describe the facts of the case. What is the rule of law? What is the goal of the rule?
Where does the rule come from?
- 2) What do you think of this case? Is the payment excessive?
- 3) Why do you think Tenenbaum continued to download songs after multiple warnings?
- 4) Do you think that downloading songs from the Internet without permission or payment should be against the law?
- 5) Do people download songs in Canada?
- 6) Do a quick Google search of other cases where the entertainment industry sues individuals for illegally downloading content from the Internet.

Employee fired for lying about workplace romance

June 20, 2012



Sheryl Smolkin

A company was justified in firing a married manager who had an affair with a junior employee in breach of the company's non-fraternization policy that required employees in a romantic relationship to notify their immediate superior.

Bryan Reichard worked for Kuntz Electroplating from 1984 to 2008. He became a purchasing coordinator in 2003 and a purchasing manager in 2007. Between 2003 and 2008 he had an affair with Ms. Thompson, who was a 26-year-old administrative assistant when the relationship began. At the time he was 41 and married.

In 2005, Kuntz established a written non-fraternization policy at work to protect employees from sexual harassment and any perception of favoritism. The reporting provision was intended to allow the company to take steps to eliminate or minimize any potential conflict of interest if two employees were romantically involved. Because he was in a position of power, Reichard had the primary obligation to report in this situation.

Over the years there were many rumours about the affair, but when confronted by his superiors on several occasions Reichard denied any involvement with Thompson. He also confirmed that he understood the terms of the Non-Fraternization Policy.

In early 2008, he confided in Anne Dawson (another of his subordinate employees) about the

problems in his personal life including his marriage and his relationship with Thompson with whom he had fathered an infant son. Dawson reported the matter to Reichard's immediate supervisor Robert Kuntz Jr.

When confronted by Kuntz Jr., Reichard finally admitted to the affair. He was suspended and told not to return to the factory unless he was contacted by someone from the company. Unbeknown to his supervisor, in direct contravention of the order he came back to his office on two occasions over the next few days.

Initially company leaders considered taking only disciplinary measures, but they ultimately decided the totality of Reichard's actions undermined their fundamental trust in him, and he was dismissed for cause.

The court found Reichard's misconduct including taking flagrant long lunches with Thompson and recommending her for a transfer to his department was compounded significantly by his deliberate and continuous lying to the company and disobeying orders.

On December 15, 2011 Mr. Justice James Sloan ruled that Kuntz had every right to consider that Reichard's willful actions seriously called into question the trust, integrity and honesty required for him to perform his duties as the purchasing manager. As a result, his behaviour was sufficient for the company to terminate him for cause and his claim for wrongful dismissal was dismissed.

Discussion questions

- 1) Describe the facts of the case. What is the rule of law? What is the goal of the rule? Where does the rule come from? Can you think of other examples of rules following the same legislative technique?
- 2) What do you think of this case? Is the decision fair? Why? Why not?

- 3) Why was Reichard fired from his job?
- 4) What do you think of the non-fraternization policy? Is this an infringement of their employees' rights?
- 5) Do a quick Google search of other employment termination cases where the decision to fire an employee is similarly unrelated to employment issues.

Southwest Airlines Tries to Stop Woman From Boarding Because of Her Cleavage



Submitted by Michael Allen on Jun 18, 2012

A woman only identified as 'Avital' was initially denied boarding on a Southwest Airlines' flight because her cleavage was "inappropriate," according to a ticket agent. According to Jezebel.com, Avital tried to board a flight from Las Vegas to New York on June 5, when a Southwest Airlines' employee told her to cover her breasts if she wanted to fly.

Avital told Jezebel.com that she did not cover her breasts and boarded anyways: "I didn't want to let the representative's gig feelings about my breasts change the way I intended to board my flight. And lo and behold, the plane didn't fall out of the sky... my cleavage did not interfere with the plane's ability to function properly."

Avital added: "The guy sitting in front of me on the plane was wearing a shirt with an actual Trojan condom embedded behind a clear plastic applique and had no trouble getting on his flight." Southwest Airlines has reportedly apologized to Avital.

Southwest Airlines policy allows ticket agents to refuse passengers they feel are dressed inappropriately, according to a Southwest Airlines spokesperson.

Discussion questions

- 1) Describe the facts of the case.
- 2) What do you think of this case? What do you think of Southwest policy? Does Southwest have a right to refuse passengers who are dressed inappropriately? If so, who determines what is appropriate and what is not?
- 3) Do a quick Google search of other airline cases where an airline refuses to let passengers board for reasons unrelated to flight security or flight safety.

Obese father goes to Parliament Hill to protest loss of his kids

By MICHELLE ZILIO, The Ottawa Citizen June 22, 2012



OTTAWA — An Ottawa father whose obesity was a factor in a recent ruling to take away custody of his children held a one-day hunger strike on Parliament Hill Friday. “I’m absolutely disgusted at the system where they can use lies and discrimination to take away my children” said the 38-year-old man, who must remain unnamed under the Child and Family Services Act.

The man’s four- and six-year-old sons will be put up for adoption after a judge’s ruling Wednesday which noted that the father, who at one point weighed 525 pounds, may have trouble maintaining his weight-loss efforts while taking care of his children, who both have special needs. The ruling also noted that while the man has never been abusive towards the children, he has a history of “angry outbursts” against Children’s Aid Society of Ottawa workers. He formerly ran a marijuana grow-op as well as a lucrative computer business.

In response to the ruling, the Ottawa father set up a beige armchair near the Centennial Flame on Parliament Hill Friday, where he sat in an armchair while holding up a sign that read, “I WANT MY SONS.” He believes the ruling was biased, and said that he has not used marijuana since 2009, has been working on leading a healthy lifestyle and is not an aggressive man.

The man claimed to have not eaten anything all day on Friday. He had planned to continue the hunger strike on the Hill until July 2, but when RCMP officers told him he had to leave the property each night by 9 p.m., he reconsidered his method of protest.

“I’ll be finishing today ... It’ll be a hunger strike until nine o’clock, which isn’t really much of a hunger strike,” he admits.

Starting Saturday, the man said he will focus on his improving health to prove he can take care of himself and his boys, while doing everything he can to appeal the ruling.

“Over the next 30 days, instead of hurting myself with a hunger strike I’m going to do my darndest to lose as much weight as I possibly can,” said the man, who currently weighs 380 pounds.

The father said he will release a rebuttal to the judge’s decision soon, at which point he hopes his story “goes global.”

“As bad as I’m feeling, it can’t compare to how my children feel,” he said through tears. “I am worried about my kids, how they feel, how they are perceived.”

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Discussion questions

- 1) Describe the facts of the case. What is the rule of law? What is the goal of the rule?
Where does the rule come from?
- 2) What do you think of this case? Is it a fair decision?
- 3) Should obese parents lose custody of their children?
- 4) What is obesity? Is it a disease?
- 5) Do a quick Google search of other custody cases where a parent loses custody of their children for reasons unrelated to child safety.

Dad's Tweet Gets Family Kicked Off Southwest Airlines Flight



By Tim Nudd

07/24/2014 08:50AM

You are now free to move about the country, but only if you delete that nasty Tweet.

A Twin Cities man is hopping mad at Southwest Airlines after he and his two children were temporarily removed from a flight on Sunday after he criticized the airline's customer service on Twitter – although Southwest says there's more to the story.

As an "A list" passenger on Southwest, Duff Watson is entitled to priority boarding. But after being told that his 9-year-old and 6-year-old wouldn't be able to board with him, he vented his frustrations on Twitter.

He wrote "something to the effect of, 'Wow, rudest agent in Denver. Kimberly S, gate C39, not

happy @SWA,' " Watson tells [WCCO](#) in Minneapolis.

Soon after the family of three boarded, they were asked to leave the plane. The Southwest employee said "her safety feels threatened at this point because of what I Tweeted," Watson said.

The family was eventually allowed to reboard and fly from Denver to Minneapolis, but only after Watson deleted the Tweet. "I was left, you know, very upset, very embarrassed, very humiliated," Watson says.

Southwest, however, says it wasn't just about the Tweet. The airline says the argument between Watson and the employee escalated aboard the aircraft, and that the airline removed Watson to resolve the dispute away from the other passengers.

"We are thoroughly investigating the situation," Southwest wrote in a public statement online.

"We have reached out to the Customer and offered vouchers as a gesture of goodwill."

- 1) Describe the facts of the case.
- 2) What do you think of this case? Did the airline act correctly? Why or why not?
- 3) Do airlines have too much power?
- 4) What is the power of social media in today's business world? Are social media actions more effective than lawsuits that require a lot of money and that take years to reach a decision?
- 5) Do a quick Google search of other cases where people use social media to defend themselves against illegal or arbitrary decisions.

- 1) John memorized all the Private Law information from the class activities. The day of the test, he was asked to analyze a short text on Private Law. The information on the text was new. So, John felt very upset that he could not analyze it. He complains to the teacher, saying that it is unfair to ask about something they never saw in class. Suppose you are the teacher, what would you say to John?
- 2) On the mid-term test, Paula answered the following to the question “What is Private Law?” “It is a branch of law. It deals with relations between individuals, and between corporations and corporations, and individuals and corporations.” This information is correct. Read the evaluation criteria from the course syllabus, and grade her midterm. How would you improve her answer? Write what she needs to do to get a better grade. You don’t need to write the entire answer, but you need to identify what she needs to include in her answer to improve it.
- 3) On the midterm, Alex wrote the following answer to the question “what is Private Law?” “My theory is that Private Law should not exist. I read a book at home about private property. It said that it should be abolished. My hypothesis is that Private Law exists to protect private property.” The teacher gives Alex an F. Alex says that he deserves an A. He says “the course syllabus says that we need to theorize, and hypothesize, and make connections to information beyond the course. That is exactly what I did. I should get an A, not an F.” Read the evaluation criteria carefully. What would you say to Alex if you were the teacher?
- 4) A student participates in class very actively. She attended to 85% of classes. She read the texts, worked in small groups, and asked questions to the teacher. Sometimes –but not always- she reported her analysis of the class activities to the whole class. Her analyses were always correct, short, straight to the point. She made simple connections to some of the theories discussed in class. What should her class participation grade be?
- 5) Suppose the final global exam is an open evaluation where you need to prove how well you have achieved the intended learning outcomes for the course. How would you prove it? What pieces of evidence would you include in your evaluation to prove that you have

learned deeply and attained the ILOs? How would you prepare for this evaluation from day 1?

- 6) Halfway through the Private Law course, a student complains to the teacher that he never teaches. All they do are activities. The student feels frustrated and she wants to know when the teacher is going to start teaching. She feels she is not learning anything. She'd like to see the teacher give lots of information in lectures, where she could take lots of notes, which she would then study for a "normal" test. What would you tell this student if you were the teacher?

CLASS 4: PUBLIC vs. PRIVATE LAW

1. Upset that some students missed class, the teacher decided to kill one student to send a message to everyone else. What branch/es of law apply/ies?
2. Manu Ginobili wants a better deal for this year. He approaches San Antonio Spurs owner, Peter Holt, to discuss a raise to his annual salary and a better percentage from the sale of merchandising with his image and name. Peter Holt, who has a team-first, contracts-second mentality, tells Ginobili that a raise is out of the question. What branch of law governs this?
3. Robin finds out that Barney is cheating on her. So, she decides to file for divorce. What branch of law applies?
4. Alex is the director of a major theatre in Toronto. Angeles works as international liaison for the theatre. Alex likes her and told her that if she sleeps with him, he will send her to Europe to look for new plays to bring to the theatre. If she does not, he will fire her. What branch applies?
5. Courtney has organized a party. Music was very loud. Her landlord approached her and asked her to turn down the music. She said she would, but she did not. The following day her landlord told her that she should leave the apartment. Courtney refused and stopped paying the rent. The landlord got an eviction order. Courtney hires you for advice. She wants to know what branch of law applies to her case.

6. Homer buys an airline ticket to travel from Springfield to New York. Once onboard and before the plane takes off, Homer jokes that he has a bomb. The captain calls the police, and Homer is escorted out of the plain. What branch/es of law apply/ies?
7. Homer buys an airline ticket to travel from Springfield, USA to Toronto, Canada. During the flight, Homer jokes that he has a bomb. The captain makes an emergency landing in Windsor, ON and calls the police. Homer is escorted out of the plain. What branch/es of law apply/ies?
8. Moe hired Larry to work for his publishing company. Larry is late every day during the first week. Moe fires Larry. What branch/es of law apply/ies?
9. Moe hired Larry to work for his publishing company. After the first two weeks, Moe finds that Larry is gay. Moe fires Larry. What branch/es of law apply/ies?
10. Larry was fired from his job at a publishing company. Larry applies for employment insurance. What branch/es of law apply/ies?
11. Mme. Landry died. She left all her fortune to a great grandchild. What branch/es of law apply/ies?
12. Homer won \$ 100,000 in the casino. He had to pay \$36,000 in income tax. What branch/es of law apply/ies?
13. Homer married Marge. What branch/es of law apply/ies?
14. Homer bought a car from Fat Tony. What branch/es of law apply/ies?
15. Homer bought a bottle of Duff beer at Moe's Tavern. There was a snail in the bottle. What branch/es of law apply/ies?
16. The Springfield Nuclear Power Plant applied for a permission to expand. The company that owns the plan pay dividends to its shareholders. What branch/es of law apply/ies?
17. Larry Cata Backer wrote an article entitled "The Private Law of Public Law and the Public Law Element". Imagine what the article is about and write the abstract for this article.

18. Wikipedia defines private law as follows. Suppose you are a Wikipedia editor. Make the appropriate corrections. Add information that you think is relevant.

“Private law (Civil law) is that part of a legal system that involves relationships between individuals. This includes the law of contracts or torts and the law of obligations. It is distinguished from public law which deals with law involving the state including regulatory statutes penal law and other law of public order. In general terms public law involves interrelations between the state and the general population whereas private law involves interactions between private citizens.

The concept of private law in common law countries is a little more broad in that it also encompasses private relationships between governments and private individuals or other entities. That is relationships between governments and individuals based on the law of contract or torts are governed by private law and are not considered to be within the scope of public law.

19. Write a treatment (script outline) for a feature film on private law. Be creative. The film can be of any genre. Try to be specific. Include any aspect of private law or private law in general in the film. Think of a title. Think of the actors that may star in your film.
20. Read the following passage. Explain it in your own words. You may consult the decisions cited in the text.

One of the most important ideological constructs is the division into public and private realms. This dichotomy is in part linked to the development of the modern nation state and a concern to limit the absolute law making authority of the state. By characterizing a sphere of activity as essentially private, it makes it possible to argue that there are legitimate limits on the authority of the state to interfere and regulate. The public/private distinction is a crucial component of theories of liberalism. It also is a major issue in modern constitutional law and theory, especially where there is a written constitution which purports to create rights for private actors and restrictions on governmental activity. The following court decisions examine the question of how to characterize certain activities. In *Shelley v. Kramer* the U.S. Supreme Court was forced to decide whether judicial enforcement of a restrictive covenant in a property deed constituted state action. If it did, the enforcement of the restrictive covenant

would constitute a denial of equal protection of the law, guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution. The Court's sweeping characterization of state action stands in stark contrast to the much more limited approach of the decision of the Canadian Supreme Court in *RWDSU, Local 580 v. Dolphin Delivery Ltd.*, in which the Court was interpreting Section 32 of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms. Note as well the very formalist approach adopted by the Canadian Supreme Court in *Noble & Wolf v. Alley* in which the Court refused to enforce a restrictive covenant, not because it was discriminatory, but because it did not "touch and concern the land" and because of its vagueness. The ideologic effect of the public/private dichotomy is also demonstrated in *Harrison v. Carswell*, dealing with the right of a private owner of a shopping mall to control the activity taking place on mall property. The clash between the rights of private property and the rights of workers, and the conflicting approaches of Justices Dickson and Laskin in defining the limits of private ownership in the face of emerging forms of quasi public spaces make this case a prime vehicle for raising questions about the value of "public" and "private" as legal and social constructs.

CLASS 5:

CONTRACTS



Scenarios

1. Natasha asks Amanda to tell Julian that she will be late because she has an appointment off campus. Amanda agrees. But she completely forgets; and Julian penalizes Natasha for not coming to class, even though she came at 11.50 am instead of at 11.30 am. Natasha wants to sue Amanda for breach of contract.
2. Paula hired Samantha and Frances to decorate her house for \$1000. They all agreed and executed a contract in writing. They were to start on Monday. Samantha and Frances bought supplies (\$300). On Monday, they went to Paula's house. She told them that she had changed her mind. She refused to pay them any money. Samantha asked Corey if they could decorate his house. He agreed. But he told them that he could only pay them \$50. Samantha and Frances agreed. They want to sue Paula. Can they do so? If so, what can they claim as damages?

3. Gregg Popovich, Head Coach of the San Antonio Spurs (Julian's favorite team), came to Algoma U to scout new players. He saw a game between Thunderbirds and Cougars. Popovich is impressed with Tirus. He wants him to play together with Manu Ginobili. Gregg Popovich offers Joseph a three-year contract. His annual salary is US\$ 1,000,000 per season. Tirus agrees; and they sign the contract. When Tirus tells his coach that he will leave



Algoma, the coach convinces Tirus that he should finish his studies first. Tirus tells Gregg Popovich that he will not join the Spurs. San Antonio Spurs want to sue Tirus for breach of contract. Can they sue Tirus? If so, how much can they claim from him?



4. Wile E. Coyote contracts with Acme Anvils for the purchase of some of its products for delivery by the following Monday evening. Acme delivers the Anvils to Wile E. Coyote on the following Tuesday morning. Can Wile E. Coyote sue Acme for breach of contract?

5. Assume now that the contract between Wile E. Coyote and Acme stated clearly and explicitly that “time is of the essence” and the anvils MUST be delivered on Monday. Acme delivers after Monday. Wile E. Coyote refuses to pay for the Anvils. Acme sues Wile E. Coyote for lack of payment. Wile E. Coyote sues Acme for breach of contract.
6. Obi offered \$45,000 for Mohammed’s house. He agrees verbally. But then Mohammed changes his mind and refuses to sell Obi his house. Obi is upset and wants to sue Mohammed. Can he do so? If so, what can he claim as damages?
7. Julian says to the class. “I will give you an A (100) to the first student that can tell me what consideration means in contract law. Raad says: “It is a bargained-for exchange between the parties to the contract –something of some value passing from one party to the other. Each party to the contract will gain some benefit from the agreement and will incur some obligation or detriment in exchange for that benefit.” Julian congratulates Raad for a perfect answer. Raad is happy that he will not have to write the midterm and do the final take home. He sees Julian in his office, because he wants to make sure that he will get an A in the course. Julian says that he will only get an A if he does well in the midterm, take-home, and continues participating in class. Alex is very upset and wants to sue Julian.
8. Julian hired Zakia to make photocopies for all his classes. He told her he would pay her \$ 10 the hour. He hired her to work a minimum of 20 hours. Zakia agreed. Three weeks later, Julian told her that he would not need any photocopies, because the University hired a new full-time assistant. Zakia is upset and wants to sue Julian. What can she claim as damages?
9. Seif wants to buy a new watch. He goes to Amazon.com and orders a Seiko Men's Watch SGG480. The picture shows a watch with a brown leather strap. Amazon sends him the watch, but it



has a black leather strap. Is there a breach of contract?
Can Seif sue Amazon for breach of contract?

10. Brooke Shields and Lifetime television signed a contract for Brooke Shields to have a recurring role in Army Wives for the whole Season 7 of the show, i.e., a

total of 11 episodes for \$ 1.1M. After shooting 5 episodes, Lifetime decides to cancel the show. Brooke Shields gets a role on a Broadway show. She is paid \$ 400,000. She spends \$ 10,000 moving from Los Angeles to New York to work on the play. Is there a breach of contract? If so, what can the non-breaching party claim as damages?

11. KPMG's CEO offers Precious an annual salary of \$100,000 to work in the legal department when she finishes Law School in 2018. Brandon agrees. In 2018 Precious goes to KPMG, but the CEO tells her that he has long changed his mind and hired someone else. Can Precious sue KPMG?

Drafting activity

Write a comprehensive common law contract for punctual arrival to class. Include definitions, recitals, breach, and boiler plate provisions.

Write a comprehensive common law contract for the use of laptop computers and smartphones in the classroom. Include definitions, recitals, breach, and boiler plate provisions.

CLASS 6: CONTRACTS

Video scenarios

Analyze whether there is a legally valid contract. Identify the main elements of the contract.

CLASSES 7: TRANSGENDER

- 1) What is transgender? Explain the different transgender types.
- 2) What are the three XX century revolutions mentioned in the video? What are their common elements? How are they differently?
- 3) What are some of the social difficulties which transgender people suffer?

- 4) What is your opinion of Canada's private law policy on transgender issues?
- 5) What can the legal system do to improve the rights of transgender people?
- 6) What are the main objectives of the transgender movement? What does it want to accomplish?
- 7) Write a comprehensive law aimed at removing discrimination barriers against transgender.

CLASS 7: TRANSGENDER

Read the following article that was published in the Globe and Mail, and answer the following questions.

- What is the main thesis of the article?
- What are the arguments the author uses to support her thesis?
- What is the evidence, if any, the author uses to support her thesis?
- Is the thesis similar to or different from the one held by Lori Chambers in her article "Unprincipled Exclusions"?
- Do you agree with the author's thesis? Why? Why not?
- Suppose you do not agree. Write a response article arguing for the opposite view, i.e., that the determination of the categories of man and woman should be defined by our beliefs and goals and that the law should reflect these determinations.

Vancouver Rape Relief & Women's Shelter  *Issues*



Who gets to be a woman?

by Margaret Wentle
Globe and Mail, December 14, 2000

- Home
- Issues
- Events
- 35th Anniversary
- Herstory
- Work We do
- Statistics
- Resources
- Site Map
- Search
- FAQ

Kimberly Nixon is a statuesque brunette with high cheekbones, fluffy bangs, gold hoop earrings, a broad chest, slim hips, and a large chin. To the untutored eye, she looks a bit like a man in a dress, which is not surprising in that she is equipped with a full set of XY chromosomes.

Ms. Nixon, however, has decided she's a woman. It says so on her driver's licence. She has declared that her chief desire in life is to work as a volunteer counsellor in a rape-crisis centre. And the B.C. Human Rights Commission, a stern defender of the rights of the transgendered, thinks she ought to have her way. Ms. Nixon is now arguing her case before the B.C. Human Rights Tribunal, which is separate from the commission and hears cases the commission recommends.

One might be excused for thinking that the real victim of injustice in this case is not Kimberly Nixon, but the Vancouver Rape Relief Society, a grassroots outfit that has been performing a valuable service on a shoestring for more than 25 years. It has spent the past five years trying to mollify the aggrieved complainant, alas to no avail. Future victims could well include women, many of them raised in highly traditional cultures, who seek the centre's help. They may be disconcerted to find themselves being counselled through the worst trauma of their lives by someone who appears to be a man in drag.

"We feel a bit beleaguered by it all," says Rape Relief worker Suzanne Jay.

Ms. Nixon, who was born male, has lived as a woman for 14 years. She had sex-change surgery in 1990. In 1995, she showed up at Rape Relief for a volunteer training session, and was invited to leave after reluctantly disclosing her original gender. Her feelings were quite hurt. "I could barely see because of the tears in my eyes," she testified on Monday. "All I could think of was the Lions Gate Bridge -- jumping off the bridge."

The very next day, she lodged a discrimination complaint with the B.C. Human Rights Commission.

Human-rights commissions, perhaps running out of other wrongs to right, have lately turned to the rights of the transgendered. In British Columbia, transgendered persons claiming affronts to their dignity have won several cases. Ironically, the losers tend to be feminist volunteer groups that pride themselves on being bias-free, and have few resources to defend themselves.

The people at Rape Relief maintain that growing up female is a bona fide occupational requirement for being a rape-crisis counsellor. Even so, they felt bad that they'd hurt Ms. Nixon's feelings. "We were very apologetic," Suzanne Jay told me. "We looked for ways for her to make a contribution. We suggested she could join a group that raises money for us. We suggested mediation. We offered her \$500 to say we were sorry." But Ms. Nixon would have none of it.

Unfortunately for Rape Relief, the whole weight of B.C. law and precedent is on the other side. It says that, if Ms. Nixon says she's a woman, then she is a woman, and people have to treat her like any other woman. Ms. Nixon wants \$10,000. She also wants Rape Relief to throw open its doors to all transgendered people and to get sensitivity training for all its volunteers in order to cure them of transphobia.

Feminists are torn up about this one. Judy Rebick will testify for the defence. But other rape-crisis groups have opened their arms to the transgendered. Academics who think gender is a social construct are also on Ms. Nixon's side. And the Human Rights

Commission will argue that the rape-relief centre is guilty of "stereotypical biases."

Should you be able to change genders if you don't like the one you were born with? In Canada, the institutional answer is yes, and plenty of trained professionals will help you do it. They will diagnose you with gender-identity disorder or gender dysphoria, and they will offer elaborate, painful and mutilating cures, which, in B.C., are covered by health insurance. Maybe you'll feel better after, or maybe not. No one really knows.

But what if the right answer is not yes? Paul McHugh, chief of psychiatry at Johns Hopkins University, calls it malpractice. "Surgical sex change is nonsense, resting as it does on the preposterous assumption that one's biologic constitution is as much a malleable artifact as one's dress," he wrote recently.

Some people are convinced they can only be fulfilled if they have a leg amputated. But most of us believe that amputating their legs is unethical. Maybe some day we'll think the same way about the people who encouraged Ms. Nixon to amputate her penis.

We can castrate her and shave her Adam's apple. We can give her electrolysis and hormone injections and breast implants. But one thing we cannot do is change her Y chromosome into an X -- no matter what the Human Rights Commission says.

CLASS 8: ADVERTISING LAW

Pictures

1. Montreal restaurant: "If you eat, you drink for free"



2. Days Inn, Mackinaw City, MI



3. Algonquin Hotel, SSM



4. Montana's



- 5. Brazil's All You Can Eat Buffet. Men: \$39.90, women: \$29.90



- 6.

Diet dodge:



Enjoy an ice cream cone shortly before lunch.

Sugar can be the willpower you need to undereat.

When you're hungry, it usually means your energy's down. By eating something with sugar in it, you can get your energy up fast. In fact, sugar is the fastest energy food around. And when your energy's up,

there's a good chance you'll have the willpower to undereat at mealtimes.

How's that for a sweet idea? Sugar... only 18 calories per teaspoon, and it's all energy.

Sugar Information
General Post Office Box 94, New York, N.Y. 10001

7.

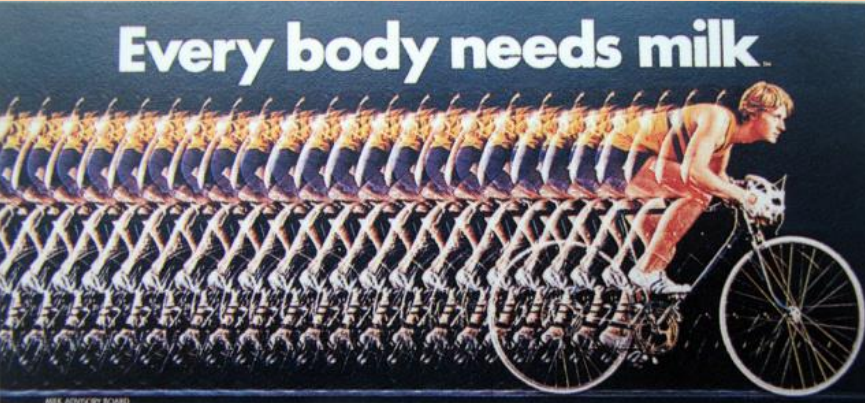
Viceroy's FILTER the Smoke!



As your Dentist,
I would recommend
VICEROYS

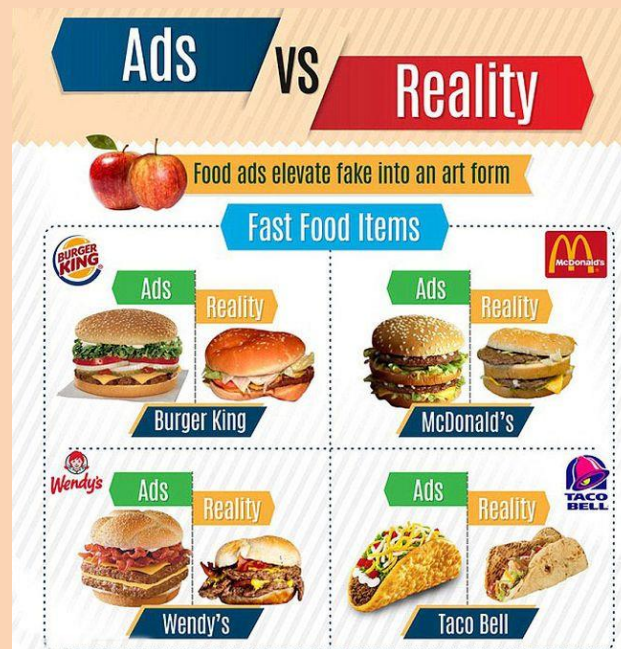
8.

Every body needs milk.



SEE ADVERTISING BOARD

CLASS 9: ADVERTISING ACTIVITIES



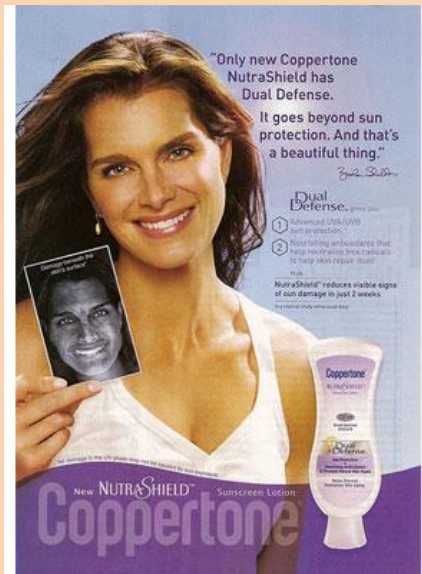
1. Dell Canada launched the following promotion for a laptop on its website. The website does not disclose that the promotion is for refurbished laptops only. It does not say that the laptops are brand new, either.



Inspiron 15

Price \$449.99

2. Renowned screen, stage, and TV star Brooke Shields appeared in this Coppertone campaign.



called
 Acme



3. ACME Realty published the following ad in Homes Magazine. When readers Acme to list their properties, charged the \$ 500 plus an administrative fee of \$ 250.

4. Air Canada published the following ad on The Globe and Mail, the National Post, and leading local newspapers in Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver, and Ottawa:

Fly from Toronto to Tokyo for \$ 500. Book by August 31, 2012. For travel from September 4 until December 14, 2012. Limited seat sales.

When people try to book a flight to Tokyo, they had to pay regular price of \$1500. When customers complained, Air



Canada explained that there were only 10 seats available at this price for the whole period of the sale. The ad on The Globe and Mail cost Air Canada \$ 10,000.

5. Ikspecstyle posted the following on eBay.ca.



[GLUCKSTEIN HOME KING](#)

[WHITE 100% CANADIAN](#)

[GOOSE DOWN DUVET](#)

Location: Ontario

Feedback: 139,111 | 99.4%

11 C +C Time

Bids \$36.00 \$35.74 left:1d 23h 52m

[Buy It Now](#) C \$239.99 Free Time left:3d 19h 44m

An independent test carried out by a consumer's rights NGO showed that the product was 99% goose and 1% duck.

6. Audi Canada posted the following offer on its website:



S4 Sedan: Lease from 5.4%* and finance from 4.9%* Receive first month free payment, waived security deposit† and free Audi Care!

Customers that requested a red S4 as in the picture were told that that model did not come in red. It came in silver, white, black, or beige.

7. Latisse hired Brooke Shields for its campaign. Latisse published the following ad for its prescription eyelash-grower on national magazines:

**Not enough lashes?
GROW them!**
LONGER, FULLER, DARKER.

LATISSE® – the first and only FDA approved prescription treatment for inadequate or not enough lashes.
Ask your doctor if LATISSE® is right for you.

GROW YOUR OWN LASHES
WEEK 0...NOW WEEK 12...WOW!

Brooke Shields' before and after—Your results may vary.
By prescription only.

Call 1-866-344-8364 or go to Latisse.com to FIND A DOCTOR today.

Latisse

(bimatoprost ophthalmic solution) 0.03%

LATISSE® is a prescription treatment for hypotrichosis used to grow eyelashes, making them longer, thicker and darker. Eyelash hypotrichosis is another name for having inadequate or not enough eyelashes.

Important Safety Information:
If you are using prescription products for lowering eye pressure or have a history of eye pressure problems, only use LATISSE® under close doctor supervision. May cause eyelid skin darkening which may be reversible, and there is potential for increased brown iris pigmentation which is likely to be permanent. There is a potential for hair growth to occur in areas where LATISSE® solution comes in repeated contact with skin surfaces. If you develop or experience any eye problems or have eye surgery, consult your doctor immediately about continued use of LATISSE®. The most common side effects are itchy eyes and eye redness. If discontinued, lashes will gradually return to their previous appearance.

You are encouraged to report negative side effects of prescription drugs to the FDA. Visit www.fda.gov/medwatch or call 1-800-FDA-1088.

Please see important product information on the following page.

ALLERGAN
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® mark owned by Allergan, Inc. APCRYW029

See more Brooke Shields' and other before & after results at Latisse.com

Proud Sponsor
MAKE-A-WISH

- Rogers published the following ad for its Chatr cellphone on street billboards. A dropped call is a call that, for technical reasons, is terminated before the speaking parties finish their conversation and before one of them has hung up. Drop calls are usually measured as a percentage of all calls. New wireless companies complained and showed that Roger's statement is not true.

chatr
fewer dropped calls
than new wireless carriers
chatwireless.com
PATTISON
NO CELL PHONE USE

- Pizza Express published the following ad in local newspapers. Competitors complained.



10. Dermitage posted this ad on its website.



11. McDonald's BigMac



12. Mediafast hired actress Genie Francis, who played Laura in General Hospital, to endorse its product. Genie Francis has always been slim. The picture in the ad shows Genie Francis fat and then slim. It is a photoshopped picture. Consumers complained; and Mediafast argued that they never claimed that this is a success story or that Genie Francis lost any weight with Mediafast.

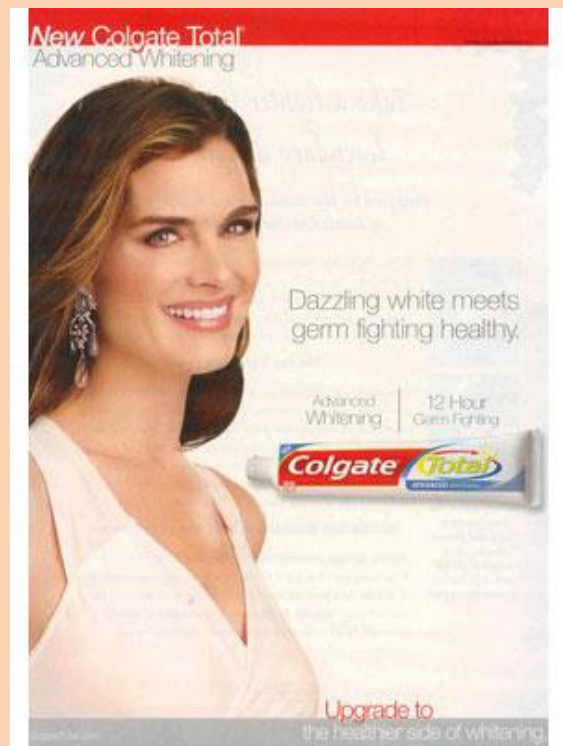
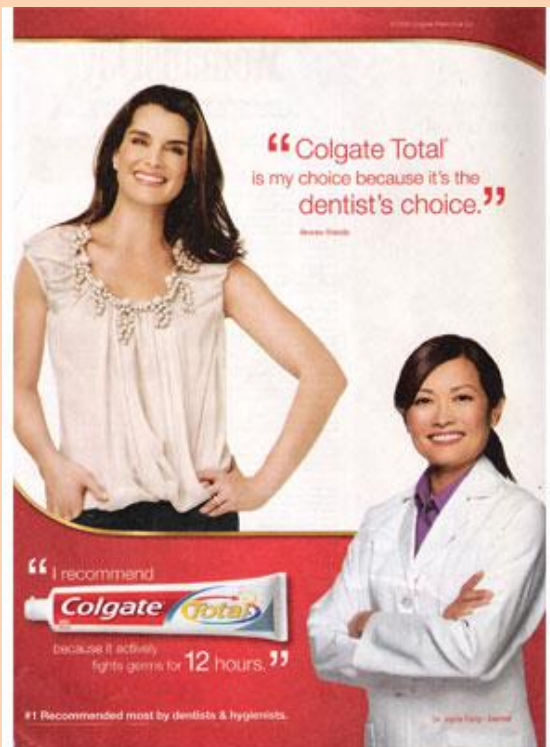


13. The Heart Attack Grill® is a hospital themed restaurant in downtown Las Vegas. It has become internationally famous for embracing and promoting



an unhealthy diet of incredibly large hamburgers. Customers are referred to as "patients," orders as "prescriptions," and the waitresses as "nurses." The menu includes the Single Bypass Burger®, Double Bypass Burger®, Triple Bypass Burger®, and the Quadruple Bypass Burger®, ranging from half a pound to two pounds of beef. The menu names imply coronary artery bypass surgery, and refer to the danger of developing atherosclerosis from the food's high proportion of saturated fat and excessive caloric content. In February 2012, a patron suffered an actual myocardial infarction (heart attack) on the premises. In April 2012, a second patron suffered similar symptoms and was shuttled off to a Las Vegas hospital. There are several, very visible disclaimers all around the restaurant saying that food sold at the Heart Grill is bad for your health and that it can even kill you.

14. Colgate Total launched an advertising campaign with actress Brooke Shields:



15. Red Bull launched a campaign claiming it gives you wings



16. Lazy Boy hired Brooke Shields for its new campaign.



17. Subway: Chipotle Steak and Cheese with Avocado



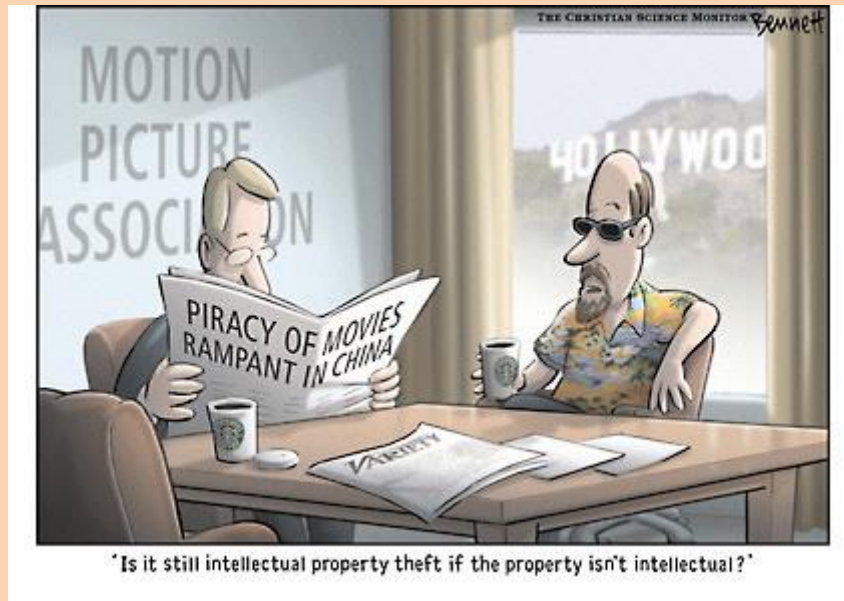
18. Analyze the following cartoon:



CLASS 10: ADVERTISING LAW

Design a comparative advertising campaign. Be specific. Choose the products to compare. What steps would you take to ensure the campaign is legal and complies with advertising regulations?

CLASS 16: INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY



- Why are Intellectual Property rights so overbroad?
- How do Intellectual Property laws affect every day lives?
- What is fair use? Give some examples. What is the importance of fair use? Canadian laws on fair use are tougher than in the States. How can you explain this?
- What is the debate between abolitionist and absolutist perspectives in Intellectual Property?
- What was the legal test used in the US to determine fair use? How did it change? How does it work in Canada?
- How does the new legislative test of fair use hinder innovation?

- Do a Google search and explain the legal problems faced by ink cartridge companies in the United States.

Intellectual Property Scenarios

1. Listen to Frank Sinatra’s song entitled New York, New York and to Jay-Z and Alicia Keys’ song Empire State of Mind. Discuss whether there is copyright infringement. Note that the judicial test to determine infringement is whether or not the defendant has reproduced the plaintiff’s work, or a substantial part thereof.



2. *The Simpsons*’ Louie acts a lot like Frank Sivero’s character does in *Goodfellas*—and Sivero is filing a lawsuit against *The Simpsons*. In the lawsuit, Sivero claims that he and some *Simpsons* writers lived next door to each other when Sivero was preparing for his role in *Goodfellas*, which came out in 1990. In 1991, *The Simpsons* debuted the character of Louie, a member of the Springfield mob who resembles Sivero in both looks and mannerisms.



Louie has appeared in multiple episodes since then. The lawsuit acknowledges that “over the years, *The Simpsons* were known for basing characters on the television series on those of real life people and real life characters,” but Sivero claims he “continues to suffer

severe financial damages in the form of lost income [he] should have received in compensation for his name and likeness being used.” Although the *Simpsons* character doesn’t share a name with either Sivero or his *Goodfellas* character, Frank Carbone, Sivero is asking for \$250 million in damages. (EW).

3. Julian likes the group Black Eyed Peas. So, as part of the Private Law exam, he played the song “I got a feeling”. He asked students to analyze legal issues arising from the song. Is this a copyright infringement?



4. Because some students did not come to class the day Julian gave the questions and played the song, Julian uploaded the song to his website. Is this copyright infringement?
5. Joe bought a picture of Cameron Diaz from Cameron Diaz’s agent to put on his Facebook profile. He paid US\$ 500. The copyright agreement says that Joe is allowed to put the picture online. Joe photoshopped the picture and added his photo next to Cameron Diaz. They appear to be hugging. Cameron Diaz’s agent sent a letter to Joe saying that he has committed copyright infringement. Joe replied that he paid for the picture, and that he has expressly acquired rights to put the picture online. Is this a copyright infringement? US and Canadian laws are substantially the same in this respect.

6. During a boring class, Lauren thought of a plot for a documentary film. Instead of paying attention to the teacher, she told the plot to Liz. The title that Lauren thought for the film is “Future NBA champions”. It is the story of Andy and Vyron, two Algoma U students who are hired to play for the NBA. The documentary gives the audience an in-depth look of Andy and Vyron, showing how their lives change as they become stars. Luke heard Lauren tell the plot to Liz. He wrote it down and sent it to Universal Studios. The studio liked the plot and decided to buy the rights from Luke. They paid him \$ 100,000. Lauren is upset and wants to sue Luke for copyright infringement. What do you think?



retweeted the post to its 5.2 million followers.

7. Boston Red Sox star David Ortiz took a picture of himself and President Barack Obama during a visit to the White House by the 2013 World Series winners. Ortiz, who has an endorsement deal with the company, tweeted out the picture and Samsung retweeted the post to its 5.2 million followers.
8. Stevi wrote a song about a university student that falls in love with her best friend. She uploaded it to her blog. She never registered the song with the copyright office. Michelle liked the song. She found out that the song was never registered, so she recorded it, and sold a million copies. Stevi wants to sue Michelle for copyright infringement. Since neither came to class on Thursday, they don't know whether there is a violation of Canadian copyright laws. What do you think?
9. Kaija downloaded a YouTube Seinfeld video to her laptop. She claims that since everybody uploads videos to YouTube, anybody can download them. Did she commit copyright infringement?



10. Tracy is assisting a teacher with his research. She photocopied two articles from a journal for the research. Is this copyright infringement?
11. Justin formed a band with Louie. Justin liked the 1865-poem, O Captain! My Captain! by Walt Whitman. He composed the music, and sold 100,000 CDs. Since he did not come to class on Thursday, he is not sure if he has infringed copyright laws. What do you think?
12. Denise wrote a novel in French. Cait liked it very much. She translated into English and sold it. Denise wants to sue Cait for copyright infringement. Did she commit copyright infringement?
13. Vincent has the movie *Gone With the Wind*, starring none other than Brooke Shields, on VHS. Knowing that Julian would love it, he transformed it to DVD and gave it to Julian as a present right before the final-take home. Julian loved the present 😊. Did Vincent commit copyright infringement?



14. Craig wrote a film treatment (a short, one-paragraph, synopsis) which reads as follows: “Boy meets girl. Girl has boyfriend. Girl dumps boyfriend. Boy gets girl.” He wants to register the treatment with the copyright office, but it denies registration. Craig is upset. He wants to know if he can sue the copyright office for non-compliance with the Canadian Copyright Act.

15. The Weatherproof Garment Company installed a billboard in Times Square showing President Obama wearing what appears to be one of its coats. The image was taken during the president's visit to the Great Wall of China.



Weatherproof also put the image on its Web site home page for a time, promoting “The Obama Jacket.” (NYT).

CLASS 16 and 17: PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW

Scenarios

1. Josh, a Canadian citizen who resides in Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario. He went to Bologna, Italy for the summer holidays. There he bought a meat sandwich from La Rosticceria, an Italian deli with no assets or branches outside Italy. He ate the sandwich. He was immediately hospitalized for a week as the meat was contaminated. He came back to Canada and wants to sue La Rosticceria in Canada. If he does, can the judicial decision be enforced in Canada? If so, what is the applicable law? Can the judicial decision be recognized in Italy? If Josh wanted to sue La Rosticceria in New York, will the New York courts accept the case?
2. Essar, a Canadian company in Sault Ste. Marie, requested the purchase of steel from a Pipeland, a UK company. The companies exchange emails and agree on the price of steel. They do not mention anything about the governing law of this contract. Pipeland does not deliver the steel as agreed. Essar wants to sue Pipeland. Where can Essar sue? What is the applicable law?
3. Julian wants to sell his stamp collection. He places an ad on his own website. Alex, a resident of Moscow, Russia, emails Julian saying he wants to buy it. Alex receives the stamp collection but never pays. Where can Julian sue Alex? What is the applicable law?

4. The Coca-Cola Company, a company with head offices in Atlanta, Georgia, US, hires Heliene, a solar power company from Sault Ste. Marie, to install solar panels on its new plant in Barcelona, Spain. Heliene sends three Canadian technicians to Barcelona and ships the panels from the Sault. The technicians install the panels. The Coca-Cola Co. refuses to pay Heliene because it argues that the panels were not correctly installed. Where can Heliene sue The Coca-Cola Company? The contract between Heliene and Coca-Cola is silent as to the governing law. Suppose that one of the Heliene technicians is injured while installing the panels. Where can the technician sue? What is the applicable law?
5. Pierre, a French citizen, went to Disneyworld in Florida, US. There he injured his head in Splash Mountain because the ride malfunctioned. Where can Pierre sue Disneyworld? What is the applicable law?
6. 25 de mayo, a theater company located in Buenos Aires, Argentina makes a request for the purchase of a rotating stage from a Theatre Props, a company in Madrid, Spain. The request is accepted but there is no mention of the governing law. 25 de Mayo receives the rotating stage. When its technicians try to install it, they realize that it does not work. One of the technicians is injured while trying to install the stage. Where can 25 de Mayo sue Theatre Props for the contracts and the torts case? What is the applicable law in each lawsuit?
7. Because there is no same sex marriage law in Texas, Paul and John came to Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario to get married. After the marriage, they return to Texas. Is the marriage valid in Canada? Is the marriage valid in Texas? Suppose that Because that Paul and John intend to live in the Sault after they get married. Is the marriage valid in Canada?
8. Marie and Jean are French citizens. They have been married for 10 years. They have always lived in France. Marie had an affair with George, an American businessperson while he worked in France. When George returns to the States, he asks Marie to join him, which she does. Jean wants to file for divorce. Where can he file for divorce? What is the applicable law?
9. Sony Pictures, a corporation incorporated in the State of Delaware, US, decided not to distribute dividends. A Canadian minority shareholder, who lives in Toronto, Ontario,

disagrees with this decision and wants to sue Sony Pictures. Where can the minority shareholder sue? What is the applicable law?

10. CineVideo, a corporation incorporated in the state of Luxembourg, with principal offices in Paris, France decided not to distribute dividends. A Canadian minority shareholder, who lives in Montreal, Quebec, disagrees with this decision and wants to sue CineVideo. Where can the minority shareholder sue? What is the applicable law?

Private International Law

- 1) The Simpsons: What law applies to the consequences of Homer's impersonation? Jurisdiction?
- 2) The Simpsons: Suppose Homer Simpson enters into a distribution agreement to distribute Mr. Sparkle's detergent in the US and Canada. Suppose Homer Simpson does a very poor job in distributing the products. Let's assume that Mr. Sparkle wants to sue Homer for breach of contract.
- 3) Friends: Suppose Rosita was manufactured in Mexico and the scene took place in Canada. Assume that Rachel got hurt when the chair broke and wants to sue the manufacturer.
- 4) Seinfeld: The Maestro. Suppose the house in Tuscany is inhabitable; and Jerry Seinfeld wants to sue the owner for breach of contract.
- 5) Friends: What law applies to the contract dispute between Ross's and Emily's parents? Jurisdiction?
- 6) Friends: Ross gets back to New York. He wants to marry Rachel, but he is unsure whether his marriage is valid or not. What law applies to the marriage? Suppose that according to the applicable law, Ross is legally married to Emily. Assume that Ross and Rachel decide to travel to Canada and get married in Ontario. Can they legally do so?

CLASS 19: TORT REFORM



- 1) Explain the two positions in the tort reform movement.
- 2) What is your opinion about the tort reform movement? Would you agree to cap tort awards? Why? Why not?
- 3) If you are in favor of the tort reform, how would you implement the reform?
- 4) Are plaintiffs' trial attorneys responsible for multimillion dollar lawsuits?
- 5) What is the ad/PR campaign behind the tort reform movement? What do you think about it?
- 6) Find an article on US tort reform on the web. Analyze it.
- 7) Explain the picture above and the cartoon below. How would you explain tort reform to a child?



CLASS 20:

LAW REFORM



KEILEO ISLAND

Several years ago a new island emerged in the Pacific Ocean. The mild weather and rich environment attracted people to Keileio Island from all over the world. By early 2009 over 50,000 people had moved to the island. Forty percent of the population is of Hispanic origin, thirty percent is of Arab origin and twenty percent is from the US and English Canada. In the beginning, people believed in peace and harmony. Those attracted to the island were individualists who sought a place with minimal government and few regulations. In 1988 Keileo Island was recognized as a state. As the population has grown, problems have arisen because of the diversity in the social and legal norms that each group adhered to.

The English speaking population complained that Hispanics and Arabs did not follow common law rules for commerce, contracts, and other business transactions. Hispanics –strongly influenced by Roman Catholic Church principles- and Anglos strongly disapproved of Arab tradition of multiple wives. Arabs, in turn, rejected the notion of private property of the English and Spanish speaking populations. In September 2009, the white English speaking minority staged a coup of state against the tripartite government made up of a representative of each ethnic group. The coup of state failed, but a large percentage of English speaking Keileans planned a referendum to secede from the rest of Keileo.

As advisor to the government, you need to come up with a plan for private law reform so as to avoid new tensions among the three ethnic groups. Please discuss what law reform method you suggest for the implementation of the reform. Draft also an agenda of possible content of private law, taking into account the diverse population of the Island.

*Except for newspaper articles and court cases, all class activities are hypothetical and fictitious. Any resemblance to actual persons, institutions, or events is purely coincidental. All activities are meant to facilitate the discussion and study of Law. They are not meant to advocate for or promote any crime or unlawful action.