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Washingtonian

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BYLINE: By Marisa M. Kashino

BODY:

By Marisa M. Kashino

The Supreme Court is about to start its new term, and that means 39 lucky legal up-and-comers are embarking on the opportunity of their careers. They are this year's high-court clerks-the usually young attorneys hired by the justices to do history-making work for one year, such as helping write opinions and deciding which cases the court should hear.

The clerks traditionally come from the best law schools, have worked in rigorous government positions or at top law firms, and have clerked with federal appellate judges. Each sitting justice gets four clerks, and retired justices Sandra Day O'Connor, David Souter, and John Paul Stevens have one each.

Harvard and Yale are always in competition to have the most law-school alumni chosen to clerk. Though in past years they've been neck-and-neck, Harvard blew Yale away this term, with 13 alums at the high court, compared with Yale's five. Last year, the two schools were tied, with eight grads each, until former Harvard Law dean Elena Kagan was confirmed as a justice in August and welcomed three additional Harvard alumni.

Clarence Thomas, who has made a habit of avoiding Ivies, is the only sitting member of the Supreme Court without an Ivy League law grad clerking for him. One of his group, Michelle Stratton, is the first graduate of Louisiana State University Law Center to land a high-court clerkship. Another of Thomas's clerks, Brian Lea, hails from the University of Georgia School of Law, making him that school's ninth clerk. "I have a preference, actually, for non-Ivy League law clerks, simply because I think clerks should come from a wide range of backgrounds," Thomas said last year.

The University of Virginia made a good showing, though it ended its five-year streak of placing more clerks at the court than any other school besides Harvard and Yale. This year, it's tied with Stanford at four clerks each.

Some of the clerks have served their country in a much different capacity. Harvard's Hagan Scotten, one of chief justice John Roberts's bunch, won two Bronze Stars while in Iraq as a troop commander in the Army's Special Forces. Ryan Newman, a clerk for Samuel Alito and a graduate of the University of Texas School of Law, also served in the Army and deployed to Iraq in 2003.

Somehow these overachievers find time for hobbies. Stratton is a singer, pianist, and flutist and rides horses. And Sonia Sotomayor's clerk Daniel Habib is a former winner of the Yale Cruciverbalist Society's crossword tournament. He's also a former writer for Sports Illustrated. If Sotomayor needs help finding just the right wording for her next opinion, she's got her guy.

The good news for this year's class of clerks is that the already big signing bonuses they can command when leaving the court have jumped this year. Some top firms such as Sidley Austin are now offering \$280,000 to lure high-court clerks-up from \$250,000, the going rate in recent years.

Atlanta Business Chronicle

Top law leaders

Welcome to Atlanta Business Chronicle's 2011 Who's Who in Law & Accounting section, which includes the 100 most prominent individuals in the legal and accounting industries who are acting as beacons of guidance and information for metro area businesses at a time of transition.

With the economy continuing to inch its way forward from the Great Recession, professional services firm leaders are finding their clients need

guidance more than ever on how to navigate changing conditions, regulations and procedures.

On pages 2D-8D are law industry leaders, including attorneys, court officials, association leaders and other top minds in metro Atlanta. Criteria for the law category include representatives of the Top 25 Law Firms according to the Chronicle's Book of Lists, deans of area law schools, metro legal association leaders, judges and district attorneys and other prominent attorneys.

PROMINENT LAWYER

Roy E. Barnes

The Barnes Law Group LLC
Owner

Career highlights:

Barnes began his own law firm in 1975 after leaving the Cobb County District Attorney's office. At age 26, Barnes was elected to the first of eight terms in the state Senate. After an unsuccessful bid for governor in 1990, Barnes was elected to the state House of Representatives, where he served for six years. In 1998, Barnes was elected the 80th governor of Georgia. After leaving the governor's office, Barnes spent six months as a full-time volunteer attorney with the Atlanta Legal Aid Society before forming his law firm.



www.barneslawgroup.com

JUDGE

Cynthia J. Becker

Superior Court of DeKalb County, Stone Mountain Judicial Circuit
Chief judge, Division 6

Career highlights:

Becker is a former trial lawyer and partner with Chambers, Mabry, McClelland & Brooks LLP. She is a frequent presenter at seminars focusing on legal ethics and professionalism, courtroom protocol, rules of evidence, public outreach and media relations. She presides over DeKalb County Drug Court. Her professional affiliations include DeKalb Bar Association; Atlanta Bar Association - Judicial Branch, president-elect; and National Association of Women Judges - International Outreach Committee.



www.co.dekalb.ga.us/superior

JUDGE

Deborah C. Benefield

Clayton County Superior Court
Chief judge

Career highlights:

After one year in private practice, Benefield became the first assistant solicitor in Clayton County in 1984 and after one year became an assistant district attorney in Clayton County, a position she held until December 1992. Benefield was elected judge of the Clayton County Superior Court in January 1993, becoming the first woman trial judge of a court with general jurisdiction in Clayton County. Benefield became chief judge of the Clayton County Superior Court in January 2011.



www.claytoncountygga.gov

JUDGE

Joyce Bihary

United States Bankruptcy Court, Northern District of Georgia
Chief judge

Career highlights:

Bihary was appointed to the U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the Northern District of Georgia in 1987 and was appointed chief judge in 2003. She is a fellow of the American College of Bankruptcy and the Lawyers Foundation of Georgia. She is on the Steering Committee of the Georgia Consortium for Personal Financial Literacy and participates in the Atlanta Bar Association CARE Program (Credit Abuse Resistance Education). She has been named one of 10 outstanding bankruptcy judges by Turnarounds and Workouts.



www.ganb.uscourts.gov

PROMINENT LAWYER

Emmet Bondurant

Bondurant, Mixson & Elmore LLP
Partner

Career highlights:

Bondurant has been a trial lawyer for more than 45 years. He is a member of the American College of Trial Lawyers and the American Academy of Appellate Lawyers. Bondurant has served as chairman of the Atlanta Charter Commission, president and a director of the Atlanta Legal Aid Society, chairman and a member of the Board of Common Cause/Georgia, chairman of the Georgia Public Defender Standards Council and as a director and chairman of the Georgia Appellate Practice Education and Resource Center.

www.bmelaw.com



PROMINENT LAWYER

Michael J. Bowers

Balch & Bingham LLP
Partner

Career highlights: Upon obtaining his law degree, Bowers accepted a position with the State of Georgia Attorney General's office, where he worked until he was appointed attorney general in 1981. He served until 1997, when he resigned in order to seek the Republican nomination for governor. Bowers joined Balch & Bingham in 1998 and became partner in 2000. Georgia Trend Magazine named him one of the 100 Most Influential Georgians from 1990-1997 and again in 2003. He served as chairman of the Georgia Judicial Nominating Commission from 2003-2010.

www.balch.com



JUDGE

George H. Carley

Supreme Court of Georgia
Presiding justice

Career highlights: Carley recently announced he will retire from the Georgia Supreme Court in July 2012. From 1963 until his appointment to the bench, Carley engaged in the private practice of law in Decatur. He served in the Georgia House of Representatives in 1966. He was partner in charge of litigation with the Decatur firm McCurdy & Candler from 1971-1979. He was the attorney for the Housing Authority of the city of Decatur. He served as a special assistant attorney general handling eminent domain cases for the Department of Transportation. Carley was appointed to the Court of Appeals of Georgia by Gov. George D. Busbee in 1979, and was elected to a full six-year term in 1980. He was re-elected in 1986 and 1992.



JUDGE

Julie E. Carnes

U.S. District Court,
Northern District of Georgia
Chief U.S. district judge

Career highlights: Carnes' experience includes: law clerk for Lewis R. Morgan, U.S. Court of Appeals, 5th Circuit (1975-1977); U.S. Attorney's Office, appellate chief, Northern District of Georgia (1978-1990); appointed to seven-member U.S. Sentencing Commission by President George Bush (1990-1996); district judge for the Northern District of Georgia (1992-present); chief judge for the Northern District of Georgia (January 2009-present); served on the 11th Circuit Pattern Jury Committee (1995-2002); selected by Chief Justice William Rehnquist to be a member of the Criminal Law Committee, U.S. Judicial Conference (2005-2007); selected by Chief Justice John Roberts to serve as chair of the Criminal Law Committee (2007-2010).

www.gand.uscourts.gov



TOP 25 LAW FIRM

David A. Dial

Weinberg, Wheeler,
Hudgins, Gunn &
Dial LLC
Partner

Career highlights: Dial has significant experience in construction law, representing all entities involved in the construction industry, including owners, sureties, architects/engineers, general contractors, subcontractors and suppliers. He also represents clients nationally in complex product liability, transportation and premises liability matters. Dial was named Georgia Super Lawyer in Super Lawyers and Atlanta magazines for 2004-2011 in the category of Construction/Surety. He was named top Business Lawyer by Chambers USA in its annual listing of America's Leading Business Lawyers for 2004-2011. Dial was also named to The Best Lawyers in America in Construction Law for 2006-2011.

www.wwhgd.com



TOP 25 LAW FIRM

Bill Dorris

Kilpatrick Townsend
& Stockton LLP
Chair

Age: 56

Education: Bachelor's and law degrees, University of Kentucky

Career highlights: Prior to becoming chair of the firm this year, Dorris was the co-managing partner responsible for client service programs and practice management, and formerly served as department chair of the firm's litigation department. Dorris is co-counsel in one of the largest class actions in the country (Cobell v. Kempthorne, which has a \$3.4 billion proposed settlement pending) and has represented a variety of leaders in the construction industry. He is listed in The Best Lawyers in America, Chambers USA: America's Leading Business Lawyers and Georgia Super Lawyers.

www.kilpatricktownsend.com



JUDGE

Joel F. Dubina

United States Court of Appeals, 11th Circuit
Chief judge

Career highlights: Dubina's previous employment includes: private practice; U.S. Magistrate; and U.S. District Judge, Middle District of Alabama. His committee and professional affiliations include Federal Judges Association; Federal Bar Association; 11th Circuit and Supreme Court Historical Societies; member, Appellate Court Advisory Committee and Joint Advisory Council of the Administrative Office, U.S. Courts; member, Judicial Conference of the United States.

www.ca11.uscourts.gov



TOP 25 LAW FIRM

Wray Eckl

Drew Eckl & Farnham LLP
Partner

Education: Bachelor's degree, University of Notre Dame; University of Vienna; law degree, University of Virginia; Captain, Judge Advocate General's Corps, U.S. Army

Career highlights: Eckl was a partner in two Atlanta law firms from 1965-1982. In 1983, he was a founding partner of Drew Eckl & Farnham. He has a wide range of trial experience over the years. Currently, he specializes in products liability cases across the country. He has been selected as a Super Lawyer by Atlanta Magazine each year since that designation was initiated.



www.deflaw.com

LAW ASSOCIATION

Martin L. Ellin

Atlanta Volunteer Lawyers Foundation Inc.
Executive director

Career highlights: Ellin has served as the executive director of the Atlanta Volunteer Lawyers Foundation (AVLF) since 2001. AVLF coordinates the provision of free legal services for the poor through the volunteer efforts of private lawyers. Ellin began his legal career with the Atlanta Legal Aid Society. Nearly 20 years of private practice followed, litigating education law and civil rights claims. Throughout his years in private practice, Ellin was also an active mediator, and he now teaches mediation as an adjunct at John Marshall Law School.



www.avlf.org

JUDGE

John J. Ellington

Court of Appeals of Georgia
Chief judge

Education: Bachelor's degree in business administration and law degree, The University of Georgia

Career highlights: Ellington was sworn in as the 66th judge in 1999. He was elected to a full six-year term in 2000 and re-elected in 2006. In 1991, Ellington became one of the youngest trial court judges in Georgia when he was appointed state court judge of Treutlen County. Ellington was re-elected in 1992 and 1996. In addition, he served as a Superior Court judge by designation in five circuits throughout South Georgia. He also served as municipal court judge in Soperton, Lyons, Reidsville, Glenwood, Mount Vernon and Uvalda, Ga.



www.gaappeals.us

LAW ASSOCIATION

Dara D. Fernandez

Hispanic National Bar Foundation
Regional president

Career highlights: Fernandez, an attorney at Johnston Barton Proctor and Rose LLP, was recently elected to serve as president of Region VII (Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi) of the Hispanic National Bar Association. Her responsibilities include working with other bar associations, governmental agencies and community groups to achieve greater involvement in, and understanding of, the American legal system by the national Hispanic community and contemporaneously promoting the interest of Hispanic attorneys, judges, law professors, legal assistants and students in the region.



JUDGE

Robert E. 'Rob' Flournoy III

Cobb County Superior Court
Chief judge

Career highlights: Flournoy engaged in the private practice of law in Cobb County for 20 years, handling general, civil and criminal trial and appellate cases in all courts, with a concentration in family law matters. He was appointed by Gov. Roy Barnes in 2000 to fill the 9th Superior Court judgeship. His civic activities include: vice chairman, board of trustees, Marietta/Cobb Museum of Art (1998-present), and founding member of board of directors, First Alliance Bank (1985-1997). Flournoy is a member of the Marietta Kiwanis Club, the First United Methodist Church and the State Bar of Georgia, Cobb Bar Association and Georgia Trial Lawyers Association.



TOP 25 LAW FIRM

Stephen Forte

Smith, Gambrell & Russell LLP
Managing partner;
Chairman, Executive Committee

Career highlights: Forte has been recognized in Chambers USA as one of the outstanding commercial litigators in the country and as a Dynamic Trial Attorney. He is also a Georgia Super Lawyer and noted in Best Lawyers in America for Commercial Litigation. Forte's trial practice and experience is broad-based, his having been lead counsel in more than 200 major adversary proceedings, including jury and bench trials, arbitrations and appeals. Much of Forte's work in recent years has been focused on class-action defense and nationwide complex litigation in the representation of financial institutions and clients in the telecommunications and transportation industries. Forte regularly litigates in state and federal courts.



www.sgrlaw.com

LAW ASSOCIATION

Steve Gottlieb

Atlanta Legal Aid Society Inc.
Executive director

Education: Law degree, University of Pennsylvania

Career highlights: Upon graduating from law school in 1969, Gottlieb joined the Atlanta Legal Aid Society as a staff attorney, becoming deputy director in 1977, then moving into his current executive director role in 1980. Legal Aid represents low-income clients needing help with general, family or housing law issues. Its special projects provide representation to senior citizens, cancer patients, people with disabilities, special immigrant populations and families whose children suffer from chronic illness.



www.atlantalegalaid.org

TOP 25 LAW FIRM

Ernest LaMont Greer

Greenberg Traurig LLP
Managing shareholder;
Chair, Litigation Practice;
Atlanta office

Career highlights: Over the course of his legal career, Greer has become recognized as an accomplished trial attorney and his achievements have been acknowledged by many industry publications including Georgia Super Lawyers (top 100 lawyers), Atlanta Magazine, Chambers & Partners USA, Georgia Trend's 40 Under 40 and the Fulton County Daily Report's 16 to Watch. Greer is active in community and nonprofit groups including the Center for Civil & Human Rights, Boys and Girls Clubs of Metro Atlanta, 100 Black Men of Atlanta Inc. and Buckhead Coalition.



www.atlaw.com

TOP 25 LAW FIRM

Richard R. Hays

Alston & Bird LLP
Managing partner

Career highlights: Hays is the managing partner of Alston & Bird and is on the firm's Partners Committee. From 1999-2005, he co-chaired the firm's Litigation & Trial Practice Group, leading more than 200 lawyers in its New York, Washington, D.C., Atlanta and North Carolina offices. During 2008 Hays oversaw the firm's West Coast expansion into Los Angeles and Silicon Valley. Hays has been selected by his peers for inclusion in The Best Lawyers in America for commercial litigation.



www.alston.com

TOP 25 LAW FIRM**Robert D. Hays Jr.**

King & Spalding LLP
Chairman

Career highlights: Hays, who has been chairman of King & Spalding and its Policy Committee since 2006, has grown the international law firm of 800 lawyers to 17 offices worldwide from five, with a significant push outside the United States. The largest law firm in Atlanta, King & Spalding represents half of the Fortune 100 and ranks 33rd in the 2010 AmLaw 100. Hays is an accomplished trial lawyer in product liability and mass tort litigation with 29 years of experience.



www.kslaw.com

DISTRICT ATTORNEY**Patrick H. Head**

Office of the District
Attorney, Cobb Judicial
Circuit

District attorney

Career highlights: Head has been a member of the State Bar of Georgia since 1978 and has tried several high-profile cases including the Lynn Turner antifreeze poisoning case. He served as Solicitor General for the State Court of Cobb County for eight years. He has received the Crime Victims Advocacy Council's Outstanding Prosecutor Award and the Safe Path Children's Center's Illuminating Hope Award.



www.cobbcounty.org

TOP 25 LAW FIRM**Glenn P. Hendrix**

Arnall Golden
Gregory LLP
Managing partner

Career highlights: Hendrix is managing partner and maintains an active practice in the areas of commercial and administrative dispute resolution, including litigation, international arbitration and administrative appeals, with much of the work on behalf of companies in the health-care industry. He is active in the American Bar Association and is immediate past chair of the ABA Section of International Law. He also serves on the U.S. Secretary of State's Advisory Committee for International Law.



www.agg.com

TOP 25 LAW FIRM**Joann G. Jones**

McKenna Long &
Aldridge LLP
Office managing partner

Career highlights: Jones is a partner in the Real Estate and Finance department, and holds the position of the office managing partner of MLA's Atlanta office, appointed in January 2010. She also serves in a leadership capacity on the Atlanta office's Women's Steering Committee, geared toward the particular development of MLA's women lawyers. Jones is on the board of the firm's Charitable Foundation. She is actively involved in practice development initiatives for young partners.



www.mckennalong.com

LAW SCHOOL DEAN**Steven J. Kaminshine**

Georgia State University
College of Law
Dean and professor of law

Career highlights: Kaminshine was appointed dean of the College of Law in 2005. He has been a member of the law faculty since 1985, and served as the college's associate dean from 1997-2004. His academic focus is in the area of employment law, and he regularly speaks and writes on employment law topics. Prior to Georgia State, Kaminshine was a partner in a Labor and Employment Law practice in New York and spent three years at the National Labor Relations Board in Washington, D.C.



www.law.gsu.edu

TOP 25 LAW FIRM**Steven L. Kennedy**

Seyfarth Shaw LLP
Managing partner

Career highlights: Kennedy represents developers in the acquisition, development, construction, financing, joint venture formation, leasing and sale of multifamily, office and retail developments. He represents institutional lenders in connection with secured financing, acquisition line of credit, letter of credit refinancing, and construction loan transaction in Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, Alabama, North Carolina, Virginia, Washington and Tennessee. He represents investor portfolios with respect to the acquisition, structuring and financing of multifamily portfolios.



www.seyfarth.com

TOP 25 LAW FIRM**Linda A. Klein**

Baker, Donelson,
Bearman, Caldwell &
Berkowitz P.C.
Managing shareholder,
member of board of
directors

Career highlights: Klein holds the second-highest position in the American Bar Association as chair of the house of delegates. In 1997, Klein became the first woman to serve as president of the State Bar of Georgia. The American Bar Association presented Klein with the Margaret Brent Achievement Award in 2004. In 2009, Klein was honored with the Randolph Thrower Award for Lifetime Achievement. In 2011, she received the State Bar of Georgia's Chief Justice Thomas O. Marshall Professional Award.



www.bakerdonelson.com

TOP 25 LAW FIRM**Stephen E. Lewis**

Troutman Sanders LLP
Managing partner

Age: 44

Education: Bachelor's and law degrees, University of North Carolina

Career highlights: Lewis became managing partner in January 2011, succeeding Robert W. Webb Jr. His appointment capped a rapid ascent at the nation's 72nd-largest law firm, where Lewis began his legal career in 1991. He was named partner in 1999 and was first elected to the firm's Executive Committee in 2003. Not long after, he was chosen to run the firm's Corporate Section.



www.troutmansanders.com

LAW SCHOOL DEAN**Richardson R. Lynn**

Atlanta's John Marshall
Law School
Dean and professor of law

Career highlights: Lynn became dean in 2006. Lynn participated in numerous American Bar Association site inspections of law schools; and is a former member, Membership Review Committee, American Association of Law Schools; member, Chief Justice's Commission on Professionalism, and the Commission's Professionalism Curriculum Committee; member, board of trustees, Institute of Continuing Legal Education in Georgia; and Academic Advisor, American Board of Professional Liability Attorneys.



www.johnmarshall.edu

TOP 25 LAW FIRM

Al B. Hill

Taylor English Duma LLP
Managing partner

Age: 50

Education: Bachelor's degree in agricultural engineering, Auburn University; MBA, South Alabama; law degree, The University of Georgia

Career highlights: Hill practices corporate and transactional law, primarily representing mid-market manufacturing and technology companies. He began his career at Powell Goldstein and has since held executive positions in both law and business with large and mid-sized manufacturing companies. He joined Taylor English in 2006.

www.taylorenglish.com



TOP 25 LAW FIRM

G. Wayne Hillis Jr.

Parker, Hudson, Rainer & Dobbs LLP

Managing partner, Atlanta, Partner Litigation Practice Group

Career highlights: Hillis became managing partner on Jan. 1, 2008. He is a senior partner in the Litigation Practice Group, chair of the firm's executive committee and a member of the firm's diversity committee. Hillis is a member of the State Bar of Georgia, the Atlanta Bar Association and the American Bar Association, and is a fellow of the Litigation Counsel of America. Hillis has been named a leading commercial litigation practitioner by Best Lawyers in America.

www.phrd.com



TOP 25 LAW FIRM

Michael E. Hollingsworth II

Nelson Mullins Riley & Scarborough LLP
Managing partner

Career highlights: At age 40, Hollingsworth is one of the youngest managing partners leading large law firms in metro Atlanta. He co-chairs the firm's Mergers & Acquisitions Group and has been responsible for significant growth in the firm's corporate department. His practice focuses on middle-market corporate transactions, including mergers, acquisitions, divestitures and joint ventures. Hollingsworth also represents a variety of private equity and hedge funds relative to their formation and investments. In 2005, he founded the Southeastern M&A Forum.

www.nelsonmullins.com



LAW ASSOCIATION

Sarah M. 'Sally' Hogsette

Atlanta Bar Foundation
Executive director

Career highlights: After graduation from Emory University, Hogsette served as law clerk to Justice Charles L. Weltner in the Supreme Court of Georgia, then as assistant general counsel and officer at Life Insurance Company of Georgia, and for 20 years, as general attorney at Delta Air Lines Inc. At Delta, Hogsette was senior international lawyer responsible for legal matters in 45 foreign countries. Hogsette recently retired from Delta after 30 years of practicing law to accept the position of executive director of the Atlanta Bar Foundation, on whose board she has served for the past 10 years.

www.atlantabar.org



LAW ASSOCIATION

Phyllis J. Holmen

Georgia Legal Services Program Inc.
Executive director

Career highlights: Holmen has been executive director of the Georgia Legal Services Program since 1990. She is a member of the executive committee of the State Bar of Georgia board of governors and is active with several state bar committees. She was a member of the President's Task Force on Access to Civil Justice of the American Bar Association. In 2005, Holmen received the Atlanta Bar Association's Leadership Award. She also received the Traditions of Excellence award from the General Practice and Trial Section of the State Bar of Georgia.

www.glsp.org



DISTRICT ATTORNEY

Paul L. Howard Jr.

Office of the Fulton County District Attorney
District attorney

Career highlights: Howard first assumed the Office of Fulton County District Attorney in January 1997, becoming the first African-American to be elected district attorney in the history of the State of Georgia. Prior to being elected district attorney, Howard served as Fulton County's solicitor general. Howard's law career began in 1976 with the city of Atlanta as an assistant solicitor. A year later he became the city's deputy solicitor. In 1980 he joined Fulton County as an assistant district attorney in Lewis Slaton's office, where he served eight years.

www.fultonda.org



JUDGE

K. Dawson Jackson

Gwinnett County Superior Court
Chief judge

Age: 64

Career highlights: Jackson has served as a Gwinnett Superior Court judge since 1982, and as chief judge since 1999. In addition to handling all types of criminal, civil and domestic cases, Jackson is responsible for the coordination of judicial and administrative matters with his fellow judges. He has also served as a Gwinnett State Court judge from 1979-1982, and as an assistant and chief assistant district attorney for the Gwinnett Circuit from 1973-1979.

www.gwinnettcourts.com



DISTRICT ATTORNEY

Robert D. James Jr.

DeKalb County District Attorney's Office
District attorney

Career highlights: Prior to becoming district attorney, James served as the DeKalb County solicitor general. Before that, James served as an assistant district attorney supervising the prosecution of all misdemeanor cases in Rockdale County, and later as a special prosecutor with the DeKalb County District Attorney's Crimes Against Children Unit. In 2011, James was appointed by Gov. Nathan Deal to the Judicial Nominating Commission, which is tasked with providing recommendations for vacant state trial and appellate court judgeships.

www.dekalbda.org



LAW ASSOCIATION

Curtis J. Martin II

The Gate City Bar Association
President

Career highlights: Martin is president of The Gate City Bar Association, which is an affiliate chapter of the National Bar Association and is Georgia's oldest African-American bar association. Martin practices in the areas of business litigation and labor and employment in the Atlanta office of Miller & Martin PLLC. In 2010 and 2011, Martin was selected for inclusion in Georgia Super Lawyers, Rising Stars, marking him as a top Georgia lawyer under the age of 40 (no more than 2.5 percent of Georgia lawyers can be named a Rising Star).

www.gatecitybar.org

TOP 25 LAW FIRM

Philip J. Marzetti

Paul, Hastings, Janofsky & Walker LLP
Atlanta office chair

Education: Bachelor's degree, Boston College; law degree, Harvard University

Career highlights: Marzetti is office chair of the Atlanta office and immediate past chair of the Tax Department of the firm. He is listed in current issues of Chambers USA and The Best Lawyers in America. Marzetti was selected by his peers as one of Georgia's Legal Elite and as a Super Lawyer. Marzetti is a former trustee and past president of Georgia Federal Tax Conference Inc.

www.paulhastings.com

LAW ASSOCIATION

Jamala S. McFadden

Georgia Association of Black Women Attorneys
President

Career highlights: McFadden is a litigator with Sutherland Asbill & Brennan LLP. Prior to joining the firm in 2003, McFadden served as a law clerk for Anna Diggs Taylor of the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan. She is a member of the Georgia, Illinois and Michigan bar associations. She is a 2011 Georgia Super Lawyers Rising Star and was recently named to the Atlanta Business League's 2011 list of Atlanta's Top 100 Black Women of Influence and the National Bar Association's Top 40 Lawyers Under 40.

www.gabwa.org

TOP 25 LAW FIRM

Thomas McNeill

Bryan Cave LLP
Managing partner - Atlanta

Career highlights: McNeill represents numerous public and private companies in corporate governance, mergers and acquisitions and corporate finance activities. He also provides counsel to foreign companies doing business in the U.S. and Southeastern-based companies involved in international business. McNeill is past chair of the Business Law Section of the State Bar of Georgia and currently serves on the Corporate Laws Committee of the American Bar Association. He has served on numerous community, educational and charitable-related boards and committees.

www.bryancave.com

JUDGE

David E. Nahmias

Supreme Court of Georgia
Justice

Career highlights: Nahmias was appointed to the Supreme Court of Georgia on Aug. 13, 2009. In 2010, he was elected to a full six-year term. Prior, Nahmias served as the U.S. Attorney in Atlanta. His professional experience includes: clerking for Justice Antonin Scalia of the U.S. Supreme Court; federal prosecutor in the U.S. Attorney's office in Atlanta; a U.S. Justice Department leading terrorism prosecutor after the Sept. 11 terrorist attacks; deputy assistant attorney general for the U.S. Justice Department's Criminal Division; and U.S. attorney for the Northern District of Georgia.

STATE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Samuel S. Olens

State of Georgia
Attorney general

Career highlights: Prior to being elected attorney general, Olens served as an elected official in Cobb County for almost 12 years, most recently as chairman of the Board of Commissioners. From 2005-2010, Olens also served as chairman of the Atlanta Regional Commission. As attorney general, Olens is spearheading legislation to update and improve Georgia's Sunshine laws. He was instrumental in the passage of legislation to strengthen the state's human trafficking law and is leading the state in litigation to defend Georgia's water rights and protect taxpayers from the massive costs of federal health-care reform.

www.law.ga.gov

LAW SCHOOL DEAN

David F. Partlett

Emory University School of Law
Dean and Asa Griggs Candler Professor of Law

Career highlights: Since June 2006, Partlett has been the Dean and Asa Griggs Candler Professor of Law at Emory University School of Law. Partlett served as vice president, dean and professor of law at Washington and Lee University School of Law from 2000-2006. Previously, he was acting dean and professor at Vanderbilt University Law School. He is a member of the American Law Institute and on the board of the Southeastern Association of Law Schools, on which he has served as treasurer for five years. He has taught courses and authored books on torts and judicial remedies.

www.law.emory.edu

LAW ASSOCIATION

Geoffrey E. Pope

Georgia Trial Lawyers Association
President

Career highlights: Pope is an attorney with Pope & Howard P.C. His practice focuses on representing individuals who have suffered catastrophic, life-altering injuries caused by the wrongdoing of others. Pope is among half of the 1 percent of attorneys named Fellows of the American Bar Foundation, is regularly among the 5 percent of Georgia lawyers included in the Superlawyer listings, and in 2007 was designated by the Daily Report as one of 15 Georgia lawyers under the age of 40 who are On the Rise. Pope is a member of the Vestry of All Saints' Episcopal Church.

www.gtla.org

DISTRICT ATTORNEY

Daniel J. Porter

Gwinnett County District Attorney's Office
District attorney

Age: 56

Education: Law degree, The University of Georgia

Career highlights: Porter's career with the Gwinnett County District Attorney's office began in 1981, immediately upon graduation. He served as a trial assistant for three years and was then promoted to senior assistant district attorney. Subsequently, he was assigned as head of the Trial Division of the District Attorney's office, supervising trial attorneys. Porter also assumed the additional duties of the drug prosecutor and began the organization of a special drug prosecution unit. Porter was elected District Attorney of Gwinnett County in 1992.

TOP 25 LAW FIRM

Diane Prucino

Kilpatrick Townsend & Stockton LLP
Co-managing partner



Career highlights: Prucino has been the firm's co-managing partner since January 2007. She previously served on the firm's Executive Committee and as the department chair of the firm's Labor, Employment and Employee Benefits Department. In her broad-ranging practice, Prucino gives employment law advice and defends employment discrimination, sex harassment, wage-hour, and other employment claims in court. She is listed in The Best Lawyers in America, Georgia Super Lawyers and Georgia Trend's Legal Elite. She serves on the executive committee of the Metro Atlanta Chamber, the board of directors of Central Atlanta Progress, the board of councilors of The Carter Center, and the board of advisors of Hands On Atlanta.

TOP 25 LAW FIRM

John P. Reale

Drew Eckl & Farnham LLP
Chairman



Career highlights: Reale is a member of the State Bar of Georgia and is admitted to practice before the U.S. District Court and the 11th Circuit Court of Appeals. Reale specializes in civil tort litigation, as well as workers' compensation, and represents individuals, corporations and insurance companies in state and federal courts. Since 1990, he has been the administrator of the Georgia Self-Insurers Guaranty Trust Fund. He is a frequent lecturer and has spoken at various state and national seminars. He has also represented a number of high-profile NFL players and college coaches.

www.deflaw.com

TOP 25 LAW FIRM

Clinton D. Richardson

Womble Carlyle Sandridge & Rice PLLC
Managing member, Atlanta



Career highlights: Richardson manages Womble Carlyle's Atlanta office and is a member of the firmwide Management Committee. He works regularly with growing companies and the entities that finance their growth. Richardson is a member of Womble Carlyle's Corporate and Securities practice group and chair of its Private Equity and Venture Capital team. He is a co-founder and director of the Atlanta Venture Forum, the oldest trade association for private equity and venture capital investors in the Southeast.

www.wcsr.com

LAW ASSOCIATION

Erik S. Rodriguez

Georgia Hispanic Bar Association
President



Career highlights: Rodriguez is a shareholder in Greenberg Traurig LLP's Atlanta Labor & Employment Practice. He has represented employers in proceedings before the National Labor Relations Board, including unfair labor practice charges and union representation cases; grievance arbitrations; and collective bargaining negotiations. He also handles jury and nonjury litigation in state and federal courts in discrimination cases based on age, race, gender, religion, national origin and disability.

www.georgiahispanicbar.org

TOP 25 LAW FIRM

Stephen M. Schatz

Swift, Currie, McGhee & Hiers LLP
Managing partner



Career highlights: Schatz has been managing partner for Swift, Currie, McGhee & Hiers since Jan. 1, 2010, and practices in a wide variety of litigation cases in areas related to insurance, construction and general liability. Throughout his career, he has handled a multitude of complex coverage issues under commercial general liability, excess, reinsurance, auto, specialty lines, D&O, disability, pollution, professional liability and first-party insurance policies. He is also a frequent speaker on insurance coverage and construction litigation issues.

www.swiftcurrie.com

TOP 25 LAW FIRM

Robert L. Shannon Jr.

Hall, Booth, Smith & Slover P.C.
Partner, chair: Mass Torts and Products Practice Group (National Trial Counsel)



Career highlights: Shannon is a brigadier general and currently serves as vice commander of the Georgia Air National Guard, and is on the board of directors of the World Trade Center Atlanta and Junior Achievement; the Metro Atlanta Chamber's board of advisors; the National Guard's Joint Diversity Executive Council; and the Air National Guard's Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance General Officer Steering Council.

www.hbss.net

LAW ASSOCIATION

Rita A. Sheffey

Atlanta Bar Association
President



Career highlights: Sheffey is partner at Hunton & Williams LLP and has practiced law with the firm for 24 years. Her complex litigation practice has focused on environmental and toxic torts, medical products liability, and trademark and patent infringement cases, drawing on her doctorate in chemistry and her experience as a postdoctoral fellow at the Harvard Medical School. Sheffey has engaged in extensive pro bono work, both personally and coordinating and supporting the work of others. For two consecutive years, 100 percent of Hunton & Williams attorneys have done pro bono work.

www.atlantabar.org

LAW ASSOCIATION

Kenneth L. Shigley

State Bar of Georgia
President



Career highlights: Shigley practices law at Chambers, Aholt & Rickard LLP. Shigley was sworn in as president of the State Bar of Georgia in June. A certified civil trial advocate of the National Board of Trial Advocacy, he is on the board of the Georgia Trial Lawyers Association.

www.gabar.org

TOP 25 LAW FIRM

Jack N. Sibley

Hawkins Parnell Thackston & Young LLP
Managing partner



Career highlights: Sibley leads the Business Litigation Practice Group and concentrates his practice in commercial and contract litigation, business torts, construction and trust and estate litigation. Sibley serves as national counsel for various corporations for the management of their toxic tort claims.

www.hptylaw.com

LAW SCHOOL DEAN**Gary J. Simson**

Walter F. George School
of Law, Mercer University
Dean and Macon
Chair in Law

Career highlights: Simson became Mercer dean in 2010. Over the years, Simson has frequently taught first-year Constitutional Law, Conflict of Laws and a Religion Clauses of the First Amendment seminar. His constitutional law scholarship in recent years has addressed such issues as the death penalty and religion.

www.law.mercer.edu

**TOP 25 LAW FIRM****Mason W. Stephenson**

King & Spalding LLP
Managing partner - Atlanta
office; Partner, Capital
Transactions and Real
Estate Group

Career highlights: Stephenson has more than 40 years' experience, representing lenders and institutional investors in secured financings and equity investments in income properties, and the restructuring and foreclosure of those investments.

www.kslaw.com

**TOP 25 LAW FIRM****Lizanne Thomas**

Jones Day
Partner-in-charge,
Atlanta office

Career highlights: Thomas is the former firmwide administrative partner. Currently, she is head of the firm's Global Corporate Governance practice as well as head of the 150-lawyer Atlanta office. Thomas was named one of the Top 50 Women Lawyers by Georgia Super Lawyers.



www.jonesday.com

PROMINENT LAWYER**W. Lee Thuston**

Burr & Forman LLP
Managing partner

Career highlights: Thuston has been managing partner for six years. He has more than 37 years of business transaction, economic development and tax law experience that includes economic development projects and expansions representing more than \$15 billion of capital investment. He has been recognized in Chambers USA and The Best Lawyers in America.

www.burr.com

**LAW ASSOCIATION****Virginia Wadsworth**

Association of Corporate
Counsel, Georgia Chapter
President

Career highlights: Wadsworth is currently the vice president and general counsel of Automobile Protection Corp. She is a frequent speaker at forums on such issues as the Association of Corporate Counsel's Value Challenge Initiative, which focuses on value-based legal fee structures.

www.acc.com/chapters/georgia

**TOP 25 LAW FIRM****Mark D. Wasserman**

Sutherland, Asbill &
Brennan LLP
Managing partner

Career highlights: As managing partner of Sutherland, Wasserman provides strategic leadership to the firm, focusing on providing innovative and efficient client service. A seasoned corporate lawyer, he has advised companies globally on a broad spectrum of business matters.

www.sutherland.com

**TOP 25 LAW FIRM****Louise M. Wells**

Morris, Manning
& Martin LLP
Managing partner

Career highlights: Wells is the founding partner of the firm's Residential Real Estate practice. She began as the first female lawyer at Morris, Manning & Martin, subsequently becoming the firm's first female partner, and now the first female managing partner. She is committed to mentoring young lawyers and to community service.

www.mmmlaw.com

**TOP 25 LAW FIRM****Gregory H. Wheeler**

Carlock, Copeland &
Stair LLP
Managing partner

Career highlights: The focus of Wheeler's practice has been construction litigation and consultation. He has represented design professionals, contractors, subcontractors, project owners and insurers in construction disputes. In 2009, 2010 and 2011, he was on the Georgia Super Lawyers.

www.carlockcopeland.com

**LAW SCHOOL DEAN****Rebecca Hanner White**

The University of Georgia
School of Law
Dean

Career highlights: White was named dean in October 2004, after serving 14 months as interim dean. She is the first woman in the law school's history to hold this position. Prior, White served as associate provost and associate vice president for academic affairs.

**JUDGE****Cynthia D. Wright**

Fulton County
Superior Court
Chief judge

Career highlights: Wright was appointed in 1996, and has since been elected to three terms. Prior, she served as a judge of the State Court of Fulton County. She also served as chief legal counsel to Gov. Zell Miller, and authored the legislation and constitutional amendment to establish the Lottery.

www.fultoncourt.org



APPLICATIONS UNDERCOVER: An anonymous law prof shares his secrets

preLaw

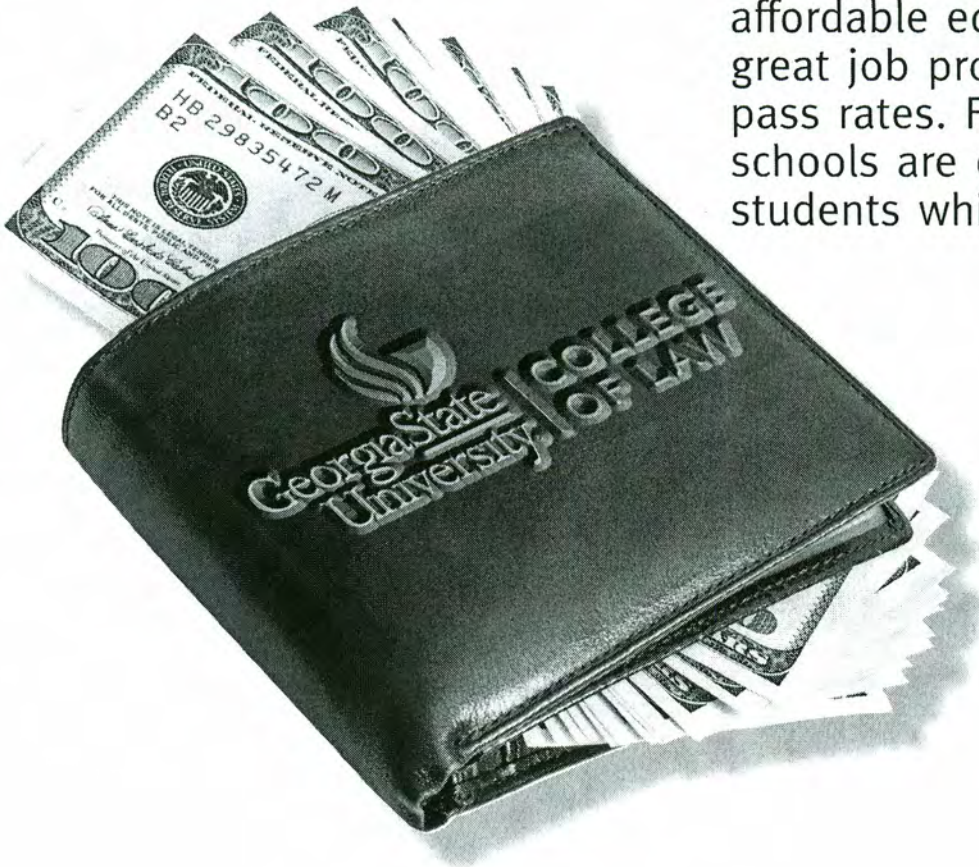
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NYLS under scrutiny;
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moves into Florida; **Washington**
& **Lee's** novel third year

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BEST VALUE LAW SCHOOLS

Georgia State leads our list of 60 law schools that offer an affordable education along with great job prospects and bar pass rates. Find out what these schools are doing to help their students while keeping debt low.



BEST VALUE LAW SCHOOLS

preLaw recognizes 60 schools that offer an affordable education with great job prospects and bar pass rates. Find out what these top schools are doing to help their students land jobs, pass the bar exam and keep debt low **BY REBECCA LARSEN**

Jenna Perkins, a Georgia native, went to the University of Michigan as an undergrad, and then worked in New York for three years. But when it came time to apply to law school, friends in Atlanta urged her to check out **Georgia State University College of Law**.

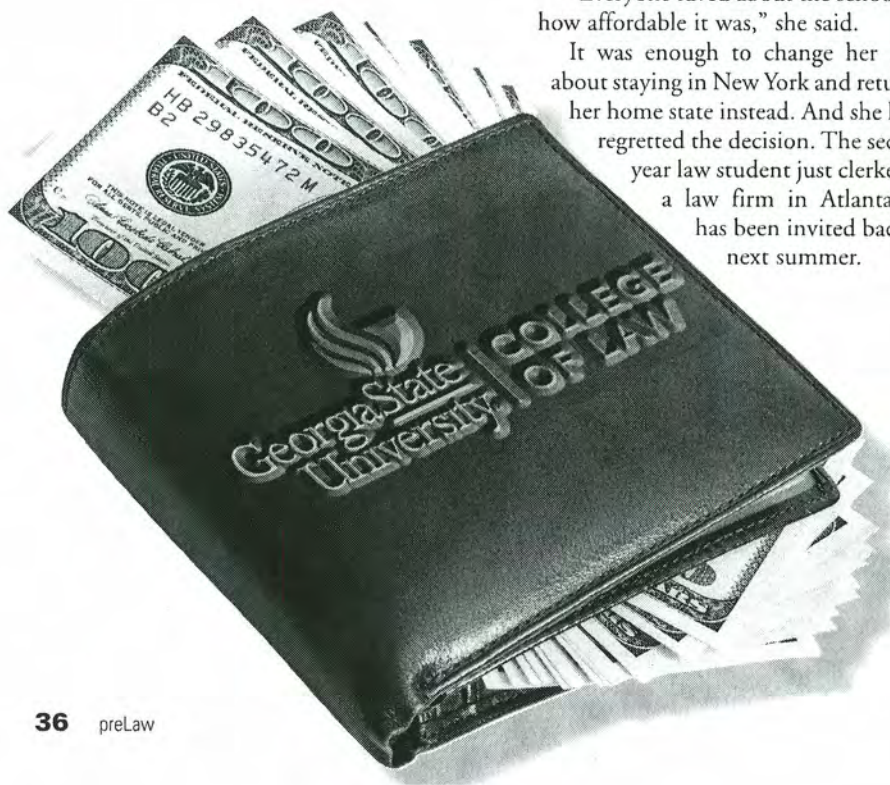
"Everyone raved about the school and how affordable it was," she said.

It was enough to change her mind about staying in New York and return to her home state instead. And she hasn't regretted the decision. The second-year law student just clerked for a law firm in Atlanta and has been invited back for next summer.

For students like Perkins, value is more important in the law school selection process than other factors like its *U.S. News & World Report* ranking. *U.S. News* is a good indicator for prestige and helpful for students who want to land jobs at the nation's largest law firms. But the vast majority of law graduates will get jobs at smaller, regional law firms or in public service.

To identify the law schools that provide the best value, *preLaw* looked at the most important exit numbers: the percent of graduates who pass the bar and the percent who get a job. We did not factor in what type of job or salary. The Best Value study is not designed to identify the schools where students can get their greatest return on investment or where they will earn the most upon graduation. *preLaw* reported that in our Standard of Living study in the Back to School issue.

Instead, this study is designed for students who want a quality legal education at an affordable price. As such, we weighed bar passage and job placement figures with tuition and average indebtedness upon graduation. Our goal: to find the law schools where graduates have an excellent chance of passing the





Georgia State University College of Law

bar and getting a job, without taking on a ton of debt.

The result is 60 law schools that we designate as a Best Value law school, each assigned with a letter grade of A, A- or B+. Georgia State University ranks first for the second year in a row, followed by **Brigham Young University Law School** and **Florida State University College of Law**. We based the grades on a straight curve, with roughly 20 schools per letter grade.

This year, we modified our methodology to enhance fairness. In the past, a law school needed a better bar pass rate than its state average to be included on the list. This year, the magazine used a two-year average for both bar pass rate and percent of students employed, and it did not automatically exclude a school that did not meet the bar pass standard or a tuition or employment standard. As such, schools are penalized for low bar pass rates, but not excluded from the study.

The City University of New York School of Law is one school that benefited from these changes. In the past it was excluded due to a bar exam pass rate that was below its state average. This year it made the list, buttressed by a very low tuition and student indebtedness.

A total of 21 law schools that made the Best Value list this year were not on the honor roll last year. Seven of those 21 law schools have never been on the honor roll, which is being published for the fifth time since 2004.

Over the years, the rating has seen changes in the types of schools that make the honor roll. In 2004 and 2007, for example, there were more than 20 private schools on the honor roll. Last year there were 10. This year, only **BYU**, **Faulkner University Jones School of Law** and **Willamette University College of Law** made the list.

But there were six private schools that received a B and just missed the cut, including **Drexel University Earle Mack School of Law**, **Campbell University Norman Adrian Wiggins School of Law**, and **University of Tulsa College of Law**. **Stanford Law School** also received a B, based largely on outstanding placement and bar pass data, and despite its \$44,121 price tag.

But **BYU** was the only private school to earn an A. That is thanks to excellent placement and bar pass rates, and tuition that would make any state school envious. In 2010-11, it charged only \$10,280 — less than one-third of what most other private

schools charge. But there is a catch. To get that low tuition, you have to be a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, which owns and subsidizes the school.

Still, while non-members pay a higher tuition — \$20,560 — it is still low enough to rank the school sixth in our study.

“[Non-members] who [attend] are treated exactly the same in grades and education and are afforded all the benefits that Mormons are, including our outstanding career placement office,” said Carl Hernandez, assistant dean of admissions. “They also have the advantage of going to school in a very distraction-free environment.”

Interested in the public school bargain in the state next door?

Georgia State University ranks first in our study for the second year in a row. Like many state schools, it offers a low tuition — \$13,310 for residents. Florida State, No. 3 in the study, also offers a low tuition for residents — \$16,371.

But both law schools, as do most of the 57 public schools in our study, charge a lot more for non-residents. The average public school in the ranking charges \$18,292 for

	Law School name	Debt 2010	Tuition Resident 2010	Two-year Bar Pass Avg	Two-year State Bar Pass Avg	Two-year Employment Avg
1	Georgia State University College of Law	\$19,136	\$13,310	94.2	87.8	94.0
2	Brigham Young University - J. Reuben Clark Law School	\$52,315	\$10,280	90.0	84.9	96.0
3	Florida State University College of Law	\$44,442	\$16,371	86.7	79.3	93.5
4	University of North Carolina School of Law	\$60,212	\$17,068	89.8	70.3	91.6
5	University of Georgia School of Law	\$71,283	\$15,814	97.0	87.3	93.8
6	Louisiana State University, Paul M. Hebert Law Center	\$69,462	\$16,148	85.1	70.5	90.4
7	The University of New Mexico School of Law	\$54,122	\$13,660	93.4	91.1	92.7
8	The University of Alabama School of Law	\$49,750	\$15,760	96.9	87.7	87.9
9	University of Nebraska College of Law	\$49,706	\$13,337	91.9	87.8	90.0
10	The University of Mississippi School of Law	\$62,012	\$10,275	90.6	86.5	90.0
11	University of Kentucky College of Law	\$49,059	\$16,982	88.2	84.5	93.9
12	University of Wisconsin Law School	\$76,845	\$18,049	99.7	91.3	94.4
13	The University of South Dakota School of Law	\$53,251	\$11,208	95.9	92.5	88.4
14	University of Tennessee College of Law	\$65,082	\$14,462	89.1	85.3	92.1
15	University of Wyoming College of Law	\$51,859	\$11,264	83.4	76.7	84.7
16	University of Washington School of Law	\$63,393	\$24,339	86.1	74.4	91.6
17	Southern University Law Center	\$18,603	\$8,478	63.5	73.7	86.9
18	University of Arkansas School of Law	\$56,358	\$11,367	83.5	78.4	85.2
19	Florida International University College of Law	\$69,000	\$15,520	84.9	79.4	91.8
20	Texas Tech University School of Law	\$60,124	\$17,351	90.0	85.0	90.2

residents and \$32,060 for non-residents.

Many states over the last few years have struggled with financial problems and slashed support for higher education as a result. This has led to a surge in tuition at some schools, including the University of California law schools that now charge \$38,000 to \$44,000 for residents, and more than \$50,000 for non-residents. They were \$22,000 to \$24,000 five years ago, and \$10,000 to \$11,000 for residents in 2001.

But the public schools in our ranking have avoided California's financial woes and still provide a great value.

Florida State, which moved up from

No. 8 to No. 3 on our Best Value list this year, raised tuition in 2011, but not as much as it did in 2010.

"Most who start as non-residents wind up as in-state the second year," said Donald Weidner, dean of the university's College of Law in Tallahassee. "And we've had no layoffs at law school. The budget has not been cut back."

Like students at Florida State, non-residents may not be able to get in-state tuition their first year in law school. Many schools interviewed do allow students to switch to resident status for lower tuition in the second or third years. But at some schools, applying for in-state tuition will

mean meeting strict requirements.

But there are great values if you're open to moving to a state where you can find low tuition, great academics, a lower cost of living plus good job prospects.

That was the case with third-year student Brooks Tueting, originally from Fort Collins, Colo. He had an undergraduate degree from Baylor University in Texas and was admitted to the **University of Denver** and **Texas Wesleyan** law schools, but chose the **University of Wyoming College of Law**, ranked No. 15 on the Best Value list.


"It was a value-based decision, the lowest cost for the quality of the school," Tueting said. "It's also close to my home in Fort Collins. It couldn't have been better. I got a great education for a great price."

The Wyoming school in Laramie is in one of the nation's least populous states with about 560,000 residents. The school has about 225 students in total, and small classes are one of its attractions, said Dean Stephen Easton. Although many schools are cutting back due to state budget cuts, that's not the case in Wyoming.

Tueting paid out-of-state tuition his first year, but the second year, he won in-state status. His wife also got a university job. He's not staying in Wyoming, however, because he wants to work in patent law and thinks opportunities will be better elsewhere.

Help with debt management and the bar exam

In view of rising tuition, Florida State is awarding more scholarships than ever before — about \$3 million in 2011, includ-



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A-

Law School name	Debt 2010	Tuition Resident 2010	Two-year Bar Pass Avg	Two-year State Bar Pass Avg	Two-year Employment Avg
A- George Mason University School of Law	\$98,087	\$22,222	88.3	79.9	96.7
A- Rutgers School of Law-Camden	\$32,235	\$22,382	82.3	84.2	88.7
A- The Ohio State University Moritz College of Law	\$81,408	\$24,468	92.3	87.1	93.1
A- The University of Arizona James E. Rogers College of Law	\$78,412	\$23,540	92.2	81.1	90.9
A- The University of Memphis School of Law	\$67,074	\$14,298	90.6	85.3	89.7
A- University of Connecticut School of Law	\$66,457	\$21,508	90.6	87.1	91.1
A- University of Florida, Frederic G. Levin College of Law	\$62,432	\$16,387	87.2	79.6	87.2
A- University of Hawaii at Manoa School of Law	\$58,609	\$16,421	87.3	87.2	91.2
A- University of Houston Law Center	\$65,802	\$26,731	91.3	85.0	94.7
A- University of Louisville's Brandeis School of Law	\$77,121	\$15,760	86.8	84.5	94.5
A- University of Maryland School of Law	\$83,693	\$25,350	87.6	81.9	94.9
A- University of Montana School of Law	\$61,617	\$11,062	91.1	90.6	87.1
A- University of Nevada, Las Vegas School of Law	\$76,478	\$20,838	80.8	75.0	94.0
A- University of Oklahoma College of Law	\$78,644	\$18,105	95.7	89.8	89.5
A- University of South Carolina School of Law	\$75,718	\$20,236	88.1	80.0	89.9
A- University of Toledo College of Law	\$76,898	\$19,833	88.8	86.7	93.8
A- University of Utah S.J. Quinney College of Law	\$61,665	\$18,231	87.7	88.1	95.5
A- West Virginia University College of Law	\$60,074	\$14,212	78.0	80.7	90.9
A- William and Mary Law School	\$83,058	\$23,800	91.3	82.0	94.0

ing \$2.1 million to the incoming first-year class to be awarded over three years.

Debt management programs are also increasing at many Best Value schools.

Darby Dickerson, the new dean of the **Texas Tech School of Law** in Lubbock, No. 20 on our Best Value list, has plans to start up a one-credit financial advocacy course to teach students how to read financial documents.

"It's something that will help them now and later as attorneys working with clients," Dickerson said.

Florida State holds workshops on budgeting and debt consolidation.

"We do exit interviews with graduating students regarding their living expenses and bar study loans," Weidner said. "We encourage them not to work while studying for the bar. They graduate in early May and the bar exam is in July, so they don't have much time. We want them to approach the bar as a full-time job and have a plan for getting ready."

The school also offers optional seminars on the bar exam dealing with how it's structured and how to prepare. An elective survey course also covers some topics on the bar.

"People who take it generally have a better record on the bar than those who don't," Weidner said.

According to Easton, Wyoming has worked hard to improve its bar passage rate, in part because the state has a fairly tough test that asks 11 essay questions related to 17 different topics, including oil and gas law and water law — areas not usually on bar exams.

"This past spring, we started something

new," Easton said. "We have practitioners come in to each do a half hour lecture on a different section of Wyoming law. For example, for oil and gas we had a lawyer volunteer from Casper."

Job help

This year, many schools on our Best Value list said they are increasing efforts to find jobs for students.

"In the past, the economic downturns did not affect the legal profession too much," said Steven Kaminshine, dean at Georgia State. "But that's not true since 2008 here. Our career office is pulling out


all the stops to find jobs for graduates. We're greatly helped by being in Atlanta, of course. And we have a very comprehensive externship program that helps students get positions."

At Florida State, the law school helps students get ready for a job search beginning in their first year.


"In the first semester, we help them draft résumés and raise in their minds the idea of networking at Christmas time," Weidner said. "In the second semester, we work with them on where do they send their résumé, how to do a cover letter, do they email it or send it via mail. A significant number of students have work experi-

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B+

Law School name	Debt 2010	Tuition Resident 2010	Two-year Bar Pass Avg	Two-year State Bar Pass Avg	Two-year Employment Avg
B+ Arizona State University College of Law	\$89,038	\$21,598	86.4	81.9	91.6
B+ City University of New York School of Law	\$70,119	\$11,952	82.3	87.7	87.4
B+ Faulkner University, Thomas Goode Jones School of Law	\$50,500	\$31,020	91.5	87.7	88.1
B+ Indiana University School of Law-Indianapolis	\$91,300	\$20,554	83.3	83.6	93.4
B+ Inter-American University School of Law	\$42,500	\$14,341	44.6	52.2	88.5
B+ Northern Kentucky University College of Law	\$73,469	\$15,124	85.1	85.9	89.3
B+ Temple University- James E. Beasley School of Law	\$82,836	\$18,206	92.1	86.2	88.3
B+ The University of Akron School of Law	\$60,149	\$21,451	90.2	87.1	85.2
B+ The University of Iowa College of Law	\$87,891	\$24,154	93.2	89.6	93.2
B+ The University of Kansas School of Law	\$45,662	\$15,561	87.3	88.2	84.6
B+ The University of Texas School of Law	\$78,408	\$28,669	91.0	84.5	93.7
B+ University at Buffalo Law School (SUNY)	\$56,394	\$19,112	80.2	87.7	90.5
B+ University of Arkansas At Little Rock School of Law	\$59,983	\$11,456	72.7	78.4	87.1
B+ University of Baltimore School of Law	\$94,834	\$25,224	83.3	81.9	94.3
B+ University of Cincinnati College of Law	\$58,455	\$20,946	87.1	87.2	89.4
B+ University of Colorado Law School	\$66,554	\$28,915	93.1	84.5	88.4
B+ University of Missouri- Kansas City School of Law	\$90,767	\$15,550	96.2	92.1	90.0
B+ University of North Dakota School of Law	\$64,772	\$10,163	86.3	87.0	82.9
B+ Wake Forest University	\$93,223	\$37,230	95.5	81.0	95.6
B+ Washburn University School of Law	\$80,488	\$16,630	87.3	88.5	88.4
B+ Willamette University School of Law	\$91,347	\$31,130	85.8	77.5	93.2

ence and know how to do this, but even some of those who do still don't know how to emphasize their legal experience."

The school also holds regular "networking noshes" where a practicing attorney or

judge comes in to have a box lunch every week with a dozen students.

Another school zeroing in on jobs is the University of Washington College of Law, ranked No. 16 on our Best Value list. Dean

Kellye Testy said the school has an active alumni network of 9,000 former students, who often hire grads. Many alums from the University of Washington law school are originally from Japan, China, Korea and India. They often help in finding jobs abroad for J.D.s.


"There is an increasing demand for students interested in working in Asia, students with a wide knowledge of American law — even American graduates," she said. "There has also been a dramatic rise in federal and state clerkships that students are taking after they graduate. They fill those posts for a year or two and then go on to something else."

Rebecca Leah Levine, in her third year at University of Washington law school, is one of those out-of-staters who came to Washington and plans to stay — at least a while. She grew up on the East Coast, got her bachelor's degree at Barnard in New York City, followed by a master's in public health from Columbia University. Then she was attracted to University of Washington's law school because of its public service program and lower cost. She received in-state tuition after year one. That was important because she already had debt from previous schools.

"I'm pretty open geographically," she said. "I might go back to the East Coast eventually. Seattle is definitely not a bad place to live."

She has secured a two-year court position in the state's court of appeals for after graduation.

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www.LMUnet.edu/law

Some states are still economically strong

Students may also want to consider Best Value law schools in areas less hard hit by the economic slowdown. Places where it may be easier to find a job.

Unemployment has been running only about 4 percent in Nebraska, and there are many jobs for lawyers in small and medium-size companies in Omaha and Nebraska, according to Dean Susan Poser of the University of Nebraska College of Law in Lincoln.

"It's because we didn't have the boom that other states had," she said. "We didn't have the bust either. We also have a lot of entrepreneurship going on."

The school is No. 9 on the Best Value list and is also the most highly ranked law school among Big 10 athletic conference schools.

"We regularly send graduates to jobs in Kansas City, Denver, Chicago and Minneapolis," she said. "When they get out of Nebraska, they compete very well with other lawyers."

A rosier job outlook for new lawyers also exists in Louisiana, said Jack Weiss, chancellor of the Louisiana State University Law Center, No. 6 on our Best Value list.

"Our employment numbers are good because only a very small number of our students feed into markets that have been affected by the downturn," he said. "Some 75 to 80 percent remain in Louisiana and our legal market has not been adversely affected by downturn as have been largest

cities in country. We're not tied to Wall Street as in the major markets."

Most graduates take jobs with small- and medium-size firms, and the state has a strong energy industry.

The Wyoming economy is also closely tied to energy — wind, oil and gas, uranium, and coal mining. The job market in those areas for attorneys is strong, Easton said.

"Another reason our students succeed in finding jobs is that we work very hard to produce graduates with practical training," Weidner said. "When you hire University of Wyoming graduates, you know they will add value to your company from the very first day."

Georgia State also specializes in giving students practical knowledge as well as theory to make them more attractive to employers.

"Our students are as close to practice-ready as you can get," Kaminshine said. "Employers appreciate how ready, seasoned and well-trained they are."

Like many students, Rebecca Lunceford had future job possibilities as well as lower tuition in mind when she picked Georgia State University.

"The location of the school in Atlanta is a huge benefit," she said. "There are so many internships. So many opportunities right down the street from the school at the courthouse and legislature."

Now in her third year of law school, she worked last summer for a firm where she hopes to land a job offer. ■



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specialties

INTERNATIONAL LAW

The following law schools offer a concentration and experiential training in international law.

School Name

	Certificate	Center	Clinic	Externship
Albany Law School				✓
American University		✓	✓	✓
Benjamin Cardozo			✓	✓
Brooklyn Law School		✓	✓	✓
California Western	✓			✓
Cleveland State University				✓
DePaul University	✓			✓
Duke University School of Law			✓	✓
Fordham University		✓	✓	✓
Georgia State University				✓
Golden Gate University		✓	✓	✓
Hamline University	✓		✓	✓
New England Law Boston		✓		✓
New York Law School		✓		✓
New York University		✓	✓	
Northeastern University				✓
Northern Illinois University		✓	✓	✓
Pace University School of Law		✓	✓	✓
Pennsylvania State University				✓
Santa Clara University	✓	✓		✓
Seattle University			✓	✓
Stetson University	✓	✓	✓	
Temple University		✓	✓	
George Washington University		✓	✓	✓
Thomas Jefferson School of Law	✓	✓		✓
Thomas M. Cooley Law School		✓		✓
University at Buffalo	✓			✓
Univ. of California at Los Angeles		✓	✓	✓
University of Connecticut			✓	✓
University of Denver		✓	✓	✓
University of Georgia		✓		✓
University of Maine				✓
University of New Hampshire				✓
University of Oregon	✓			✓
University of San Francisco	✓	✓	✓	
University of Utah				✓
University of Virginia		✓	✓	
Washburn University	✓			✓
Wayne State University		✓		✓
Western New England College				✓
Willamette University	✓			✓

preLaw magazine contacted all law schools to gather info on specializations. But this is not a complete list, as some schools have not responded.

KEY: Each of the law schools offer course offerings and academic counseling that are significant enough to provide students with a solid education in the specialty.

A **Certificate** is an official designation on the diploma that the student can earn.

A **Center** is a grant-supported program with exclusive resources for the study of the subject matter.

A **Clinic** is a professor-directed program where students can gain hands-on legal experience.

An **Externship** is a school-organized opportunity to work in the field.

What is International Law?

International law is a broad concept that is often broken down between public international law and private international law. Public international law traditionally refers to rules governing conduct between sovereign nations. Private international law refers to rules that govern interaction between individuals and businesses across borders.

Today, virtually all subject matter has at least some international law component.

With the increasing globalization of the world's economies, the practice of international law has also spread worldwide. Many attorneys work in departments specializing in international trade or international finance, while others work for corporations with international interests.

How do people enter the field of international law?

Because this is such a wide field, there are many paths into it. Most U.S. federal agencies have some international dealings, and students may go directly from law school into one of these agencies. There are a relatively small number of private law firms that specialize in international legal work and joining such a firm is one path.

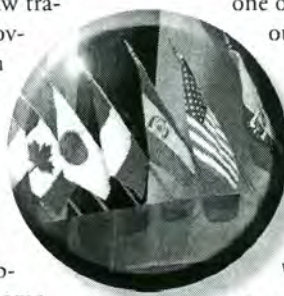
"Some international lawyers first develop a solid domestic law foundation," said Mike Newton, professor at **Vanderbilt University Law School**. "Others enter the field by working with an NGO or international organization. Some build upon an expertise in a specialized area of law. Still more capitalize on linguistic or cultural advantages."

Quite a few students enter the international law field by working for a non-governmental organization. All of the major international organizations, like the United Nations, World Bank and World Trade Organization, have a large number of lawyers on staff.

The U.S. is home to a large number of multinational corporations, and most

of these companies have legal departments that deal with international matters. Although it may not be easy to get a job in one of these legal departments directly out of law school, it is possible.

Students should seek out summer associate positions with law firms that have litigation or corporate law departments that represent international clients.



What skills are most important to international law lawyers?

It is important to study matters such as treaty making, the bases of jurisdiction in international law and international dispute settlement. It is also important to understand the relationship between legal rules and public policy.

An international lawyer in the commercial field must have a good grasp of contract law, security interests, corporations and more specialized subjects such as intellectual property law.

How should a student choose a law school with this specialty?

There are many law schools with excellent international law faculties and programs, and schools routinely make available information about course offerings, faculty and programs on their websites.

"Students seriously considering a career in international law should select law schools that provide the opportunity to hone real skills even as they provide excellent coursework," Newton said.

Once a student has gotten a general idea about which schools are of interest, the best way to find out about the "real" experience is probably to talk or exchange messages with students in the program or recently graduated.

DON'T MISS IT: See our upcoming Winter 2012 issue for information on the following specialties: Environmental, Intellectual property, Technology, Alternative Dispute Resolution.

What is Trial Advocacy?

While several law schools focus on trial advocacy, it is not a traditional specialty in that it is not a substantive practice area. Instead, any attorney who will argue in court benefits from training in trial advocacy — whether it's criminal or civil law.

Law schools teach trial advocacy skills through clinics, moot court programs, trial advocacy classes and mock trials.

"As early as possible, law students should

get exposure to the actual real world of the courtroom," said Charles Rose, director at the Center for Advocacy Excellence at **Stetson University College of Law**.

While every law school teaches the theory in law, only certain schools focus

on teaching students how to apply the law contextually.

"It is important to learn to analyze the law in a certain way," Rose said. "When students learn the application of the law it makes them a more powerful lawyer."



The following law schools offer a concentration and experiential training in trial advocacy law.

School Name	Certificate	Center	Clinic	Externship
Albany Law School			✓	✓
American University		✓		✓
Baylor University School of Law	✓			✓
Brooklyn Law School			✓	✓
Catholic University of America				✓
Duke University School of Law			✓	✓
George Washington University		✓	✓	✓
Georgetown University				✓
Golden Gate University				✓
Hamline University			✓	✓
Loyola Law School		✓	✓	✓
New York Law School			✓	✓
New York University			✓	✓
Northeastern University			✓	✓
Pennsylvania State University			✓	✓
Saint Louis University		✓	✓	✓
Stetson University		✓	✓	✓
Syracuse University				✓
Temple University	✓		✓	
Thomas M. Cooley Law School			✓	✓
University of Akron			✓	✓
Univ. of California At Los Angeles		✓	✓	✓
University of Connecticut			✓	✓
University of Denver				✓
University of Florida		✓		✓
University of Maine		✓		✓
University of Mississippi			✓	✓
University of Missouri- KC			✓	✓
University of Utah				✓
University of Cincinnati		✓	✓	✓
Washburn University	✓	✓	✓	✓
Widener University	✓	✓	✓	✓

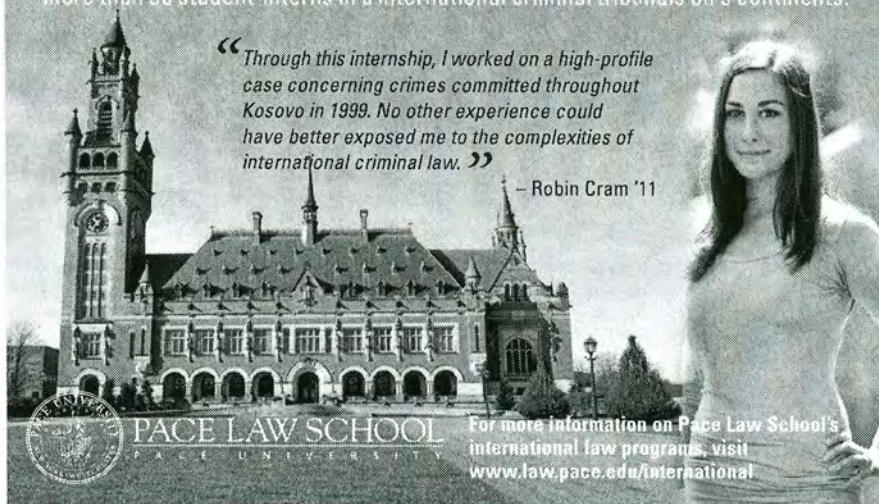
preLaw magazine contacted all law schools to gather info on specializations. But this is not a complete list, as some schools have not responded.

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— Robin Cram '11



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specialties

TRIAL ADVOCACY

How should a student choose a law school with this specialty?

Rose recommends that students who are serious about arguing in court someday look for law schools that offer a concentration, have experiential opportunities or even a center. He said a center shows that the school devotes resources and faculty to experiential training. "It is important for students to take trial advocacy and at a place that knows how to teach it," Rose said. "Look at the law faculty and see who is designated to teach in the advocacy arena. If there is not someone on the faculty who is responsible for advocacy, it means the law school is farming it out to practitioners."

Rose said that presents problems, as students could never learn the logical reasoning behind the process.

What is Child & Family Law?

Family law is one of the largest practice specialties in the U.S., primarily thanks to the prevalence of divorce. But family lawyers also handle child custody, guardianships for the elderly, adoptions and establishment and termination of parental rights.

Child law is a subset of family law that expands beyond that practice area to touch upon anything that impacts child welfare — including the welfare system, delinquency, education advocacy, health advocacy and tortuous actions.

What skills does a family or child lawyer need?

Family lawyers agree that the ability to empathize with clients, especially children, is essential. Lawyers also need to be able to

interview and counsel their clients. And that can be very different when the client is a child.

"You have to have an interdisciplinary knowledge of how to phrase a question in a way that is understandable to the child," said Diane Geraghty, professor and director of the Child Law program at **Loyola University Chicago School of Law**. "You need empathy for their circumstances."

Geraghty said that lawyers must be zealous in their representation of children. Family lawyers should also have an ability to remain objective in situations, which can



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specialties

CHILD & FAMILY LAW

be very emotional and even heartbreaking.

How should a student choose a law school with this specialty?

Geraghty recommends that prospective students look for a range of opportunities in

the classroom — both substantive learning and experiential opportunities. She said the school should have administrative support, such as the number of faculty and facilities for the program. A school should also reach out into the broader community, through clinics for example.

Finally, look for law schools that offer family related classes.

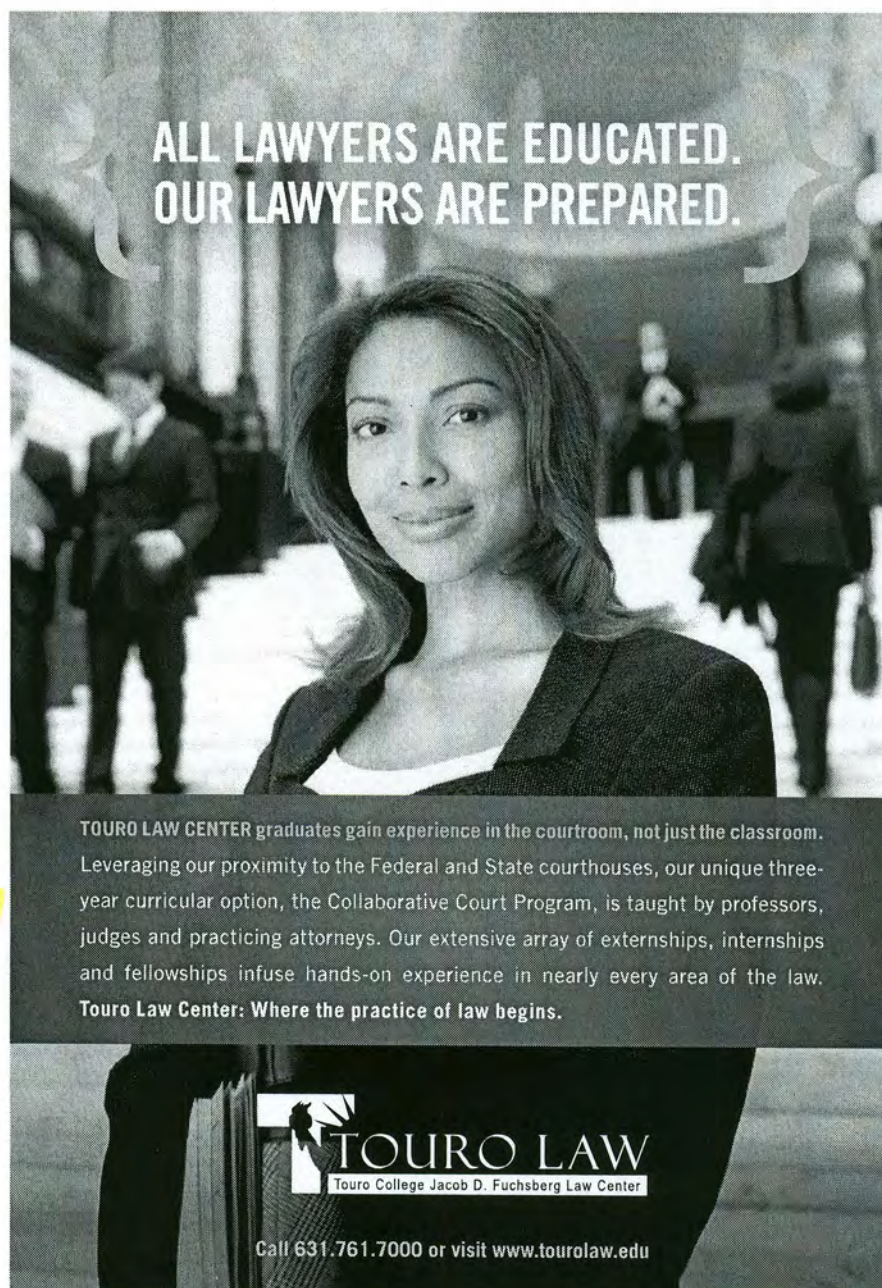
What classes should you take?

Attorneys recommend family and business law courses, writing skills, trial advocacy and mediation. In addition, clinical opportunities are essential.

The following law schools offer a concentration and experiential training in child & family law.

School Name	Certificate	Center	Clinic	Externship
Albany Law School			✓	✓
American University		✓	✓	✓
Barry University	✓		✓	✓
Benjamin Cardozo School of Law		✓	✓	
Brooklyn Law School			✓	✓
California Western School of Law	✓			✓
Capital University Law School			✓	
Catholic University of America				✓
DePaul University College of Law	✓	✓	✓	✓
Drake University Law School	✓		✓	✓
Florida Coastal School of Law	✓		✓	
George Washington University		✓	✓	✓
Golden Gate University	✓			✓
Hamline University			✓	✓
Louisiana State University			✓	
New England Law Boston		✓	✓	✓
New York Law School		✓	✓	✓
New York University			✓	
Northeastern University		✓	✓	✓
Northern Illinois University			✓	✓
Pace University School of Law		✓		✓
Quinnipiac University				✓
Roger Williams University				✓
Seattle University School of Law			✓	
Temple University		✓		
Tulane University Law School			✓	✓
University at Buffalo Law School	✓	✓	✓	✓
University of Baltimore		✓	✓	
Univ. of California At Los Angeles				✓
University of Connecticut		✓	✓	✓
University of Florida	✓	✓	✓	✓
University of Georgia			✓	
University of Maine			✓	
University of Mississippi			✓	✓
University of Missouri- KC		✓	✓	✓
University of Nebraska			✓	
University of Oregon		✓	✓	✓
University of San Francisco			✓	
University of Utah				✓
University of Virginia		✓	✓	
University of Wisconsin		✓	✓	✓
Washburn University	✓	✓	✓	✓
Willamette University			✓	

preLaw magazine contacted all law schools to gather info on specializations. But this is not a complete list, as some schools have not responded.



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Washingtonian*October 2011***SECTION:** POWER PLAYERS; Pg. 20**LENGTH:** 489 words**HEADLINE:** LSU Up, Yale Down**BYLINE:** By Marisa M. Kashino**BODY:**

By Marisa M. Kashino

The Supreme Court is about to start its new term, and that means 39 lucky legal up-and-comers are embarking on the opportunity of their careers. They are this year's high-court clerks-the usually young attorneys hired by the justices to do history-making work for one year, such as helping write opinions and deciding which cases the court should hear.

The clerks traditionally come from the best law schools, have worked in rigorous government positions or at top law firms, and have clerked with federal appellate judges. Each sitting justice gets four clerks, and retired justices **Sandra Day O'Connor**, **David Souter**, and **John Paul Stevens** have one each.

Harvard and Yale are always in competition to have the most law-school alumni chosen to clerk. Though in past years they've been neck-and-neck, Harvard blew Yale away this term, with 13 alums at the high court, compared with Yale's five. Last year, the two schools were tied, with eight grads each, until former Harvard Law **dean Elena Kagan** was confirmed as a justice in August and welcomed three additional Harvard alumni.

Clarence Thomas, who has made a habit of avoiding Ivies, is the only sitting member of the Supreme Court without an Ivy League law grad clerking for him. One of his group, **Michelle Stratton**, is the first graduate of Louisiana State University Law Center to land a high-court clerkship. Another of Thomas's clerks, **Brian Lea**, hails from the **University of Georgia School of Law**, making him that school's ninth clerk. "I have a preference, actually, for non-Ivy League law clerks, simply because I think clerks should come from a wide range of backgrounds," Thomas said last year.

The University of Virginia made a good showing, though it ended its five-year streak of placing more clerks at the court than any other school besides Harvard and Yale. This year, it's tied with Stanford at four clerks each.

Some of the clerks have served their country in a much different capacity. Harvard's **Hagan Scotten**, one of chief justice **John Roberts's** bunch, won two Bronze Stars while in Iraq as a troop commander in the Army's Special Forces. **Ryan Newman**, a clerk for **Samuel Alito** and a graduate of the University of Texas School of Law, also served in the Army and deployed to Iraq in 2003.

Somehow these overachievers find time for hobbies. Stratton is a singer, pianist, and flutist and rides horses. And **Sonia Sotomayor's** clerk **Daniel Habib** is a former winner of the Yale Cruciverbalist Society's crossword tournament. He's also a former writer for *Sports Illustrated*. If Sotomayor needs help finding just the right wording for her next opinion, she's got her guy.

The good news for this year's class of clerks is that the already big signing bonuses they can command when leaving the court have jumped this year. Some top firms such as Sidley Austin are now offering \$280,000 to lure high-court clerks-up from \$250,000, the going rate in recent years.

GRAPHIC: Harvard Law has the most Supreme Court clerks. UVA is in the top four.**LOAD-DATE:** September 27, 2011

ULTIMATE LL.M. GUIDE: How to choose the best program

the National Jurist

THE MAGAZINE FOR LAW STUDENTS

OCTOBER 2011 VOL. 21, NO. 2

Who's Still Hiring?

The on-campus interviewing season is over, but don't fret if you didn't land a job. Most law students get jobs after Fall OCI. Here's who's hiring and what they are looking for



EVERYTHING YOU EVER WANTED TO KNOW ABOUT
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October 2011

A CONSUMER'S GUIDE to **LL.M. PROGRAMS**

Are they worth my
time and investment?

Will they help
me get a job?

How should
I choose a
program?

What is an LL.M.?

The LL.M. is a post doctoral study of a specialized area of the law — usually in more complicated practice specialties like Admiralty, Taxation, Intellectual Property, Banking and Financial Law.

The name derives from the Latin word, Legum Magister, and LL.M. degrees are offered across the globe. In the United States, most programs require a J.D. The LL.M. should not be confused with a Master of Studies in Law (a master's degree for students who wish to study law but not practice as attorneys), and S.J.D. (a research doctorate in law, equivalent to the Ph.D.).

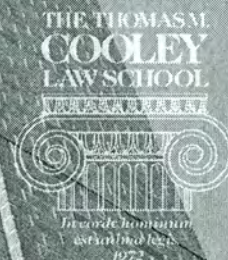
It typically takes 24 units to earn a degree, or a full-year of study. Most schools offer a two-year part-time option.

How many students get an advanced degree?

Almost 10,000 students were enrolled in graduate law programs in the 2010-2011 school year, according to the American Bar Association. While that represents only 6 percent of all law students, the numbers are much higher than in the past. In 1990, there were only 5,000 graduate law students and 7,300 in 2000.



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Why are there more graduate law students than ever before?

Some say that law students are avoiding the current job market by continuing their studies. But data from the National Association for Law Placement shows that fewer than 1,500 law school graduates continue their education full-time. Most LL.M. students either work for a few years, then pursue an advanced degree, or they pursue their degree part-time while working at a law firm.

The main reason that LL.M. degrees are more popular than ever is because law is becoming more specialized and complicated. Most J.D. students simply don't have the opportunity to extensively study a practice area. Maybe their law school offered one or two tax classes, but that is not enough to understand the intricacies of taxation law.

What are other reasons that students pursue an LL.M.?

The primary reasons that attorneys pursue an LL.M. is to improve their job prospects and to enhance their career. While some enroll primarily due to intellectual curiosity, that is rare.

Tommy Warlick pursued an LL.M. to get a job that otherwise would not have been open to him. The Emory University School of Law graduate wanted to work with trademarks and copyrights, but he found himself at a law firm handling employment discrimination. He lacked the expertise in patent law to secure a position. After earning an LL.M. in IP law from John Marshall Law School, he landed a job as assistant general counsel for NASCAR, stock racing's governing body in Daytona Beach, Fla., where he handled trademark enforcement, counterfeit merchandise and more.

"The LL.M. really did position me where I wanted to be," he said.

	Graduate Program Subject	Application Deadline	App. fee	Tuition R	Tuition NR	PT
Admiralty						
Tulane University Law School	Admiralty & Maritime Law	May 1	\$60	\$43684/yr US	\$44684/yr (Intl)	Yes
Agriculture						
University of Arkansas School of Law	Agricultural Law & Food Law	Rolling admissions	None	\$352.15	\$772.00	Yes
Asian Law						
University of Washington School of Law	Asian Law	Feb. 1; May 1 (US)	\$75	\$15758/yr	\$32428/yr	No
Banking, Bankruptcy, Finance						
Boston University School of Law	Banking and Financial Law	Fall: July 31 (US), June 30 (Intl); Sp: Nov. 30 (US), Oct. 31 (Intl)	\$75	\$41780/yr	\$4178/course	Yes
Chicago-Kent College of Law	Financial Services Law	Feb. 1	\$75	\$30000/yr	n/a	Yes
Fordham University School of Law	Banking, Corporate & Finance Law	Fall: Mar. 1; Sp: Oct. 1	\$70	\$1950	\$1950	
Georgetown University Law Center	Securities & Financial Regulation	March 1	\$80	\$43750/yr	\$43750/yr	Yes
New York Law School	Financial Services	Fall: Aug. 1, Sp: Dec. 1	None	\$1750	\$1750	Yes
St. John's University School of Law	Bankruptcy Law	Rolling admissions	\$100	\$1550	\$1550	Yes
Univ. of California, Los Angeles School of Law	Business Law Securities Regulation Track	Feb. 1	\$75	\$52500/yr	\$52500/yr	No
Univ. of California, Los Angeles School of Law	Business Law: Bankruptcy Track	Feb. 1	\$75	\$52500/yr	\$52500/yr	No
Biotechnology						
Arizona State U. - Sandra Day O'Connor College of Law	Biotechnology & Genomics	Fall: July 1; Sp: Nov. 15	\$60	\$1062	\$1650	Yes

Michael Vitt, a tugboat captain prior to law school, found Tulane Law School's admiralty LL.M. a perfect fit for his passion.

"The cachet of Tulane's admiralty LL.M. blew doors open for me all over the country," he said.

After Vitt graduated, he landed a job at a maritime law firm and then as general counsel at a tugboat company — a career path that would not have been open to him had he not received an LL.M. degree.

"In my case, there's been a direct connection from my tugboat experience through a maritime law firm to the upper level of a tug company's management," he said. "The LL.M. was pivotal in making that happen."

Does an LL.M. really improve your job prospects?

While an LL.M. degree does not guarantee employment, it should improve your chances of landing a job.

"There is increasing specialization, and for the sake of employment and the realities of the practice, an LL.M. is very useful," said Peter Kochenburger, executive director of the insurance LL.M. at the University of Connecticut School of Law. "In order to compete and get [some legal] jobs today, and then do well in them, you need that LL.M. to succeed."

The reality is that there are some practice areas, like insurance law, where an advanced law degree is preferred. In other words, it is hard to get a job without the LL.M.

What are some other practice areas where an LL.M. is preferred?

Practice areas with strong specializations include environmental law, health law,



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	Graduate Program Subject	Application Deadline	App. fee	Tuition R	Tuition NR	PT
International Business						
Boston University School of Law	International Business Law	Rolling admissions	\$75	\$2089	\$2089	Yes
Case Western Reserve University School of Law	International Business Law	Rolling admissions	\$50	\$42450/yr	\$42450/yr	
Fordham University School of Law	International Business & Trade Law	Fall: Mar. 1; Sp: Oct. 1	\$70	\$1950	\$1950	
Georgetown University Law Center	International Business & Economic Law	March 1	\$80	\$43750/yr	\$43750/yr	
New York University School of Law	Intern. Bus. Regulation, Lit. & Arbitration	n/a		n/a	n/a	Yes
Stanford University Law School	Intern. Economic Law, Business & Policy	Fall: Dec. 15	\$125	n/a	n/a	
The John Marshall Law School	International Business and Trade Law	Fall: Aug. 1; Sp: Dec. 1; Sum: May 1	None	\$1370	\$1370	Yes
Thomas Jefferson School of Law	International Trade & Investment Law	Fall: June 1; Sp: Nov. 1	\$100	\$1425	\$1425	Yes
University of Arizona, James E. Rogers College of Law	International Trade & Business Law	March 1	\$65	\$1640	\$2315	No
University of California, Davis School of Law	International Commercial Law	July 12	\$80	\$26500/yr	\$26500/yr	Yes
Business, Corporate						
Capital University Law School	Business Law	n/a	\$35	n/a	n/a	Yes
Chapman University School of Law	Business Law & Economics	Rolling admissions (Fall: July 1)	\$75	\$1375	\$1375	Yes
Drake University Law School	General with concentration in Business Law	June 1	\$50*	\$1165	\$1165	Yes
Duke University School of Law	Entrepreneurship and Law	n/a	\$70	\$46930/yr	\$46930/yr	
Emory University School of Law	Transactional Law	April 15	\$82	\$1858	\$1858	Yes
George Washington University Law School	Business and Finance Law	Fall: May 1; Sp: Nov. 1	\$80	\$1608.50	\$1608.50	Yes



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intellectual property and taxation.

Kim Gunter said that without her health LL.M. from Widener University School of Law in Harrisburg, Penn., she would have fallen behind as an attorney. Health law is dynamic and complex. Gunter said it gave her skills and knowledge that she employs at work every day.

Jennifer Ives, who received her J.D. from Chicago-Kent College of Law, recalls being the only person in her department at KPMG without a graduate degree. She decided to pursue an LL.M. in taxation at New York University School of Law.

"At a financial services firm like KPMG, it's essential," she said. "I have a much deeper understanding of tax issues I deal with now."

Other attorneys said that an LL.M. is quickly becoming essential for all tax lawyers, as it is replacing the training that a law firm would give.



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Should you pursue an LL.M. to improve your chances of landing a BigLaw job?

While it may seem like an additional degree could give you a second chance for a BigLaw job, be very cautious.

While employers will look at your LL.M. grades, they will still consider your J.D. grades and your J.D. school.

As Paul Caron, a tax law professor at University of Cincinnati College of Law writes, "Tax LL.M. classes are rigorous and demanding. For many employers, both J.D. grades and tax LL.M. grades are extremely important. A prospective tax LL.M. student who is not genuinely interested in tax is not likely to do well in tax LL.M. classes. In addition, the potential resumé boost from successful completion of a tax LL.M. degree is greatest when applying for tax-specific positions."

	Graduate Program Subject	Application Deadline	App. fee	Tuition R	Tuition NR	PT
Loyola University Chicago School of Law	Business and Corporate Governance Law	July 1	\$50+	\$1285	\$1285	Yes
New York University School of Law	Corporation Law	n/a		n/a	n/a	Yes
New York University School of Law	Global Business Law	n/a		n/a	n/a	Yes
Stanford University Law School	Corporate Governance & Practice	Dec. 15	\$125	n/a	n/a	
Thomas M. Cooley Law School	Corporate Law & Finance	Fall: June 15; Sp: Oct. 15; Sum: Feb. 15	None	\$631	\$631	Yes
Tulane University Law School	American Business Law	May 1	\$60	\$22342/yr	\$22342/yr	No
University of Alabama School of Law	Concentration in Business Transactions	May 1	\$50	\$1218	\$1218	
University of California, Los Angeles School of Law	Business Law	Feb. 1	\$75	\$52500/yr	\$52500/yr	No

In other words, don't pursue the LL.M. degree unless you are truly interested in the practice area and want to focus your career on it.

Do LL.M. graduates earn more than other attorneys?

While there is no hard data to back it up, anecdotal evidence suggests that LL.M. graduates do earn more. And it makes sense — they have more specialized knowledge.

"An LL.M. is a way of distinguishing yourself," said Toni Fine, assistant dean for international and non-J.D. programs at Fordham University School of Law. "It can give you better job opportunities and a higher earning capacity."

Other school officials report that employers will pay more for better-qualified lawyers, valuing the prestige of the degree in terms of compensation.

How many LL.M. programs and practice specialties are there?

There are more than 230 LL.M. programs in 33 practice areas designed for U.S. students. In addition, foreign students can earn an LL.M. in U.S. Studies, and a handful of law schools open those programs to U.S. students as well.

The total number of programs has grown rapidly over the past 10 years — there were only 110 programs in 2000.

Also, there are 27 law schools that offer a general LL.M., and at many of these schools students can structure their own studies.

Should you pursue your LL.M. directly after law school or wait a few years?

Attorneys report that both options can work. But if you know you want to prac-

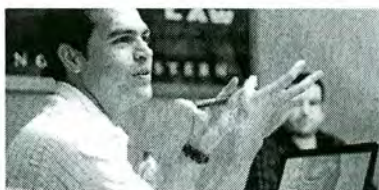
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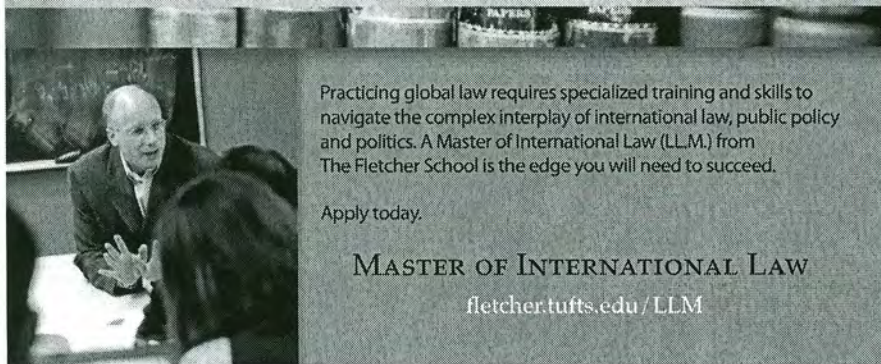
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How do you know if
a practice specialty
is for you?

It is one thing to be interested in a practice area, and a whole different thing to be passionate enough to pursue an LL.M. in the area. Attorneys recommend that you have more than a hunch that you will like the practice. Frank Johns, who went back to law school after several years as an attorney, recommends that students seek immersion and interaction through clinics, internships or symposiums to really find out if it is a fit.

Johns, who got an LL.M. in elder law at Stetson University College of Law, practiced in the area before pursuing the advanced degree.

"I love it," he said. "If you don't have a passion to help make the quality of the lives of the people you serve better, then you're probably best served in estate planning and tax."

James Simpson always enjoyed the outdoors, and his understanding of environmental protection started early on in his life. He went to law school at Vermont Law School with hopes of working in environmental law. But he found himself at a commercial litigation firm after graduation.

"For a lawyer to be satisfied, they have to be really passionate about it," he said. "I learned that I wasn't entirely happy doing the work that I was doing prior to getting my LL.M. degree."

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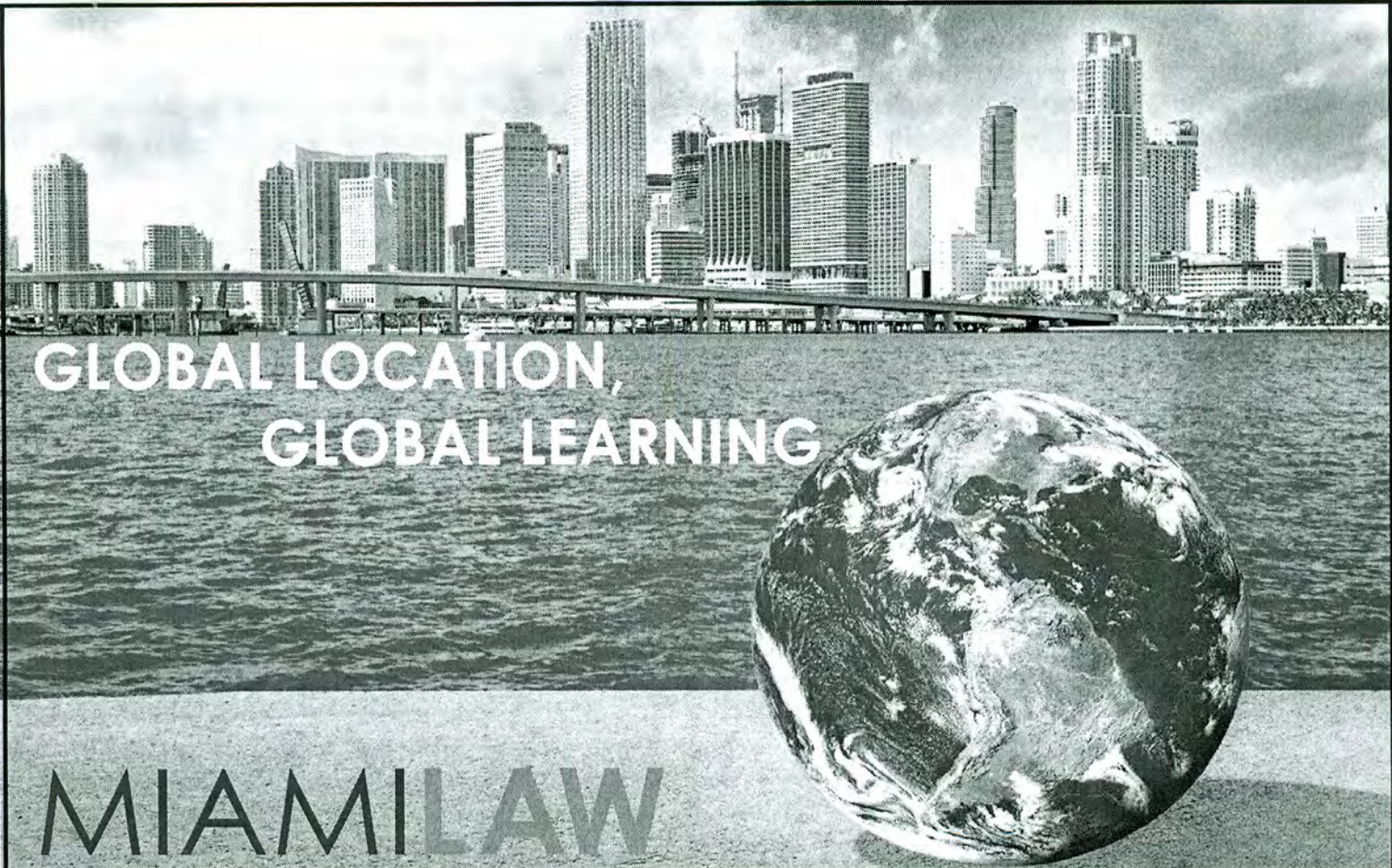


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	Graduate Program Subject	Application Deadline	App. fee	Tuition R	Tuition NR	PT
University of San Diego School of Law	Business & Corporate Law	Fall: Jun 1; Sp: Nov 1; Sum: Apr 1	\$50	\$1365	\$1365	Yes
University of the Pacific McGeorge School of Law	Transnational Business Practice	Fall: May 15; Sp: Nov. 1	None	\$26800/yr	\$26800/yr	No
University of Washington School of Law	Global Business Law	Feb. 1; May 1 (US)	\$75	\$15758/yr	\$32428/yr	No
Wayne State University Law School	Corporate & Finance Law	Fall: July 1; Sp: Nov. 1; Sum: Mar. 15	\$50	\$819.05	\$900.05	Yes
Widener University School of Law	Corporate & Finance Law	Fall: Aug. 1; Sp: Dec. 1 (US only)	\$60	\$1212	\$1212	Yes
Child, Family Law						
Chicago-Kent College of Law	Family Law	Feb. 1	\$60	\$1250	\$1250	Yes
Emory University School of Law	Child Law and Policy	April 15	\$82	\$1858	\$1858	Yes
Hofstra University School of Law	Family Law	Fall: June 1; Sp: Nov. 1	\$75	\$44974/yr	\$44,974/yr	Yes
Loyola University Chicago School of Law	Child and Family Law	July 1	\$50+	\$1285	\$1285	Yes
Communications Law						
Michigan State University College of Law	Communications Law	May 1	\$50	\$1188	\$1188	Yes
Criminal Law						
Case Western Reserve University School of Law	International Criminal Law	Rolling admissions	\$50	\$40450/yr	\$40450/yr	
University at Buffalo Law School	Criminal Law	April 1	\$75	\$19020/yr	\$32020/yr	
University of New Hampshire School of Law	International Criminal Law & Justice	Rolling admissions	\$50	\$34,900/yr	\$34,900/yr	
Dispute Resolution						
Benjamin N. Cardozo College of Law	Dispute Resolution	Fall: June 15; Spring: December 1	\$75	n/a	n/a	
George Washington University Law School	Litigation and Dispute Resolution	Fall: May 1; Sp: Nov. 1	\$80	\$1608.50	\$1608.50	Yes

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Simpson enrolled at Pace University School of Law, where he landed an internship with Riverkeeper, a New York organization that works to protect the Hudson River and safeguard the New York City Watershed. That position turned into a full-time job upon graduation in 2007.

"[The LL.M.] exposed me to concepts I wouldn't have known," he said. "It gave me a strong understanding of a broad array of concepts of environmental law."

What are the
costs of an
LL.M. program?

LL.M.s are not cheap, with tuition similar to J.D. programs. (See our ultimate guide to LL.M. programs for details on each school.) Other costs include books, fees and living expenses.

But schools offer financial aid, and some employers help pay the tuition. Plus, most LL.M. programs can be taken part-time.

Does it matter which school to attend?

Similar to J.D. programs, there is a hierarchy of top graduate law programs. For example, New York University and University of Florida are ranked as the top

	Graduate Program Subject	Application Deadline	App. fee	Tuition R	Tuition NR	PT
Pepperdine University School of Law	Dispute Resolution	Fall & Sum: Feb. 15; Win & Sp: Aug. 15	\$50	\$1570	\$1570	Yes
University of Missouri School of Law	Dispute Resolution	Rolling admissions	\$55	\$610	\$1210	Yes
Economics						
George Mason University School of Law	Law & Economics	March 1		\$840	\$1354	Yes
Elder						
Stetson University College of Law	Elder Law	June 1		\$1372	\$1372	Yes
University of Kansas School of Law	Elder Law	n/a	\$55	\$507	\$902.75	Yes
Entertainment & Media Law						
Chapman University School of Law	Entertainment & Media Law	Rolling admissions (Fall: July 1)	\$75	\$1375	\$1375	Yes
Southwestern Law School	Entertainment & Media Law	Fall: July 29; Sp: Dec. 9; Sum: April 13	\$60	\$1400	\$1400	Yes
Southwestern Law School	Entertainment & Media Law	Fall: June 30; Sp: Nov. 15; Sum: April 15	\$60	\$1400	\$1400	Yes
University of California, Los Angeles School of Law	Entertainment and Media Law and Policy	Feb. 1	\$75	\$52500/yr	\$52500/yr	No
Environmental, Energy, Natural Resources						
Drake University Law School	Sustainable Development	June 1	\$50*	\$1165	\$1165	Yes
Florida State University College of Law	Environmental Law & Policy	Fall: June 1; Sp: Nov. 1	\$30	\$610.10	\$1262.18	Yes
George Washington University Law School	Environmental Law	Fall: May 1; Sp: Nov. 1	\$80	\$1608.50	\$1608.50	Yes
Golden Gate University School of Law	Environmental Law	Fall: July 1; Sp: Nov. 1; Sum: April 1	\$60	\$1340	\$1340	Yes

tax law programs by U.S. News & World Report. These rankings do impact employers.

But many graduate law students choose a school in their hometown, and there are few cities with more than one program. Also, there are only 27 tax law programs and 16 environmental programs, as an example. As such, rankings are not as important.

Attorneys recommend that you factor in a school's prestige along with other factors like cost and location.

How else should you choose a school?

Attorneys suggest that prospective students look at a school's faculty. You will spend a lot of time with a smaller number of professors than you did as a J.D. Are they experts in their field?

Are there hands-on practice opportunities? Externships, clinics and internships can all help develop your necessary skills.

How many curricular offerings in your field of study? Does it offer a distance-learning option? More and more schools are offering online programs.

Does the career placement office support graduate law students? Does the school offer scholarships?

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AN LL.M. FROM ANYWHERE

Online degrees are exploding thanks to convenience and improved technology

By Jack Crittenden

For years, William Burns described himself as a pariah in legal education. He had developed a distance-learning program while in South Africa in 1995 and brought it with him to Regent University in 1998, and then St. Thomas University in 2000. But he kept it under the radar.

"For the first 10 years, everyone thought [distance learning] was a threat to legal education — a threat to jobs," said Burns, who now is associate dean of graduate and distance learning at Thomas Jefferson School of Law in San Diego, Calif. "All of a sudden, three years ago it became en vogue. Now all law schools are looking into it."

William Burns was the first to start a distance learning program over the Web in 1995. Today, his school, Thomas Jefferson School of Law, has more than 400 students.



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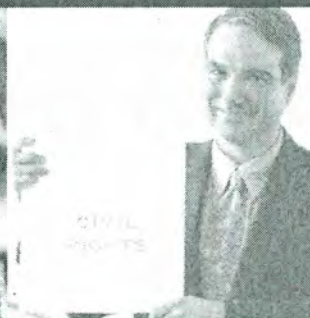
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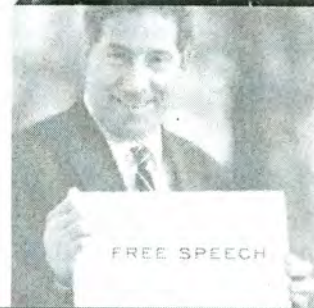
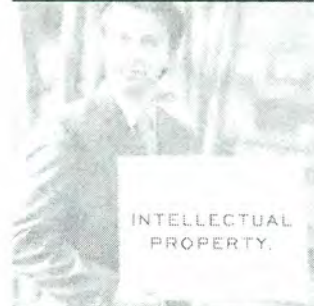
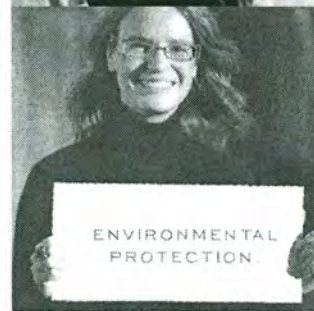
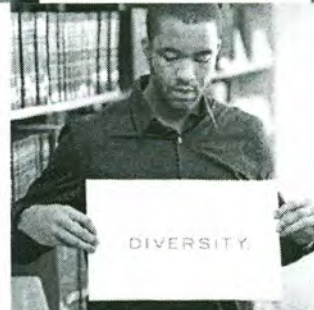
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The number of online LL.M. programs has exploded from just a handful three years ago to 19 today.

Burns said two things have happened that led to the recent growth. First, bandwidth improved in 2007. Whereas it was very expensive to do video conferencing five years ago, today it is much more affordable. Second, law schools started to look for alternative revenue sources.

"We see the pressure on legal education now as a result of the costs," he said. "European countries looked at distance learning 20 years ago because of cost efficiencies. The cost to loans [for American law schools] has reached its breaking point, at least as far as Congress is concerned. It has to find greater efficiencies, and distance learning is one of those."

While some in legal academia still question the value of online education, most now agree that it is a well-accepted educational model. A 2007 study by the Department of Education documented the value of online education and debunked the arguments against it.

Today's online programs use a mix of technologies to create a unique and meaningful learning experience. They use live interaction technologies — some using live video with web cams.

Atlanta's John Marshall, which launched its

online LL.M. in Labor and Employment Law a year ago, uses a software package called Moodle, which allows for online discussion and audio files, among other features. But the school still brings together its students to start the program.

"They all come to campus for a two-day orientation where they meet each other," said Lisa Kaplan, director of the program. "Online there is a lot of interaction, and it's great if you are an attorney. You can interact at any time. But it forces you to interact."

Both Thomas Jefferson and Atlanta's John Marshall personalize the experience with student and faculty profiles and bios.

"I know the students on a first name basis," Burns said. "There is a lot of social chatter."

Burns said that student interaction is one of the most important things to look for when choosing an online program. He said that networking with other students is one of the main benefits of an education.

Kaplan agrees. She said that the students, who

are mostly practicing attorneys, contribute heavily to the value of the education. Her program is designed so that students can study and interact whenever they have time in the day.

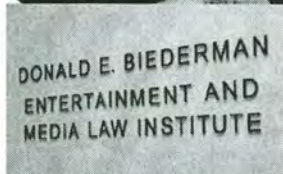
"Our goal is to make it as easy to use and as flexible as possible," she said. "A student can use an iPad to make a discussion point while traveling on a family vacation, or while at their child's soccer practice."

Burns, who anticipates 400 students this year, said it is equally important to have engaged and responsive teachers and support services.

"Make sure teachers interact," he said. "If there are no career services, how will that help you?"

Kaplan said she expects online programs to continue to grow.

"This is the way to go and the way of the future for the schools," Kaplan said. "You can put out a quality learning experience and give people a chance to pursue that degree while still working."



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Lewis & Clark Law School	Environmental Law	Fall: Mar. 15; Sp: Aug. 1	\$50	\$1320	\$1320	Yes
New York University School of Law	Environmental Law	n/a		n/a	n/a	Yes
Pace University School of Law	Environmental Law	Rolling admissions	\$60	\$40690/yr		Yes
St. Thomas University School of Law	Environmental Sustainability	Rolling admissions	\$60	\$972	\$972	Yes
Tulane University Law School	Energy & Environmental	May 1	\$60	\$43684/yr (US)	\$44684/yr (Intl)	Yes
University of Denver Sturm College of Law	Environmental & Natural Resources Law	Please see website	\$45	\$1182	\$1182	Yes
University of Florida Fredric G. Levin College of Law	Environmental & Land Use Law	April 30	\$30	\$623.66	\$1269.15	No
University of Houston Law Center	Energy, Environment & Natural Resources	Fall: Mar. 1; Sp: Oct. 1	\$70	\$922	\$1216	Yes
University of Oklahoma College of Law	Intl. Energy, Natural Resources	Priority: Feb. 15	\$50	n/a	n/a	No
University of Oregon School of Law	Environmental & Natural Resources Law	Fall: Mar. 31; Sp: Nov. 1	\$50	\$31000/yr	\$35000/yr	No
University of Texas	Global Energy, Inter. Arbitration & Environ.	Feb. 1	\$75	\$27748	\$41202.24	No
University of the Pacific McGeorge School of Law	International Water Resources Law	Fall: May 15; Sp: Nov. 1	None	\$26800/yr	\$26800/yr	No
University of Utah S.J. Quinney College of Law	Environmental & Natural Resource Law	Jan. 31	\$60	\$1660.04	\$3827.49	No
University of Washington School of Law	Sustainable Inter. Development Law	Feb. 1; May 1 (US)	\$75	\$15758/yr	\$32428/yr	No
Vermont Law School	Environmental Law	6 weeks prior to start of term	\$60	\$1311	\$1311	Yes
Vermont Law School	Environmental Law	March 1	\$60	\$1311	\$1311	Yes
Estate Planning						
University of Baltimore School of Law	Estate Planning	Fall: Aug. 1; Sp: Dec. 1	\$35	\$1112	\$1584	
University of Miami School of Law	Estate Planning	Rolling admissions	\$50	\$1390	\$1390	Yes
Government						
Albany Law School	Government Regulation & Administration	Rolling admissions	\$60	\$1435	\$1435	Yes
American University Washington College of Law	Law & Government	Fall: June 1; Sp: Nov. 1	\$55	\$1638	\$1638	Yes
George Washington University Law School	Government Procurement Law	Fall: May 1; Sp: Nov. 1	\$80	\$1608.50	\$1608.50	Yes
Health Law						
Albany Law School	Health Law	Rolling admissions	\$60	\$1435	\$1435	Yes
DePaul University College of Law	Health Law	Fall: July 1; Sp: Nov. 1, Sum: April 1	\$40	\$1350	\$1350	Yes
Georgetown University Law Center	Global Health Law	March 1	\$80	\$45105/yr		
Indiana University School of Law - Indianapolis	Health Law, Policy & Bioethics	Fall: July 15; Sp: Nov. 1		\$1447	\$1447	
Loyola University Chicago School of Law	Health Law	July 1	\$50+	\$1285	\$1285	Yes
Loyola University Chicago School of Law	Health Law	July 1	\$50+	\$1285	\$1285	Yes
Quinnipiac University School of Law	Health Law	Rolling admissions	\$65	\$1550	\$1550	Yes
Saint Louis University School of Law	Health Law	Rolling admissions	None	\$35730/yr	\$35730/yr	Yes
Seton Hall University School of Law	Health Law	Fall: June 1; Sp: Oct. 1	\$60	\$1290	\$1290	
Southern Illinois University School of Law	Health Law and Policy	May 1	\$50	\$425	\$1097	Yes

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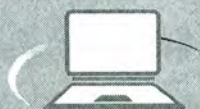
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	Graduate Program Subject	Application Deadline	App. fee	Tuition R	Tuition NR	PT
University of Houston Law Center	Health Law	Fall: Mar. 1; Sp: Oct. 1	\$70	\$922	\$1216	Yes
Widener University School of Law	Health Law	Fall: Aug. 1; Sp: Dec. 1 (US only)	\$60	\$1212	\$1212	Yes
Human Rights						
Drake University Law School	Human Rights and Global Citizenship	June 1	\$50*	\$1165	\$1165	Yes
Emory University School of Law	Human Rights Law	April 15	\$82	\$1858	\$1858	Yes
Indiana University School of Law - Indianapolis	International Human Rights Law	Rolling admissions	\$45	\$1333	\$1333	Yes
Northwestern University School of Law	International Human Rights	Jan. 17	100	\$52972/yr	n/a	Yes
St. Thomas University School of Law	Intercultural Human Rights	Rolling admissions	\$50	\$972	\$972	Yes
University of Notre Dame Law School	International Human Rights Law	Feb. 1	\$50	\$38860/yr	\$38860/yr	
Indigenous						
Arizona State University	Tribal Policy, Law & Government	Fall: July 1; Sp: Nov. 15	\$60	\$1062	\$1650	Yes
University of Arizona, James E. Rogers College of Law	Indigenous Peoples Law & Policy	Rolling admissions until July 15	\$65	\$22902/yr	\$38766/yr	
University of Oklahoma College of Law	Indigenous Law	Rolling Admissions	\$50	\$459.25	\$806.75	
University of Tulsa College of Law	American Indian & Indigenous Law	Rolling admissions	None	\$20000/yr	\$20000/yr	Yes
Information Technology						
Stanford University Law School	Law, Science and Technology	Dec. 15	\$125	n/a	n/a	
Suffolk University Law School	Global Law & Technology	Fall: May 15; Sp: Oct. 1	\$60	\$1795	\$1795	Yes
The John Marshall Law School	Information Technology & Privacy Law	Fall: Aug. 1; Sp: Dec. 1; Sum: May 1	None	\$1370	\$1370	Yes
University of New Hampshire School of Law	Commerce & Technology	Rolling admissions	\$50	\$34,900/yr	\$34,900/yr	
Insurance Law						
Thomas M. Cooley Law School	Insurance Law	Fall: June 15; Sp: Oct. 15; Sum: Feb. 15	None	\$631	\$631	Yes
University of Connecticut School of Law	Insurance Law	Fall: July 1 (US), April 15 (Intl); Sp: Dec. 1 (US); Nov. 15 (Intl)	\$40	\$27000/yr	\$27000/yr	Yes
Intellectual Property						
Albany Law School	Intellectual Property	Rolling admissions	\$60	\$1435	\$1435	Yes
Benjamin N. Cardozo School of Law	Intellectual Property	Fall: June 15; Sp: Dec. 1	\$75	\$46224/yr	\$46224/yr	
Boston University School of Law	Intellectual Property Law	April 15	\$75	\$41780/yr	\$41780/yr	
Case Western Reserve University School of Law	Intellectual Property	Rolling admissions	\$50	\$40450/yr	\$40450/yr	
DePaul University College of Law	Intellectual Property Law	Fall: July 1; Sp: Nov. 1; Sum: April 1	\$40	\$1350	\$1350	Yes
Fordham University School of Law	Intellectual Property & Information Tech	Fall: Mar. 1; Sp: Oct. 1	\$70	\$1950	\$1950	
George Mason University School of Law	Intellectual Property	March 1		\$840	\$1354	Yes
George Washington University Law School	Intellectual Property Law	Fall: May 1; Sp: Nov. 1	\$80	\$1608.50	\$1608.50	Yes
Golden Gate University School of Law	Intellectual Property Law	Fall: July 1; Sp: Nov. 1; Sum: April 1	\$60	\$1340	\$1340	Yes



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	Graduate Program Subject	Application Deadline	App. fee	Tuition R	Tuition NR	PT
Indiana University School of Law - Indianapolis	Intellectual Property Law	Rolling admissions	\$45	\$1333	\$1333	Yes
Michigan State University College of Law	Intellectual Property	May 1	\$50	\$1188	\$1188	Yes
Santa Clara University School of Law	Intellectual Property	May 1	\$75	\$1564	\$1564	Yes
Seton Hall University School of Law	Intellectual Property Law	Fall: June 1; Sp: Oct. 1	\$60	\$1290	\$1290	
The John Marshall Law School	Intellectual Property	Fall: Aug. 1; Sp: Dec. 1; Sum: May 1	None	\$1370	\$1370	Yes
The University of Akron School of Law	Intellectual Property	Rolling admissions	\$50	\$632.55	\$1051.05	Yes
Thomas M. Cooley Law School	Intellectual Property	Fall: June 15; Sp: Oct. 15; Sum: Feb. 15	None	\$631	\$631	Yes
University of Dayton School of Law	Intellectual Property & Technology Law	July 15		\$950	\$950	Yes
University of Houston Law Center	Intellectual Property & Information Law	Fall: Mar. 1; Sp: Oct. 1	\$70	\$922	\$1216	Yes
University of New Hampshire School of Law	Intellectual Property	Rolling admissions	\$50	\$34,900/yr	\$34,900/yr	No
University of San Francisco School of Law	Intellectual Property & Technology Law	Feb. 15	\$70	\$1617	\$1617	Yes
University of Washington School of Law	Intellectual Property Law & Policy	June 1 (US); Feb. 1 (intl)	\$75	\$800	\$800	Yes
Washington University in St. Louis School of Law	Intellectual Property and Technology	March 15		\$42536/yr		Yes
International Law						
Arizona State University	Global Legal Studies	Fall: July 1; Sp: Nov. 15	\$60	\$1,062	\$1,650	Yes
Albany Law School	International Law	Rolling admissions	\$60	\$1,435	\$1,435	Yes
American University Washington College of Law	International Legal Studies	Fall: May 1; Sp: Oct. 1	\$55	\$1,638	\$1,638	Yes
Benjamin N. Cardozo School of Law	Comparative Legal Thought	Fall: June 15; Sp: Dec. 1	\$75	\$46,224/yr	\$46,224/yr	Yes
Chapman University School of Law	International & Comparative Law	Rolling admissions (Fall: July 1)	\$75	\$1,375	\$1,375	Yes
Chicago-Kent College of Law	International Intellectual Property Law	Feb. 1	\$75	\$30000/yr		
DePaul University College of Law	International Law	Fall: July 1; Sp: Nov. 1; Sum: April 1	\$40	\$1,350	\$1,350	Yes
Fordham University School of Law	International Law & Justice	Fall: Mar. 1; Sp: Oct. 1	\$70	\$1,950	\$1,950	
George Washington University Law School	International & Comparative Law	Fall: May 1; Sp: Nov. 1	\$80	\$1,608.50	\$1,608.50	Yes
Golden Gate University School of Law	International Legal Studies	Fall: July 1; Sp: Nov. 1; Sum: April 1	\$60	\$1,340	\$1,340	Yes
Indiana University School of Law - Indianapolis	International & Comparative Law	Rolling admissions	\$45	\$1,333	\$1,333	Yes
Louisiana State University	Comparative Law	Feb. 1	\$50	\$11,722/yr	\$21,818/yr	No
New York University School of Law	International Legal Studies	n/a		n/a	n/a	Yes
Pace University School of Law	Comparative Legal Studies	Rolling admissions	\$60	\$40,690/yr	\$1,700	Yes
Santa Clara University School of Law	International & Comparative Law	1-May	\$75	\$1,564	\$1,564	Yes
St. Mary's University School of Law	International & Comparative Law	Fall: Aug. 1; Sp: Dec. 1	\$55	\$929	\$929	
Stetson University College of Law	International Law	Rolling admissions	n/a	\$1,757.30	\$1,757.30	Yes
Temple University School of Law	Transnational	Fall: June 1; Sp: Nov 1	\$50	\$1,158	\$1,158	
The University of Iowa College of Law	International & Comparative Law	1-Mar	\$60	\$24682/yr	\$44390/yr	No



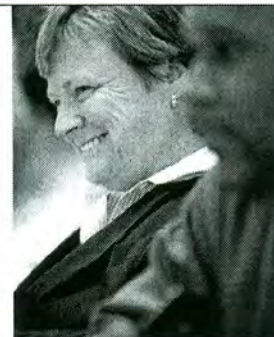
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	Graduate Program Subject	Application Deadline	App. fee	Tuition R	Tuition NR	PT
Tulane University Law School	International & Comparative Law	1-May	\$60	\$43684/yr (US)	\$44684/yr (Intl)	No
University of California, Los Angeles School of Law	International & Comparative Law	Feb. 1	\$75	\$52500/yr	\$52500/yr	No
University of Florida Fredric G. Levin College of Law	International & Comparative Law	30-Apr	\$30	\$546.22	\$1,191.71	
University of Georgia School of Law	International & Comparative Law	March 15	\$75	\$35,000/yr	\$35,000/yr	No
University of Houston Law Center	International Law	Fall: Mar.1; Sp: Oct. 1	\$70	\$922	\$1,216	Yes
University of Miami School of Law	International Law	Rolling admissions	\$50	\$1,390	\$1,390	Yes
University of Miami School of Law	International Law with International Arbitration	Rolling admissions	\$50	\$1,390	\$1,390	Yes
University of Miami School of Law	International Law with Inter-American Law	Rolling admissions	\$50	\$1,390	\$1,390	Yes
University of Michigan Law School	International & Comparative Law	Jan. 31	\$75	\$23293/sem	\$24748/sem	No
University of San Diego School of Law	International Law	Fall: Jun 1; Sp: Nov 1; Sum: Apr 1	\$50	\$1,365	\$1,365	Yes
University of Texas School of Law	Latin American & International Law	Feb. 1	\$75	\$27748.24	\$41202.24	No
Willamette University College of Law	Transnational Law	Fall: Mar.1; Sp: Oct. 1	\$50	\$32460/yr	\$32460/yr	Yes
Labor, Employment						
Atlanta's John Marshall	Labor and Employment Law	Rolling admissions	\$100	\$1128	\$1128	Yes
The John Marshall Law School	Employee Benefits	n/a	None	\$1370	\$1370	Yes
Wayne State University Law School	Labor & Employment Law	Fall: July 1; Sp: Nov. 1; Sum: March 15	\$50	\$819.05	\$900.05	Yes
Law and Religion						
Emory University School of Law	Law and Religion	April 15	\$82	\$1858	\$1858	Yes
Legal Theory						
New York University School of Law	Legal Theory	n/a		n/a	n/a	
Ocean and Coastal						
University of Miami School of Law	Ocean & Coastal Law	Rolling admissions	\$50	\$1390	\$1390	Yes
Prosecutorial Science						
Chapman University School of Law	Prosecutorial Science	n/a	\$65	\$1070	\$1070	Yes
Public Law and Regulation						
Emory University School of Law	Public Law and Regulation	April 15	\$82	\$1858	\$1858	Yes
Real Estate						
New York Law School	Real Estate Law	Dec. 1	None	\$1500	\$1500	
The John Marshall Law School	Real Estate Law	Fall: Aug. 1; Sp: Dec. 1; Sum: May 1	None	\$1370	\$1370	Yes
University of Miami School of Law	Real Property Development	Rolling admissions	\$50	\$1390	\$1390	Yes
University of Miami School of Law	Real Property Development	Rolling admissions	\$50	\$1390	\$1390	Yes



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	Graduate Program Subject	Application Deadline	App. fee	Tuition R	Tuition NR	PT
Rule of Law						
Loyola University Chicago School of Law	Rule of Law for Development	Contact school	\$50+	\$1285	\$1285	No
Ohio Northern University	Democratic Governance and Rule of Law	Feb. 17	None	\$1599	\$1599	No
Security						
George Washington University Law School	National Security	Fall: May 1; Sp: Nov. 1	\$80	\$1608.50	\$1608.50	Yes
Space & Telecommunications Law						
University of Nebraska College of Law	Space, Cyber, & Telecommunications Law	April 15	\$50	\$28104/yr	\$28104/yr	Yes
Taxation						
Boston University School of Law	Taxation	Fall: July 31 (US), June 30 (Intl); Sp: Nov. 30 (US), Oct. 31 (Intl)	\$75	\$41780/yr	\$3482/course	Yes
Capital University Law School	Taxation & Business	Rolling admissions	\$35	\$1106	\$1106	Yes
Chapman University School of Law	Taxation	Rolling admissions (Fall: July 1)	\$75	\$1375	\$1375	Yes
Chicago-Kent College of Law	Taxation	Feb. 1	\$60	\$1335	\$16000/sem	Yes
DePaul University College of Law	Taxation	Fall: July 1; Sp: Nov. 1; Sum: April 1	\$40	\$1350	\$1350	Yes
Georgetown University Law Center	Taxation	March 2	\$80	n/a	n/a	Yes
Golden Gate University School of Law	Taxation	Fall: July 1; Sp: Nov. 1; Sum: April 1	\$60	\$1340	\$1340	Yes
Loyola Law School, Los Angeles	Taxation	Rolling admissions	\$25	\$1380	\$1380	Yes
Loyola University Chicago School of Law	Taxation	July 1	\$50+	\$1285	\$1285	Yes
New York Law School	Taxation	Dec. 1	None	\$1500	\$1500	Yes
⊙ New York University School of Law	Taxation	n/a		n/a	n/a	Yes
New York University School of Law	Executive LL.M. in Taxation	Fall: June 1; Sp: Nov. 1		n/a	n/a	Yes
Northwestern University School of Law	Taxation	May 1	\$100	\$52972/yr	n/a	Yes
SMU Dedman School of Law	Master of Laws in Taxation	April 1	\$75	\$42057/yr	\$42057/yr	Yes
Temple University School of Law	Taxation	Fall: Aug. 1; Sp: Dec. 1; Sum: May 1	\$50	\$748	\$964	Yes
The John Marshall Law School	Tax Law	Fall: Aug. 1; Sp: Dec. 1; Sum: May 1	None	\$1370	\$1370	Yes
⊙ Thomas Jefferson School of Law	International Taxation & Financial Services	Quarterly admissions	\$50	\$1350	\$1350	Yes
Thomas M. Cooley Law School	Taxation	Fall: June 15; Sp: Oct. 15; Sum: Feb. 15	None	\$631	\$631	Yes
⊙ University of Alabama School of Law	Concentration in Taxation	May 1	\$50	\$1218	\$1218	
University of Baltimore School of Law	Taxation	Fall: Aug. 1; Sp: Dec. 1	\$35	\$1112	\$1584	Yes
University of California, Los Angeles School of Law	Business Law: Taxation Track	Feb. 1	\$75	\$52500/yr	\$52500/yr	No
University of Denver Sturm College of Law	Taxation	Rolling admissions	\$30	\$850	\$850	Yes

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	Graduate Program Subject	Application Deadline	App. fee	Tuition R	Tuition NR	PT
University of Denver Sturm College of Law	Taxation	Rolling admissions	\$30	\$850	\$850	Yes
University of Florida Fredric G. Levin College of Law	International Taxation	June 1	\$30	\$623.66	\$1269.15	
University of Florida Fredric G. Levin College of Law	Taxation	June 1	\$30	\$623.66	\$1269.15	
University of Houston Law Center	Tax Law	Fall: Mar. 1; Sp: Oct. 1	\$70	\$922	\$1216	Yes
University of Miami School of Law	Taxation	Rolling admissions	\$50	\$1390	\$1390	Yes
University of Michigan Law School	International Tax	Jan. 31	\$75	\$23293/sem	\$24748/sem	No
University of Missouri - Kansas City School of Law	Taxation	Rolling admissions	\$60	\$600.20	\$1281.26	Yes
University of San Diego School of Law	Taxation	Fall: Jun 1; Sp: Nov 1; Sum: Apr 1	\$50	\$1365	\$1365	Yes
University of Washington School of Law	Taxation	Fall: July 1; Winter: Nov. 1, Sp: Feb. 1 (Intl)	\$75	\$600	\$600	Yes
Villanova University School of Law	Taxation	Fall: July 31; Sp: Nov. 30; Sum: April 1	\$50	\$990	\$990	Yes
Washington University in St. Louis School of Law	Taxation	May 15	\$70	\$43610/yr	\$43610/yr	Yes
Wayne State University Law School	Taxation	Fall: July 1; Sp: Nov. 1; Sum: March 15	\$50	\$819.05	\$900.05	Yes
Teaching						
University of the Pacific McGeorge School of Law	Experiential Law Teaching	Fall: May 15; Sp: Nov. 1	None	\$26800/yr	\$26800/yr	No
Trial Advocacy						
American University Washington College of Law	Advocacy	Fall: June 1, Sp: Nov. 30	\$55	\$1638	\$1638	Yes
California Western School of Law	Trial Advocacy specializing in Federal Criminal Law	July 26	\$55	\$25650/yr	\$25650/yr	No
Chapman University School of Law	Trial Advocacy	Rolling admissions (Fall: July 1)	\$75	\$1375	\$1375	No
Georgetown University Law Center	Advocacy	Contact school	\$80	n/a	n/a	No
Loyola University Chicago School of Law	Advocacy	July 1	\$50+	\$1285	\$1285	Yes
Temple University School of Law	Trial Advocacy	Rolling admissions, early admissions until December	\$50	\$20858/yr	\$20858/yr	Yes
The John Marshall Law School	Trial Advocacy & Dispute Resolution	Fall: Aug. 1; Sp: Dec. 1; Sum: May 1	None	\$1370	\$1370	Yes
Vulnerability and the Human Condition						
Emory University School of Law	Vulnerability and the Human Condition	April 15	\$82	\$1858	\$1858	Yes

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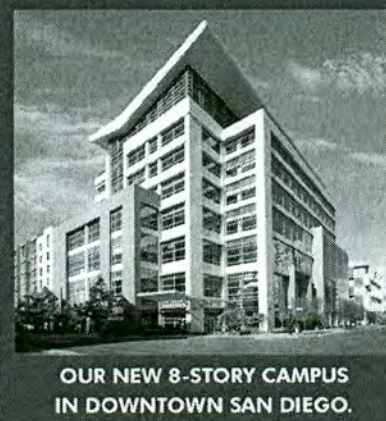
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Barrow County News

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Winder immigrant pickup part of national sweep

Doug Moser
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October 1, 2011

Federal immigration enforcement announced Wednesday it had arrested 2,900 immigrants in a nationwide sweep of probation rolls that included arrests in Winder on Sept. 21.

Immigration and Customs Enforcement, the federal agency that enforces immigration laws, reviewed thousands of names of probationers in all 50 states, leading to a sweep of arrests last week that included immigrants in Winder, some of whom were legal residents.

"The results of this targeted enforcement operation underscore ICE's ongoing commitment and focus on the arrest and removal of convicted criminal aliens and those that game our nation's immigration system," ICE Director John Morton said Wednesday in a statement posted on the agency's website.

The sweep, called a Cross Check, resulted in the arrest of 2,901 people across the country, arrests that will result in deportation hearings for legal and illegal immigrants previously convicted of crimes.

On Sept. 21, ICE arrested several immigrants on probation at the Winder probation office on Lee Street. ICE, local probation officials and the Georgia Department of Corrections all declined to provide any details specific to the Winder arrests, including how many people were taken into custody and who was arrested.

One man, Miguel Echeverria, of Caleb Drive, was taken into custody Sept. 21. His supervisor told the Barrow County News Echeverria's residency documents had previously been verified.

Echeverria and his wife were sentenced to five years of probation after pleading guilty to cruelty to children

charges last year. They both were given first-offender sentences. Echeverria's wife was not arrested by ICE agents.

Charles Kuck, an immigration attorney in Atlanta and an adjunct professor of immigration law at the University of Georgia law school, said that the official reporting of a sentence in Georgia – in this case, a sentence reported as five years in prison to be served on probation – would be enough to trigger deportation hearings even without a felony conviction.

"If you're a legal resident and commit any crime, that's enough for ICE," he said.

Oftentimes agents will not arrest a mother with children, even as they detain the father. The Echeverrias have at least two daughters.

Read the full article in today's print edition.

<http://www.barrowcountynews.com/section/13/article/12828/>

Chattanooga Times Free Press (Tennessee)

October 2, 2011 Sunday

SECTION: BUSINESS; Pg. C2

LENGTH: 651 words

BODY:

Walker, Holesinger join local law firm

Baker, Donelson, Bearman, Caldwell & Berkowitz, PC, has added two at-torneys to its Chattanooga office.

Melanie Walker joins Baker Donelson as an associate in the advocacy department, representing clients in various types of litigation. She is a 2009 magna cum laude graduate of the University of Georgia School of Law. Prior to joining Baker Donelson, Walker worked as an immigration paralegal, assisting a wide range of clients with their employment and family immigration issues.

David J. Holesinger also is joining the firm as an associate in the advocacy department, where he works on a wide variety of business-to-business litigation matters. He is a 2007 summa cum laude graduate of the University of Illinois College of Law. Prior to joining Baker Donelson, Holesinger clerked for Chief Judge John C. Cook in the Bankruptcy Court for the Eastern District of Tennessee.

Brigham is Edward Jones adviser

Jake Brigham has been hired as an Edward Jones financial adviser and will service the Collegedale/Ooltewah area.

Brigham was hired after an extensive screening process, according to Jim Weddle, managing partner of the firm.

"We carefully select the best of the best," Weddle said. "After being hired, our financial advisers go through one of the most rigorous training programs in the industry, involving three months of 10-hour days, six days a week."

Brigham works on a variety of customized solutions for helping clients prepare for retirement, live in retirement, save for major purchases, fund a child's or grandchild's education and transfer assets.

Life Care honors Cleveland workers

Life Care Centers of America honored two Cleveland, Tenn.-based associates with awards for excellence during its recent management meeting.

Mike Pigg, field controller for Life Care's Eastern Division, received the companywide Division Support Award. Ken Bolin, controller for Life Care's Cumberland Region, received one of two President's Awards for the Eastern Division.

"Mike and Ken are individuals who have remarkable professional talent, and they are driven by an unwavering commitment to providing the best possible service to our residents through the exceptional support they provide to our facility teams," Life Care President Beecher Hunter said.

Advanced Surgical gains accreditation

Advanced Surgical Concepts home office of James E. White, MD, and Vincent W. Gardner, MD, has achieved accreditation by the Accreditation Association for

Chattanooga
Times Free
Press

Ambulatory Health Care.

The recognition means that Advanced Surgical Concepts has met nationally recognized standards for the provision of quality outpatient surgical health care set by AAAHC. More than 5,000 ambulatory health care organizations across the United States are accredited by AAAHC. Advanced Surgical Concepts attained the highest award, three-year full accreditation.

"Even though accreditation is not mandatory in the state of Tennessee, we at Advanced Surgical Concepts felt strong that we voluntarily affirm the high standard of care that give to our patients," White said.

Advanced Surgical Concepts is at 7746 Shallowford Road, suite 205, directly across from Hamilton County YMCA, in the Hamilton Place mall area.

Love wins award from THCA

Doyle Love, executive director at Life Care Center of East Ridge, recently received the Tennessee Health Care Association's Distinguished Professional Service Award.

The award recognizes a person in long-term care for civic involvement and contributing to the positive image of the field.

Love was praised for his leadership within the American College of Health Care Administrators and his support for the Children's Hospital Dragon Boat Festival, the Juvenile Diabetes Research Foundation, Operation Christmas Child, Operation Homefront, the Brain Injury Association of Tennessee support group in Chattanooga, the Craniofacial Foundation of America and Student Life.

Staff Reports

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Walker, Holesinger join local law firm

By Staff Report
Sunday, October 2, 2011

Times Free Press

Walker, Holesinger join local law firm

Baker, Donelson, Bearman, Caldwell & Berkowitz, PC, has added two attorneys to its Chattanooga office.

Melanie Walker joins Baker Donelson as an associate in the advocacy department, representing clients in various types of litigation. She is a 2009 magna cum laude graduate of the University of Georgia School of Law. Prior to joining Baker Donelson, Walker worked as an immigration paralegal, assisting a wide range of clients with their employment and family immigration issues.

David J. Holesinger also is joining the firm as an associate in the advocacy department, where he works on a wide variety of business-to-business litigation matters. He is a 2007 summa cum laude graduate of the University of Illinois College of Law. Prior to joining Baker Donelson, Holesinger clerked for Chief Judge John C. Cook in the Bankruptcy Court for the Eastern District of Tennessee.

Brigham is Edward Jones adviser

Jake Brigham has been hired as an Edward Jones financial adviser and will service the Collegedale/Ooltewah area.

Brigham was hired after an extensive screening process, according to Jim Weddle, managing partner of the firm.

"We carefully select the best of the best," Weddle said. "After being hired, our financial advisers go through one of the most rigorous training programs in the industry, involving three months of 10-hour days, six days a week."

Brigham works on a variety of customized solutions for helping clients prepare for retirement, live in retirement, save for major purchases, fund a child's or grandchild's education and transfer assets.

Life Care honors Cleveland workers

Life Care Centers of America honored two Cleveland, Tenn.-based associates with awards for excellence during its recent management meeting.

Mike Pigg, field controller for Life Care's Eastern Division, received the companywide Division Support Award. Ken Bolin, controller for Life Care's Cumberland Region, received one of two President's Awards for the Eastern Division.

"Mike and Ken are individuals who have remarkable professional talent, and they are driven by an unwavering commitment to providing the best possible service to our residents through the exceptional support they provide to our facility teams," Life Care President Beecher Hunter said.

Advanced Surgical gains accreditation

Advanced Surgical Concepts home office of James E. White, MD, and Vincent W. Gardner, MD, has achieved accreditation by the Accreditation Association for Ambulatory Health Care.

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Published Monday, October 03, 2011

Taylor represents Coweta at UGA Mock Trial Law Academy

BY EDUCATION STAFF

The Newnan Times-Herald

Dylan Taylor was selected to represent East Coweta High School at the Georgia High School Mock Trial Law Academy at **University of Georgia Law School** in Athens recently.

Ms. Kelly Stephens, who is in charge of East Coweta's Mock Trial Team's competition, recommended Taylor to represent East Coweta High School for the annual Law Academy. He was the only attendee from Coweta County.

The class consisted of 54 select students from across the entire state who have demonstrated an interest in law and want to further pursue this in their futures. The class studied mock trial competitions as well as other principles of law. The schedule was quite rigorous and all students received an Honorary Certificate of Attendance.

The session lasted four days and concluded with a final exam for the Junior Bar. This is the 14th year that the University of Georgia Law Academy has held this class.

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Newsmakers

Remember every moment

Bertis Downs, manager for the band R.E.M., was quoted in an *AdWeek* article about the recent use of the band's song "Oh My Heart" in a public service announcement for UGA.

"The enthusiasm of the filmmakers, the resonance of the song in the spot and the band's love and respect for Athens—those were the factors in our decision," said Downs. "As alumni ourselves, we're proud of the PSA and feel the song really complements the film's emotion and imagery."

Gas pressure

A story in the Manila, Philippines-based newspaper *The Philippine Star* about how increased use of genetically modified crops has reduced greenhouse gas emissions quoted **Wayne Parrott**, professor of crop and soil sciences.

"This consequently wipes out use of fuel for spraying. Prevention of emission of CO₂ also comes largely from non-razing of more forest lands for agricultural use," Parrott said. "This is without the need for more agricultural land due to higher yield from emerging farm technologies."

Easing the audit

Dennis Beresford, accounting professor and audit-committee chairman of Legg Mason and Fannie Mae, was quoted in a *CFO.com* article about easing auditing pressures for chief financial officers.

"The information that the audit committee can gather from different people in the finance function can help them better understand what they hear from the CFO, in effect giving them more confidence that they are getting the 'straight scoop' from the person that they hear from most often," he said.

Campus Scenes



Cindy Rice

Gov. Nathan Deal (left) talks with third-year law student Stephen Faivre (center) during a Sept. 9 visit to campus. The governor, who was attending a special gathering of law students, spoke about the important role lawyers play both in society and in the legislative process.

Columns



The 2011-2012 Lilly Teaching Fellows recently attended a two-day retreat at Unicoi State Park. The program, administered by the Center for Teaching and Learning, provides tenure-track junior faculty an opportunity to enhance their pedagogy. This year's Fellows are (from left): Anthony Madonna, Nick Fuhrman, Margaret Morrison, Kamal Gandhi, Joshua Barkan, Andrew Park, Matthew Hall, Vera Lee-Schoenfeld, Chanmin Kim and Brian Higgins. The CTL Lilly Teaching Fellows program is directed by Jean Martin-Williams; Ron Walcott serves as faculty affiliate.

Around Town: Forensic audit? Yes, says EMC watchdog group, but not just yet

by Otis Brumby, Bill Kinney, Joe Kirby

Around Town Columnists

10.04.11 - 01:06 am



TAKE BACK COBB EMC, one of the groups behind the shareholder revolt against Cobb Electric Membership Corp., said Monday that the utility's embattled board should hold off on hiring a forensic auditor. Reformers have been talking up the need for a forensic audit of the utility, and new EMC CEO Chip Nelson told the MDJ last week the board might take up the matter at its meeting late this month. But Take Back spokesman Joel Mendelson on Monday said the board should defer that action, saying that the incumbents cannot be trusted and the

audit should be undertaken by the new board that will be installed after three pending rounds of elections ordered by Cobb Superior Court Judge Stephen Schuster. And it stands to reason that were such an audit ordered by the present board, questions would automatically be raised about its breadth and scope, and about possible restrictions placed upon it. In short, an audit ordered by the present board would have a cloud over it from the start.

"This current board has been a part of the financial problems too long, giving (now-indicted former President and CEO) Dwight Brown almost \$10 million while enriching themselves as well," said Mendelson. "It is in their interest to hide any wrongdoing with a faulty forensic audit. In addition, we cannot afford any more of their sweetheart deals, which is exactly what we expect them to do. Our message to the incumbent board is this: hands off our audit.

"We want a fair, honest audit and only a new board of directors can do that. The last thing we need from the current board is a cover up as they are being beaten at the polls. This is like rats jumping off a ship. Board members see the handwriting on the wall after getting whipped in the vote against mail-in ballots. Now all they want to do is cover up and flee. We simply will not let them get away with it."

POLITICS: Dr. Michael Rhett of south Cobb tells Around Town that he plans to run next year against incumbent Southwestern District Commissioner Woody Thompson. Rhett has a doctorate in education from UGA and is a sergeant in the Air Force Reserves. He came in third in a five-person field in the 2008 Democratic Primary for that seat. Thompson bested incumbent Annette Kesting in the runoff. ...

Brad Carver, head of Hall, Booth, Smith & Slover's Governmental Affairs unit and Nels Peterson, counsel for legal policy to state Attorney General Sam Olens, will be the speakers for this evening's Cobb Young Republicans monthly meeting,

according to chairwoman Katelyn Ledford. Carver will discuss his efforts to obtain Georgia access to water from the Tennessee River, and Peterson will offer an update on the state's efforts to fight ObamaCare, she said. The meeting takes place at 6:30 p.m. at the House of Lu behind the Earl Smith Strand Theatre.

MORE POLITICS: Around Town reported Sept. 27 that state Sen. Doug Stoner's reconfigured district would likely be a battleground in next year's election. The Republican-controlled Legislature redrew the Smyrna Democrat's district to encompass part of north Fulton.

State figures provided to AT this week show his new district population is 173,000, with 95,000 in Cobb and 78,000 on the Fulton side of the river.

The new district is 24 percent black and 14 percent Hispanic and voted for U.S. Sen. Johnny Isakson by a 63-34 percent margin over Democrat Michael Thurmond last year. It also gave Republican Nathan Deal 53 percent to Democrat Roy Barnes' 42 percent in last year's gubernatorial election.

THE COBB BAR ASSOCIATION will present the first-ever "Day at the Park" fundraiser Oct. 15 to raise money for the Judge Debra Halpern Bernes Memorial Scholarship Fund. Georgia Court of Appeals Judge Bernes died of cancer in July 2010.

The fundraiser will take place from 2 to 5 p.m. at East Cobb Park at 3322 Roswell Road and feature barbecue, music by Bert Reeves and other activities. Cost is \$25 for adults and \$10 for children under 12. Donations are tax-deductible. Serving as honorary co-chairs are U.S. Sen. Johnny Isakson (R-Ga.) and state Attorney General Sam Olens of east Cobb. Co-chairing are Nancy Ingram Jordan and J. Scott Jacobson. Money raised will be used to fund **endowment scholarships at the University of Georgia School of Law and Georgia State University School of Law.**

Call (770) 977-1770 or go to www.judgebernes.org.

AN UNUSUAL FUNDRAISER for the Marietta Museum of History will feature local Civil War historian Brad Quinlin, who has been featured numerous times on the TV series "Who Do You Think You Are?" Quinlin and a host of other "historical figures" will lead a walking tour around Marietta Square sharing recently unearthed stories of how the town was impacted by the Union Army's occupation during the Civil War. The tours will take place at 7 p.m. Oct. 18, 20, 25 and 27. Cost is \$15. Contact the Museum at (770) 794-5710 or go to www.MariettaHistory.org. ... VFW Post 7583 in Roswell will host a fundraiser at 6:30 p.m. Oct. 8 for Cobb immigration reformer D.A. King's Dustin Inman Society. Speakers include state Sen. Chip Rogers (R-Woodstock), Phil Kent of the Georgia Gang and the Society's Inger Eberhart. Tickets start at \$75. For more on the event, which is being co-sponsored by the the Republican Women of Cobb

County, go to www.ccrwcga.com.

NEW SCHOOL Superintendent Dr. Michael Hinojosa made a good impression on a school parent the other day. A mom visiting Ford Elementary in west Cobb told the MDJ's Laura Armstrong she had parked in the lower of the school's two lots, which is down a hill and a flight of steps about 100 yards from the front door. As she headed up the hill she found herself walking with a man — Hinojosa — who had also parked in the lower lot, skipping the space that had been saved for him close to the door (saved with an orange cone, a sign and small welcome committee).

“She was impressed that he would choose to park ‘below,’ feeling it revealed a little glimpse of his character,” Armstrong told AT. And a nice departure from the imperial-style superintendencies of certain Hinojosa predecessors.

It also reminds AT of how former WellStar/Promina Health Systems head Bernie Brown used to handle complaints about parking at Kennestone Hospital. He wrote in his memoir, “On the Way Down,” that when confronted by such complaints, he would placate the person by offering to let him use his own “reserved” parking space. But as they quickly found out, Brown made a point of parking in the most remote corner of the Kennestone campus.

GROUNDBREAKING will be 10 a.m. Friday for a \$26 million student housing expansion at Kennesaw State University. The apartment-style housing complex will feature 451 bedrooms for upperclassmen and open in fall 2012, which coincidentally will mark the school's 10th anniversary as a residential campus. Featured speakers Friday will be President Dr. Dan Papp; Dean of Student Success Michael Sanseviro; KSU Foundation Chairman Norman Radow; and KSU Residence Hall Association president Gary Walker, a rising senior.

ONE OF MARIETTA'S MOST COLORFUL characters, Mike Norman, died Friday of complications from lung cancer at age 66. Though his name probably rang few bells outside his circle of friends, his Roswell Street eatery/tavern, “Mulligan's Food & Spirits,” was notorious in its own right.

For starters, it was unusual combination of biker bar and hole-in-the-wall meat-and-three restaurant, where at lunchtime blue-collar types, lawyers and the occasional journalist could be found chowing down on simple Southern cooking. The barstools were rarely empty as afternoon shifted to evening, with stiff drinks served by comely barmaids (many of them former dancers) through a thick haze of cigarette smoke. The bar was a hangout for bikers on weekends and was a regular launching pad for charity motorcycle rides in the area. Norman was a biker, too, and wasn't above riding his Harley right into his restaurant.

Norman made no bones about his politics and seemed to go out of his way to be politically incorrect.

Patrons of Mulligan's might find copies of Playboy and Hustler magazines stacked on a table; a rusty "George Wallace" license plate nailed to the wall, and an "Obama Sandwich" on the menu — a thick slice of bologna between two slices of bread. It wasn't the kind of joint where you'd order a glass of white wine.

Even those who never patronized Mulligan's were familiar with its sign out front, on which Norman posted a constant series of pithy, sometimes off-color remarks, mostly zinging liberals. Among the longest-featured was "Border Patrol Eats Free." Perhaps the most memorable was aimed at then-U.S. Rep. Cynthia McKinney (D-DeKalb): "Cynthia — Call Your Proctologist. He's Found Your Head."

As he wrote in a letter to the editor of the MDJ in 2009, "I'm still sayin' out loud what most folks whisper."

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Tuesday, October 04, 2011

Georgia high court agrees stabbing was self-defense

Unanimous Court upholds Fulton judge who threw out indictment

By Kathleen Baydala Joyner, Staff Reporter

The Georgia Supreme Court on Monday unanimously upheld a Fulton County Superior Court's 2009 ruling that a man charged with fatally stabbing his landlord couldn't be prosecuted because he had acted in self-defense.

The court rejected an argument by Fulton County District Attorney Paul Howard that the defendant, Deiran Green, couldn't claim self-defense because he didn't mean to harm the landlord. Prosecutors claimed, Green failed to prove he was entitled to immunity from prosecution because he didn't use the necessary force to qualify under the state's self-defense statute, O.C.G.A. § 16-3-21.

The state's high court ruled that the statute doesn't require the use of actual force to support an immunity claim based on self-defense. The law also grants immunity to someone who threatens to use force against a potential attacker, Justice Harold D. Melton wrote for the court.

A Fulton County grand jury indicted Green for malice murder, felony murder, aggravated assault and possession of a knife during the commission of a felony. Green was accused of killing his landlord, Jeffrey Waldon, on Jan. 18, 2008, after Waldon confronted Green in Waldon's kitchen.

In November 2009, Green filed a motion to dismiss the indictment under the self-defense statute, which the trial court judge granted a few days later. Court records indicate Waldon was angry at Green, who was preparing dinner with a 10-inch butcher knife, for speaking to Waldon's wife about tensions in the house. Waldon told Green to leave the house and agreed to refund Green part of his pre-paid rent.

"Waldon left the kitchen and went to his bedroom as Green, still carrying the butcher knife, waited near an exterior door for the money," the state Supreme Court opinion said. "Waldon grabbed Green's wrists and, during the ensuing struggle, head-butted Green, at which time the butcher knife in Green's hand entered Waldon's right thigh and punctured the femoral artery. The trial court found that Green never attempted to stab or injure Waldon with the knife."

The justice noted that trial court transcripts show Green testified that he feared Waldon might hurt him and brought the butcher knife for protection.

"Green also testified that Waldon commented on Green's possession of the knife, that Green told Waldon he was not going to hurt him and only wanted the refund of his rent money," the high court opinion states.

While the state acknowledged in its appellate brief that the self-defense statute justifies a threat or use

of force against the imminent unlawful actions of another, such as bodily harm, the state argued that the evidence in the case showed Green never meant to threaten or use force against Waldon.

"Based on this record, there is no evidence or factual finding that the fatal injury was due to any use of force by Green let alone lawful use of force to defend himself. Consequently, no evidence supports the lower court's ultimate conclusion that Green is entitled to immunity," the district attorney's brief stated.

The state also argued that Green's testimony—that he intended to scare Waldon with the knife—proved he engaged in aggravated assault, so the trial court erroneously concluded Green wasn't engaged in the commission of a crime at the time of the confrontation.

"As a consequence, the evidence precludes a finding of immunity and the trial court improperly dismissed appellee's [Green's] murder indictment," the brief said.

Green's attorney, Theodore "Ted" Johnson of Johnson & Associates in Atlanta, said he believed the state's argument was "nonsensical."

"If somebody were acting crazy insane with you, you certainly have a reasonable fear and you may have to defend yourself," Johnson said. "You have a right to defend yourself and if someone dies, unless you used excessive force, you're protected from prosecution."

The Supreme Court agreed.

"Contrary to the state's contention, OCGA § 16-3-21 does not require that a person use actual force to support a claim for justification. ... Thus, a mere threat of force is all that is required when one reasonably believes that he must defend himself against another's imminent use of unlawful force," Melton wrote. "Waldon knew that Green had the knife, and Waldon nevertheless violently attacked him. By holding onto the knife for his own protection and to scare Waldon, Green was, at the very least, showing a threat of force to Waldon in direct response to an imminent violent attack from Waldon."

Melton also wrote that "the state's argument that Green somehow was not entitled to immunity because he was engaged in the crime of aggravated assault during the confrontation with Waldon is without merit.

"Green obviously was not engaged in a crime at the time of Waldon's death because his actions supported the trial court's finding of justification," Melton wrote.

Howard, the Fulton DA, said in an email to the Daily Report that state lawmakers should consider the effect of the self-defense statute and the outcome of the case when they reconvene in January.

"I hope the legislators are closely watching what is taking place in our criminal courts. Cases that should be decided by juries are now being decided solely by a judge," Howard said. "Questions of fact are not being placed before 12 citizens, but only before a single judge. This is not what the founders of this country had in mind when our great nation was formed. Moreover, the practice of not allowing jurors to decide delicate questions of fact is not supported by the constitution. This was the practice in State vs. Green. It is a practice I hope our legislators will change in January."

University of Georgia School of Law professor Russell C. Gabriel said he believes "the prosecution

likely felt it could be more persuasive with a jury than it could with a judge and that must have motivated the appeal."

Gabriel, who is director of the UGA law school's criminal defense clinic, said statute § 16-3-21, which became law in 2001, is among several Georgia laws justifying the use of deadly force to protect a person's self and property.

He said the high court's decision makes sense from a public safety standpoint.

"Wouldn't we want someone to threaten [a potential attacker] with force in the hope of preventing anybody from getting injured and to protect that conduct as much as the actual use of force," he said.

The case is State v. Green, No.

S11A1037.

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October 5, 2011 Wednesday 2:32 AM EST

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HEADLINE: UGA School Of Law Conference To Address Current Political Issues In Georgia

BYLINE: Targeted News Service

DATELINE: ATHENS, Ga.

BODY:

The University of Georgia issued the following news release:

A daylong conference on current issues in Georgia politics, with panel discussions on immigration, judicial budgetary issues, congressional redistricting and the recently passed Georgia Evidence Code, will be held Oct. 22, starting at 10 a.m. in the University of Georgia Larry Walker Room of Dean Rusk Hall on North Campus. Hosted by the School of Law's Georgia Association of Law and Politics, the event will feature several members of the Georgia state legislature and its judiciary. The event is free and open to the public.

"Our goal is to foster a more academic discussion about important political issues that affect all Georgia citizens," second-year law student and symposium co-organizer Alan G. Poole said. "We are fortunate to have some of the most prominent figures in the state coming to address these matters."

Panelists for the event will include Georgia State Sen. Jason J. Carter, Georgia State Sen. Hardie Davis, Georgia Court of Appeals Chief Judge John J. Ellington, Georgia State Rep. Michael J. "Mike" Jacobs, District Attorney for the Western Judicial Circuit Kenneth W. Mauldin, Georgia State Sen. Jack Murphy, U.S. Attorney for the Southern District of Georgia Edward J. "Ed" Tarver and Georgia Senate President Pro Tempore Tommie Williams, among others.

To register for breakfast and/or lunch, send an email to profdev@uga.edu by Oct. 14. For more information about the conference, contact Alan Poole at abp357@uga.edu

For more information, see <http://www.law.uga.edu/events/10829>.

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ATHENS LEGAL GROUP WILL HOLD LUNCHEON

Justice Project targeting incarceration rate 'crisis'

By Don Nelson

don.nelson@onlineathens.com

One in 70 Georgians are locked up behind bars, branding the state with the fourth highest incarceration rate in the country, according to Pew Center statistics cited by the Athens Justice Project in an appeal for its annual fundraiser luncheon scheduled for Oct. 13.

"One of every 13 (Georgians) — the highest proportion in any state — is subject to confinement, probation or parole. AJP's efforts are focused on addressing this crisis," wrote Tom Eaton, chair of the upcoming luncheon. "The organization works to prevent recidivism, to drive down the cost it imposes on victims and taxpayers, and to bring renewal to individual lives by offering comprehensive support to deserving former inmates and their families."

The Athens Justice Project's Oct. 13 luncheon, which will be held at noon in the University of Georgia's Tate Center Grand Ball Room, 45 Baxter St., represents the AJP's biggest fundraiser, said Jenni Austin, executive director of AJP. During the event, the AJP board honors individuals who have been supportive of the program and the greater concept of social justice, Austin said. Past honorees have included former Gov. Roy Barnes and the late Milner Ball.

This year, the AJP will recognize two individuals, Austin said.

Paul M. Kurtz, associate dean and J. Alton Hosch Professor at the University of Georgia School of Law, will be awarded the Milner S. Ball Social Justice Award, and Matt Munnell with the Kroger Co., will be presented the Social Empowerment Award.

"We are honoring Kurtz for his tremendous support of AJP since its inception and

his other professional affiliations through the UGA School of Law and the public defender standards council as well as his support of philanthropic activities," Austin said. "He is somebody who has carried the banner for social justice and a strong advocate for helping people who are in the criminal justice system and who are caught up in the cycle of poverty, addiction or untreated mental health (problems) find pathways out of that."

Munnell, now working out of Tucker, used to manage the Alps Road Kroger in Athens and has devoted volunteer hours to co-facilitate an employment class that AJP offers to its clients, Austin said. Munnell helps teach and prepare the curriculum and worked on program enhancement to help people find jobs and be better employees, she added.

In his position as a manager at the Athens Kroger, he also used to hire people from the local diversion center, she said.

AJP represents people who have pending criminal charges or have been convicted, Austin said. The program helps the clients through the legal process and provides services to help them assimilate into society and pursue positive behaviors like finding a self-supporting job.

"When we represent clients on pending charges, we wrap in social services that include substance abuse recovery services, therapy and employment enhancement classes that try to bolster core intrinsic skills and improve their work ethic," Austin said.

Tickets for the luncheon are \$35 each and reservations can be taken until Thursday. For more information, contact AJP at (706) 613-2026 or visit the website at www.athensjusticeproject.org.

Athens Banner Herald 10/5/11

States News Service

October 5, 2011 Wednesday

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HEADLINE: UGA SCHOOL OF LAW CONFERENCE TO ADDRESS CURRENT POLITICAL ISSUES IN GEORGIA

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For more information, see <http://www.law.uga.edu/events/10829>.

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Wednesday, October 05, 2011

Carley to resign from court early

Presiding judge's decision precludes election to replace him

By Alyson M. Palmer, Staff Reporter

Scuttling others' plans for a Supreme Court campaign, Presiding Justice George H. Carley announced Tuesday that he would leave the state's highest court in July, just two weeks before an election would have been held to replace him.

Carley, 73, had told the Daily Report two years ago that he planned to serve out his six-year term that ends at the close of 2012, thereby creating an open seat to be filled by election. He reiterated that plan in May, although he said then that was subject to health considerations.

Two attorneys—Atlanta litigator Scott L. Bonder and Gwinnett County divorce attorney Tamela L. Adkins—had said they planned to run for Carley's seat. Judge Anne Elizabeth Barnes of the state Court of Appeals said in August she was seriously considering joining the race. Bonder had already raised more than \$85,000 for the campaign.

But Carley's decision to leave early means Republican Gov. Nathan Deal will appoint Carley's replacement instead, according to a press release issued by the court Tuesday morning.

The release said Carley would leave the court on July 17, after all the cases from the court's January term have been decided. Later in the day, Carley said in an interview that his decision was spurred not by health problems—"I've still got vision problems, but I'm handling it," he said—but by the chance to leave the court as its chief justice.

"Sounds pretty good, doesn't it?" Carley said of leaving the court while in charge of it. He said it wasn't an unusual move, noting that the last two justices to leave the court, Norman S. Fletcher and Leah Ward Sears, departed at the close of their terms as chief.

But Carley's term as chief is somewhat unusual. The court announced last month that he would take a two-month turn as chief justice sometime next year. Carley's long-stated intention not to run again next year—spurred by the state's virtually mandatory retirement age of 75 for appellate judges—would have precluded that opportunity, but Chief Justice Carol W. Hunstein agreed to step aside temporarily.

Carley said Tuesday he wanted to serve as chief justice during the State Bar's annual meeting, to be held May 31 through June 3 in Savannah. "I think it's a good time to serve as chief justice and leave," he said.

He acknowledged that his plan reflects "a change of mind, but I think it works out beautifully."

Carley had no apologies for candidates who had geared up to run for his seat, saying he announced his plans as soon as he could. Judicial elections are scheduled to take place on July 31 next year, with candidates needing to file to paperwork to put their name on the ballot between May 23 and May 25. But whomever Deal appoints won't have to face the voters until 2014, according to the Supreme Court's release.

One candidate who had planned to run for Carley's seat, Bonder, had already set up a campaign website and filed with the state ethics commission the papers allowing his campaign to collect contributions. His campaign announced on Sept. 30 that it had \$85,758 in cash on hand, boasting of more than 100 individual donors.

Midday on Tuesday, Bonder said he'd had only had about an hour to digest Carley's announcement. "I am completely mystified," said Bonder.

He added that he met with Carley several weeks ago, when Carley told him that he didn't intend to leave early. On Tuesday, Bonder said he was suspending his campaign on the suggestion of a campaign adviser to see whether Carley would stick to his decision.

"It's been a near full-time job for a month," Bonder said when asked about his campaign efforts. But, said Bonder, "he's been a judge for 34 years. He's entitled to decide it's time to leave whenever he wants to, and we thank him for his service."

Adkins, who lost in a runoff challenge against Justice David E. Nahmias for his seat last year, said in an email Tuesday afternoon that she was shocked by Carley's news. "I am saddened that Justice Carley has effectively taken this decision out of the hands of people of Georgia," said Adkins, noting Deal's Supreme Court appointee will be designated as an incumbent on the ballot when he or she faces the voters. "It circumvents the voting process in our great State and makes the Supreme Court subject to political party control."

Barnes hadn't publicly announced a Supreme Court campaign but on Tuesday called the prospect of running to succeed Carley "too good an opportunity to pass up." She said although she said she had just learned of Carley's announcement, she wasn't totally taken by surprise. "I think anyone who knows Georgia and understands the courts knows that nothing is ever set in stone as far as these kinds of decisions," she said. "Until recently there were very few open seats."

"It was his prerogative, his choice, and I love my current position at the Court of Appeals," Barnes said. "He's certainly left a fine legacy, and I really am happy that he'll be able to serve as chief justice before he retires."

The last time a governor had an opportunity to make a mark on the Supreme Court bench, Gov. Sonny Perdue's Judicial Nominating Commission received dozens of applicants before he settled on Nahmias to fill the seat vacated by Sears in 2009.

Deal already has a spot to fill on the appellate courts: Just over two weeks ago, Presiding Judge J.D. Smith of the Court of Appeals announced he would leave his court at the end of this year.

Carley said Tuesday he had not discussed with the governor or his staff who might fill the Supreme Court seat. "I have not even thought about who he might appoint," said Carley.

Carley, who practiced in Decatur, briefly served in the Georgia House of Representatives in the

1960s. There he got to know future Gov. George D. Busbee, who made Carley his counsel when he was majority leader. In 1979 Busbee tapped Carley to fill a vacancy on the state Court of Appeals. He served as that court's chief judge from 1989 to 1990. Gov. Zell Miller appointed him to the Supreme Court in 1993.

Carley's plans weren't mentioned at the start of arguments at the court on Tuesday, although Hunstein introduced him as "soon to be chief justice" in noting he would make the traditional words of welcome to new admittees sworn in at the beginning of the court's session. He told those lawyers they were unlucky because they had drawn him for their welcome, rather than one of his more eloquent colleagues, but were lucky in that he had forgotten to prepare remarks and thus would be brief.

After echoing Nahmias' previous admonition that new admittees use the occasion to thank their mentors, the presiding justice was vintage Carley. He told the lawyers they would have to pay a "miniscule fee" for their new bar admission and would receive a certificate "suitable for framing and hanging."

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The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

October 7, 2011 Friday
Main Edition

AJ-C

SECTION: METRO NEWS; Pg. 4B

LENGTH: 484 words

HEADLINE: Cobb;

Cobb: Principal at troubled charter school resigns

BYLINE: Ty Tagami, Carolyn Cunningham, Andria Simmons, Kenneth Musisi; Staff,
For the AJC

BODY:

The principal of a Cobb County school with a charter set to expire by summer has resigned.

Imagine International Academy of Mableton's charter renewal request was denied by the Cobb school board last week. On Monday, principal Marcus Barber quit, said Henry Stephens, a regional director with operator Imagine Schools.

Barber suffered from a health condition and learned last week that it had worsened. "I guess it was his doctor's recommendation," Stephens said. He said the school was still trying to renew its charter. TY TAGAMI

Yellow Jackets band to perform at exhibition

Georgia Tech's Yellow Jacket Marching Band will play for a Cobb County crowd Monday on the last evening of the annual Cobb-Marietta Marching Band Exhibition. Nine bands from public and private high schools in Cobb will also perform at the event, which begins at 7 p.m. at the McEachern High School stadium in Powder Springs. Admission is \$5 for adults and \$3 for students; children 4 and under get in free. On Oct. 3, the first day of the event, the Jacksonville State University Southerners played the closing notes after nine county high school bands performed. TY TAGAMI

Powder Springs breakfasts delayed

The Powder Springs Day parade on Saturday and a restaurant closing have led to the delay of monthly breakfast meetings with Powder Springs elected officials. City residents had been meeting with elected officials on the second Saturday of each month --- first at Bailey's Diner on Marietta Street, then at Off the Bone BBQ on Brownsville Road.

Officials are seeking a new location. Information: City Hall, 770-943-1666. CAROLYN CUNNINGHAM FOR THE AJC

Scholarship fundraiser in memory of judge

The Cobb County Bar Association will host the inaugural Judge Debra Halpern Bernes Memorial Scholarship Fund "Day at the Park" fundraiser Oct. 15 at East Cobb Park in Marietta. The event from 2-5 p.m. will feature food from Sam's BBQ-1, live music and children's activities. Tickets are \$25 for adults and \$10 for children under 12. Money raised will fund scholarships for the University of Georgia School of Law and Georgia State University College of Law. Information: judgebernes.org. ANDRIA SIMMONS

Commissioner to host town hall on Thursday

Cobb County District 1 Commissioner Helen Goreham will host a town hall

meeting at 7 p.m. Thursday at West Cobb Senior Center, 4915 Dallas Highway in Powder Springs.

Information: 770-528-3313 or cobbcounty.org/goreham. ANDRIA SIMMONS

St. Andrew invites public to Pumpkin Patch sale

St. Andrew United Methodist Church of Marietta is selling pumpkins, gourds, Indian corn and more at the church's 26th annual Pumpkin Patch. The patch will be open from 9:30 a.m. to 8 p.m. Mondays through Saturdays and noon to 8 p.m. on Sundays through Oct. 31.

All proceeds from the patch will support the church's youth ministry and missions.

Information: 770-926-3488 or visit www.thepumpkinchurch.org. KENNETH MUSISI

LOAD-DATE: October 7, 2011

2 of 4 DOCUMENTS

Copyright 2011 The Atlanta Journal-Constitution
The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

October 7, 2011 Friday
Main Edition

SECTION: SPORTS; Pg. 1C

LENGTH: 997 words

HEADLINE: A conversation with ... Tennessee coach Derek Dooley;
Vols battling 'youth and inexperience'

BYLINE: Chip Towers; Staff

HIGHLIGHT:

Coach sees progress in rebuilding as team prepares to face Dogs.

BODY:

Derek Dooley grew up in Athens, the son of legendary Georgia football coach and athletic director Vince Dooley. Now 43, he's the head coach at Tennessee and will lead his team into battle against the Bulldogs for the second time in two seasons.

It didn't go so well last year in Athens, where Dooley's Volunteers fell 41-14. On Saturday, the teams will meet again, this time at Neyland Stadium.

Dooley took time for a one-on-one telephone interview with The Atlanta Journal-Constitution this week.

Q: So the most important questions first. What about the orange pants you're wearing for games?

A: Yeah, it's kind of gotten a life of its own, I guess. But you know, it's Tennessee. We're orange. If you can't wear orange with pride, then you shouldn't be the head football coach at Tennessee. And so, it's been good. My mom looked at them, and she thought they were awful looking. I reminded her that her husband wore red pants on the sidelines. And she says, "Yeah, but that's red."

And I said, "Well how many people walk around town wearing red pants?" So you just get conditioned to what you're around, and they feel pretty normal to me.

Q: Did someone recommend them or were you inspired in some way?

A: They did a documentary, ESPN did, called "The Color Orange." It was the Condredge Holloway story, a great documentary when they did the year of the quarterback. So I was just looking at old footage of the old coaches back in the '70s and they had the orange pants on, and just said, "Well, why not?" That's what college football is all about to me, the school spirit and the pride in your school and your team. It's just a good way to show some pride and solidarity in Tennessee. And the fans love it. They love winning more. The winning's more important than the orange pants, and the orange pants aren't going to get us any wins.

Q: So how do you feel about that? This is Year Two for you in what was a major rebuilding job. How do you feel the program is progressing?

A: You know, we've improved. You've heard me say in the offseason a lot that last year felt like Year Zero. So I feel like we're in Year One now given what had happened the last three years. And that shows up a little bit. We're a better football team than we were a year ago. How good we are we'll find out in these next eight weeks. Of course, our challenge is our youth and inexperience. I mean, over 70 percent of our team is freshman and sophomores. I think we're around 17 starters who are freshmen and sophomores. When you've got 17 underclassmen starting for you, it's tough. So we've had growing pains. You want to do a lot more schematically to give them a chance, but then, if you get them not playing fast and confident, it's going to be worse.

Q: You're playing Georgia now for the second time. Do you feel like the Georgia angle gets overplayed with you since you grew up in Athens and your father is the legendary football coach who won a national championship there?

A: It's funny. My dad quit coaching in 1988. That was 23 years ago. That's a long time. And since that time I've been affiliated with the University of Virginia. I've been affiliated with SMU. I've been affiliated with LSU. I've been affiliated with the Miami Dolphins. I've been affiliated with Louisiana Tech, and now I'm affiliated with Tennessee. So over time, it comes down to that old saying, "Home is where you hang your hat." You become really emotionally tied to the players and the coaches that you're around. And so you don't really feel any nostalgia when you go play somebody else because that's a whole different group of people.

When you talk about this Georgia game, it's a lot harder on my family than it is on me. Because my family, they've been Georgia fans their whole life. My dad bleeds red and black, so it's hard on him. But that's not me. I didn't even go to college at Georgia. (He did graduate from UGA's law school.) I bled red and black when I was 12. You know what I mean? So I think people make this a bigger deal than what it is.

Q: Speaking of your parents, do you reach out to your father for any tangible advice football advice, or did you learn all you needed growing up with him and following his career?

A: I think it's fair to say most of it is embedded in me from years of being around him. But we do talk every week. I kind of update him on where we are. Now and then I'll ask him his thoughts on some things. He always has great insight, as you would expect. But he doesn't really meddle. He never has in my life, and it's one of the things I've really appreciated about him as a dad. He will be quick to point out when things need some correcting; he doesn't totally keep his mouth shut. But he also doesn't try to tell me how to coach, so to speak, and I appreciate that from him. But you know what? He's always been like that. As a parent, he felt like you needed to go out there and flap your own wings . . . so

you can learn. He was not one of those parents who were so protective they never wanted to see their children hurt or fail.

Q: This seems like a fantastic matchup on Saturday, with one of the nation's best offenses facing off against one of the nation's best defenses. What are your thoughts on Saturday's game?

A: Well, I don't like the matchup like you do, because Georgia is playing as good on defense as anybody. The last three games, there's nobody in the country that's played as good on defense as they've played. They've been excellent on third down, nobody's running ball on them very well, they're great against the pass. So we've got our work cut out for us. We'll just see how we do. We're going to have to be able to run the ball somehow because we can't get in one of those throw-it-50-times games. We're not very good when we do that. . . . So we'll see. We'll put up our guys against their guys and that's why you play it. We'll see if we can handle it. I don't know if we can. We didn't handle it very well in The Swamp. We'll see if we've improved any this time.

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3 of 4 DOCUMENTS

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October 5, 2011 Wednesday 2:53 AM EST

LENGTH: 302 words

HEADLINE: Georgia Teacher of the Year to Speak at Berry

BYLINE: Targeted News Service

DATELINE: MOUNT BERRY, Ga.

BODY:

Berry College issued the following news release:

Georgia 2012 Teacher of the Year, Jadun McCarthy, will speak at 7 p.m. Tuesday (Oct. 18) in the Science Auditorium at Berry College.

McCarthy, an English teacher from Northeast Health Science Magnet High School in Bibb County, was inspired to follow in the paths of his teachers who provided him the tools to be successful. His presentation will focus on the teaching profession, passing some of his tools onto the next generation.

"Individuals selected as the Georgia Teacher of the Year have been through a rigorous selection process, and represent the best of the best," according to Mary Outlaw, Berry director of field experiences and student teaching. "We look forward to hearing Mr. McCarthy's inspiring story and insight from the high school classroom."

McCarthy graduated from the University of Georgia School of Law, decided it wasn't the path for him and then worked to become successful in the field of education. Now, he teaches and inspires students in Macon, Ga. and represents Georgia's teachers through public speaking and workshops around the state.

McCarthy goes above and beyond the call of duty, serving as the Academic Bowl team head coach, chair of his school's 'Bridging the Gap' Eight-Step Process

Achievement Initiative team, and as a member of the Georgia Association of Educators.

Since 2007, he has been recognized each year as one of Northeast High School's End of Course Test Start Teachers. Students have also recognized him as the 2008, 2009, and 2010 Advisor of the Year.

This is the fifth year Kappa Delta Pi and the Charter School of Education have sponsored a presentation by the Georgia Teacher of The Year.

By Allison Segrest, Public Relations Assistant

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LOAD-DATE: October 6, 2011

4 of 4 DOCUMENTS

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US Fed News

October 5, 2011 Wednesday 10:05 PM EST

LENGTH: 287 words

HEADLINE: UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA SCHOOL OF LAW CONFERENCE TO ADDRESS CURRENT POLITICAL ISSUES IN GEORGIA

BODY:

ATHENS, Ga., Oct. 5 -- The University of Georgia issued the following news release:

A daylong conference on current issues in Georgia politics, with panel discussions on immigration, judicial budgetary issues, congressional redistricting and the recently passed Georgia Evidence Code, will be held Oct. 22, starting at 10 a.m. in the University of Georgia Larry Walker Room of Dean Rusk Hall on North Campus. Hosted by the School of Law's Georgia Association of Law and Politics, the event will feature several members of the Georgia state legislature and its judiciary. The event is free and open to the public.

"Our goal is to foster a more academic discussion about important political issues that affect all Georgia citizens," second-year law student and symposium co-organizer Alan G. Poole said. "We are fortunate to have some of the most prominent figures in the state coming to address these matters."

Panelists for the event will include Georgia State Sen. Jason J. Carter, Georgia State Sen. Hardie Davis, Georgia Court of Appeals Chief Judge John J. Ellington, Georgia State Rep. Michael J. "Mike" Jacobs, District Attorney for the Western Judicial Circuit Kenneth W. Mauldin, Georgia State Sen. Jack Murphy, U.S. Attorney for the Southern District of Georgia Edward J. "Ed" Tarver and Georgia Senate President Pro Tempore Tommie Williams, among others.

To register for breakfast and/or lunch, send an email to profdev@uga.edu by Oct. 14. For more information about the conference, contact Alan Poole at abp357@uga.edu

For more information, see <http://www.law.uga.edu/events/10829>. For any query

with respect to this article or any other content requirement, please contact
Editor at htsyndication@hindustantimes.com

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Ledger Enquirer

10/7/11

Posted on Fri, Oct. 07, 2011

UGA to host conference on political issues in Ga. ATHENS, Ga.

The University of Georgia School of Law is hosting a daylong conference on Georgia political issues.

The event will feature state lawmakers, judges, district attorneys and other state leaders talking about the biggest issues facing the state. They are expected to address everything from immigration to budget problems to congressional reapportionment.

The Oct. 22 event will be held in the Larry Walker Room of Dean Rusk Hall on the Athens campus. It is free and open to the public.

Online:

<http://www.law.uga.edu/events/10829>

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Georgia Teacher of the Year to Speak at Berry

Tony Potts

10-07-2011

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10/7/11

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Judge: Colotl 'back to square one'

By Andria Simmons
The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

5:06 p.m. Friday, October 7, 2011

A former Kennesaw State University student whose case became a flashpoint for debate on illegal immigration is once again in jeopardy of getting a criminal conviction.

Jessica Colotl, a Mexican native who was found to be in the U.S. illegally after a traffic stop in March 2010, had been accepted into a pretrial diversion program that allowed her to avoid a criminal conviction on a felony false swearing charge.

But the judge told prosecutors to go "back to square one" in a Cobb County courtroom on Friday.

Though District Attorney Pat Head had decided not to pursue a criminal case, Cobb County Sheriff Neil Warren said last week he didn't know Colotl had been allowed to enter pretrial diversion, and told a reporter the punishment seemed like a "slap on the wrist."

Upon reading Warren's comments in The Atlanta Journal-Constitution, Superior Court Judge Mary Staley

called everyone back into court. She made a point of telling everyone that it hadn't been her decision and told the district attorney and the sheriff to confer about the resolution of the case.

Part of the vetting process for the pretrial diversion program involves consulting the victims and the law enforcement agency that made the arrest. Head said his office sent a letter to the Sheriff's Office in July to notify them the case was being considered for pretrial diversion, and received no response. Warren testified that one of his deputies apparently discarded it in error.

Staley also decided Friday to put the case back on her active calendar so that the attorneys for both sides have to appear every month or so for status updates.

The judge's actions drew stinging criticism from Colotl's defense attorney, Jerome Lee. Lee said he believed she was violating the canons of judicial ethics.

"Your honor is essentially calling a press conference to disavow responsibility for this," Lee said.

It may be weeks before Colotl finds out if she can stay in pretrial diversion. Head said that the soonest the two men could schedule a time to meet and discuss the case was in two weeks.

The 23-year-old is accused of lying to deputies about her address when they booked her into the jail a charge of driving without a license. The offense of false swearing is punishable by imprisonment of one to five years in prison, although a judge could order the time to be served on probation.

If Colotl gets the pretrial diversion program, that takes six months to a year to complete.

Colotl's arrest came after she was stopped for a minor traffic offense in a parking lot near Kennesaw State University, where she was attending college. A Mexican native, she was found to be in the U.S. illegally. However, she was granted a yearlong deferment in 2010 to finish her studies. A public outcry over the case prompted the Board of Regents to ban illegal immigrants from receiving in-state tuition rates from Georgia's top public colleges.

She was granted another yearlong deferment upon her graduation in May. She now works as a legal assistant for her immigration attorney, Charles Kuck.

It is possible that a criminal conviction could negatively affect her immigration status, Kuck said.

Colotl became eligible for pretrial diversion when the federal government granted her the deferment, according to Head. He said that he was treating Colotl like he would anyone else.

"I have never let politics shape my decisions," Head said. "I think decisions need to be based on what's the right thing to do, and if I get fallout from it, then I get fallout."

Both the sheriff and the judge are up for re-election next year. Head is not seeking re-election.

On Friday, Warren gave an impromptu news conference in the lobby of the courthouse and issued a written statement saying, "in my opinion, Ms. Colotl deserves no special treatment through the criminal justice process."

"She has a history of no respect for authority or the laws of this state," Warren added.



All the recent hubbub surrounding Colotl is surprising to some legal experts, especially when it appeared to have run its course.

University of Georgia law professor Ron Carlson said it seemed to him that a tremendous amount of energy has been expended on one young woman's case.

"I am sure the sheriff and the authorities would say it's the principle of the thing and the precedent for future cases," Carlson said. "But it seems to me that maybe those purposes have now been carried out in this case and it might be a good time to stop. There are other things going on in Cobb that deserve the attention of the authorities."

Find this article at:

<http://www.ajc.com/news/cobb/judge-colotl-back-to-1196440.html>

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**A A** Text Size

Friday, October 07, 2011

Meet the winners of service awards

Lawyers' Pro Bono work and community service efforts to be recognized at Celebrating Service event

By Mary Smith Judd, Special Projects Editor

More than 19 lawyers, support staffers and firms will be recognized for their pro bono and community service contributions at the Atlanta Bar Association's annual Celebrating Service luncheon Oct. 21.

WXIA-TV news anchor Brenda Wood will be the featured speaker at the event, which will be held at the Piedmont Driving Club. A pro bono fair that matches lawyers to organizations will be held preceding the luncheon. At least 22 organizations that match indigent clients with volunteer lawyers have been invited to recruit volunteers at the fair, which opens at 11 a.m.

The annual event recognizes the most dedicated volunteers for their pro bono and community service work through the Atlanta Bar, Atlanta Volunteer Lawyers Foundation and Atlanta Legal Aid Society.

About 300 lawyers are expected to attend, said Fulton County State Court Judge Susan E. Edlein, chair of the Celebrating Service Committee.

The Atlanta Bar Foundation and the Lawyer Referral & Information Service of the Atlanta Bar Association are the cosponsors of the event, and the Daily Report is the media sponsor.

This year's award recipients are:

Atlanta Bar Association

- Troutman Sanders energy and construction partner Jeffrey J. Nix will be awarded the Celebrating Service Pro Bono Award for his work working with Atlanta Legal Aid; helping cancer patients prepare and execute wills, advance directives and guardianships; and assisting indigent cancer patients to put their final affairs in order. Nix helped expand an advanced directives project at his firm. The team visits the oncology wing at DeKalb Medical Center each week, bringing their laptops and flash drives to assist patients on the spot. Nix also has worked with Atlanta Volunteer Lawyers Foundation's Wills for Emergency Personnel Project, drafting wills for police officers, firefighters and other first responders. In addition, he volunteers for Project Salute, a legal clinic that assists veterans in claiming benefits, as well as Georgia Appleseed's Effective Student Discipline: Keeping Kids in Class project.
- The Women in the Profession Section of the Atlanta Bar Association will be awarded the Community Service Award for its many projects, including working as elves for the Atlanta Santa Project, holding a canned food and clothing drive for Hosea Williams' Feed the Hungry program and assisting MedShare International inspect and package donated medical supplies sent to health clinics

around the world. Members also designed shoeboxes filled with toiletries that were given to homeless families at the Gateway Transition Center through the United Way Shoe Box project.

- Rep. Stacey Y. Abrams will receive the Public Service Award for her work with the Legislature, where she serves on the appropriations, ethics, judiciary, non-civil rules and ways and means committees. Gov. Nathan Deal recently appointed her to serve as his liaison to the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools' Accreditation Committee for Atlanta Public Schools.

Atlanta Legal Aid

- Robert N. Dokson of Ellis Funk P.C., who was executive director of the Atlanta Legal Aid Society from 1975 to 1980, will be awarded the Randall L. Hughes Lifetime Commitment to Legal Services Award.

"Robbie deserves consideration for this award for just his work as Legal Aid's director," wrote Steve Gottlieb in his nomination. Dokson rose in the ranks at Atlanta Legal Aid from a staff attorney and left two important legacies, said Gottlieb. The first was purchasing the agency's building at 151 Spring St., "giving Legal Aid its first permanent home and an institutional status," Gottlieb said. The next year, he said, "Robbie, with remarkable foresight, made Atlanta Legal Aid the first program of its kind in the country to offer loan repayment assistance to its new lawyers." Dokson created a deductible of \$35 per month, the amount of his own student loan payments, so that he wouldn't profit from Legal Aid's new assistance program. Dokson returned to the agency as a board member in 1989, serving as president in 2009.

- Alston & Bird pro bono coordinator Cheryl Naja and partner Mary T. Benton, with the "Hotline Gang"—firm support staffers Michelle Ashley, Dalia Selcis and Allison Madonia and Dena Hong of United Parcel Service—will receive the Innovations in Pro Bono Service Award for their collaboration with the Cancer Legal Initiative and the Senior Citizens Law Project to assist relatives and caregivers in obtaining guardianship and conservatorship over medically feeble and incompetent adults. The collaboration also assists adults in obtaining guardianship over minor children whose parents have died or been incapacitated. When accepting the adult guardianship and conservatorship cases, the firm and UPS absorb \$500 nonwaivable per case fees to pay for assessments on the proposed ward.

The team was nominated by Dena Franch of the Georgia Senior Legal Hotline and Haley Schwartz of the Cancer Legal Initiative. The Georgia Senior Legal Hotline, she wrote, receives an average of 50 calls per day, with no paid administrative support. Seniors who call the hotline leave voicemail messages that are retrieved and entered into a case management system—originally a three- or four-hour-a-day administrative task for the hotline's attorneys. In 2009, Naja established the nonlegal pro bono "Hotline Gang" project, which frees the attorneys to do other work. Naja also sponsors an annual lunch for the attorneys and firm volunteers. "The result of this partnership has been as good for the staff as it has been for the Hotline, engaging the receptionists and allowing them to have an enormous impact on both the work of the staff and the lives of the clients," the nominators wrote.

- Kilpatrick Townsend & Stockton intellectual property partner Dean W. Russell will receive the Pro Bono Volunteer of the Year award for his work with the Grandparent/Relative Caregiver Project. According to nominator Lindsay Verity, Russell recently accepted his ninth adoption case. "Dean consistently comes forward seeking a new case when one of his has wrapped up and is always available when we need an attorney to handle a case," she wrote.

"I am a patent attorney," Russell said. "Although patents are vitally important to our country's economic interests, they are not critical to the fabric of our communities. Helping build families is, though, especially in an age where familial bonds are either broken or non-existent. This is why I participate wholeheartedly in the Grandparent Adoption Project of the Atlanta Legal Aid Society—to help build and strengthen our families and in turn build and strengthen our communities."

Atlanta Volunteer Lawyers Foundation

- James A. Gober, real estate litigation practice leader at Arnall Golden Gregory, will receive AVLF's S. Phillip Heiner Award for his support and service of nearly every one of the foundation's programs.

Six years ago, Gober took one of the first One Child One Lawyer cases, representing two girls in the DeKalb County Juvenile Court through more than two years of wrangling over whether there was any hope that their mother could care for them safely. When it was determined that she could not, Gober represented the children in the termination of parental rights hearing, and through their eventual adoption, a total of four years of volunteer service. He also recruited several AGG attorneys over the years to volunteer for other cases with AVLF's OCOL program.

In his work with AVLF's Domestic Violence Project, Gober also has directly represented 40 domestic violence victims involving 230 volunteer hours and coordinated recovery of nearly \$43,000 in medical bill reimbursements, support payments and lost wages.

This year, to support an overburdened Fulton County court system, AVLF sponsored a Pro Bono Magistrates Program through which experienced litigators agreed to serve as magistrates in the Landlord-Tenant Court without seeking compensation for their service. Gober and four other candidates approved by the court went through Institute for Continuing Judicial Education and related training. He and his colleagues were sworn in late last year.

- Jean M. Kutner and Raina J. Nadler will receive the foundation's 2011 Pro Bono Award for their work with the Children's Law Program. Since 1995, Kutner has been a volunteer with the AVLF working with its divorce program, Domestic Violence Project's Safe Families Office, the One Child One Lawyer Program and the Guardian ad Litem Program. In 2009, Nadler joined her on a Guardian ad Litem case and since then, the pair has taken on the toughest guardian cases, volunteering more than 500 hours.

The foundation chose Ballard Spahr as best new firm (Rebecca McFadyen will accept the award), Michelle R. LeGault of LeGault Legal as best new volunteer and Nick Stanislo, civil investigations manager at Kilpatrick Townsend & Stockton, with the Making a Difference award for his work with The Saturday Lawyer program.

AVLF also will recognize the following for volunteers for their years of service to the Saturday Lawyer Program: 20-Year: James J. Long of Long & Holder and Debra A. Segal of Kilpatrick Townsend & Stockton; 15-Year: Judith A. O'Brien of Sutherland; 10-Year: Jonathon A. Fligg of Womble Carlyle; and 5-Year: Anuj Desai of Arnall Golden Gregory, Jeffrey D. Blake of Sutherland, Michael P. Elkon of Fisher & Phillips, Eric F. Barton of Seyfarth Shaw, Sally M. Ridenour of Kilpatrick, Townsend & Stockton, Clark R. Calhoun of Alston & Bird, Jennifer Blackburn of Troutman Sanders, Jane E. Warring of Robins, Kaplan, Miller & Ciresi, Karen D. Fultz of Cozen O'Connor, and S. Wade Malone of Nelson Mullins Riley & Scarborough.

Chattanooga Times Free Press (Tennessee)

October 9, 2011 Sunday

Chattanooga Times Free Press

SECTION: NEWS; Pg. B9

LENGTH: 454 words

HEADLINE: Barnes honored for health career

BODY:

Chattanooga-Hamilton County Health Department Director Becky Barnes has won the highest honor bestowed by the Tennessee Public Health Association.

Barnes received the 2011 R.H. Hutcheson Sr. M.D. Award for her career commitment and public health achievements. The minimum amount of service for the award is 20 years.

Barnes has been with the health department since 1980.

"Becky is well respected among her peers. She is personable, approachable and a team player," said Dr. Valerie Boaz, health officer at the department, in a news release. "She is a champion and advocate for public health, whether it is in her official capacity or on the street as a good friend and neighbor."

NEW WHEELS

A white 2011 Ford has been spotted driving around Hamilton County's 9th Commission District.

Commissioner Chester Bankston's truck sports the license plate, "COUNTY9."

MAGISTRATES

Hamilton County commissioners received at least 10 applications for four open magistrate positions.

The applications, which were due by 4 p.m. Friday, will be reviewed this week. Interviews are set for Oct. 17.

GEORGIA TEACHER OF THE YEAR

Jadun McCarthy, 2012 Georgia Teacher of the Year, will speak at 7 p.m. Oct. 18 in the Science Auditorium at Berry College in Rome, Ga.

McCarthy is an English teacher from Northeast Health Science Magnet High School in Bibb County. Organizers say his presentation will focus on the teaching profession.

McCarthy graduated from the University of Georgia School of Law. After deciding it wasn't the path for him, he entered the education field. Now teaching in Macon, Ga., he represents Georgia's teachers through public speaking and workshops around the state.

MCCALLIE TEACHERS HONORED

Four faculty members of McCallie School were honored with teaching awards last month, according to a news release.

Hank Hopping and Dr. Michael Woodward were recognized by Stanford University's Teacher Tribute Initiative. Members of Stanford's incoming freshman class were able to nominate a former teacher or mentor.

Chet LeSourd was nominated for the University of Chicago's Outstanding Educator Award, in which an incoming first-year student is invited to nominate an educator who changed and challenged him or her. LeSourd is the director of McCallie's Caldwell Writing Center and Caldwell Chair of Composition.

Varsity tennis coach Eric Voges was one of three finalists for Best Teacher in the Times Free Press Best of the Best People's Choice Award. Among the other finalists were Wayne Ingle of Heritage High School and Mishana Parris of Ringgold Elementary School.

Compiled by staff writers Ansley Haman and Kevin Hardy.

Contact Haman at ahaman@timesfreepress.com or 423-757-6481. Contact Hardy at khardy@timesfreepress.com or 423-757-6249.

LOAD-DATE: October 9, 2011

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US Fed News

US Fed News

October 10, 2011 Monday 1:40 PM EST

LENGTH: 603 words

HEADLINE: TEMPLE LAW PROFESSOR TO PRESENT 'THE LIBYA INTERVENTION AND EXECUTIVE WAR POWERS'

BODY:

DETROIT, Oct. 10 -- Wayne State University issued the following press release:

Wayne State University Law School's Program for International Legal Studies is please to host a lecture by Peter Spiro, Charles R. Weiner Professor of Law, Temple Law School, titled "The Libya Intervention and Executive War Powers." The lecture will take place from 12:15-1:30 p.m. on Wednesday, Oct. 12, in the Law School's Spencer M. Partrich Auditorium.

"President Obama approved U.S. participation in the Libya conflict without clear congressional authorization," said Wayne Law Professor Gregory Fox, director of the Program for International Legal Studies. "Many have argued that the president thereby violated the War Powers Resolution and a constitutional requirement for congressional approval. We're thrilled to have Peter Spiro, a leading scholar of foreign relations law, to provide insight on this critical question."

Spiro joined the Temple Law School faculty in 2006 as the inaugural holder of Charles R. Weiner Professorship in international law. Spiro previously was the Rusk Professor of Law at the University of Georgia Law School, where he also served as associate dean for faculty development. A former law clerk to Justice David H. Souter of the U.S. Supreme Court, Spiro specializes in international law, the constitutional aspects of U.S. foreign relations, and immigration and nationality law. Spiro is the author of "Beyond Citizenship: American Identity After Globalization" (Oxford University Press, 2008).

The event is free and open to the public, and lunch will be provided. Parking is available for \$5 in Structure #1 across from the Law School on West Palmer Street in Detroit. For directions to the Law School and a campus map, visit www.campusmap.wayne.edu/location/LAW.

For more information about the event or the Program for International Legal Studies, visit www.law.wayne.edu/international-studies or contact Fox at gfox@wayne.edu

Additional upcoming international law events:

Monday, Oct. 17

"The Consequences of the Eurozone Crisis"

Henry Farrell, associate professor of political science and international affairs, Elliott School of International Affairs, George Washington University

Wednesday, Nov. 2

"Anti-Suit Injunctions against Foreign Judgments"

Peter Rutledge, professor of law, University of Georgia Law School

Program for International Legal Studies

Wayne Law created the Program for International Legal Studies in recognition of the breadth of the faculty's international engagements and expertise and the fact that nearly all aspects of law now have an international component. From regulation of cross-border financial transactions to controlling pollution that recognizes no boundaries to human rights treaties that regulate how governments treat their citizens, law is now an interconnected global phenomenon. The program coordinates all activities at Wayne Law related to international law. These activities include hosting the Speaker Series, sponsoring conferences and symposia featuring leading international scholars and practitioners, promoting research on international and comparative law topics, and providing important resources for Wayne Law students, alumni and friends interested in international law.

Wayne State University is a premier urban research institution offering more than 400 academic programs through 13 schools and colleges to nearly 32,000 students.

For more information about Wayne State University Law School, visit www.law.wayne.edu. For any query with respect to this article or any other content requirement, please contact Editor at htsyndication@hindustantimes.com

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Wednesday, October 12, 2011

Biotech CEO rejoins old friends at Ballard Spahr

By Meredith Hobbs, Staff Reporter

After four years running a start-up biotech company formed to combat viruses, David Perryman has returned to law practice.

He left intellectual property boutique Needle & Rosenberg in 2007, where he'd practiced for 16 years, to become the CEO of Zirus. He is rejoining his former colleagues as part of Ballard Spahr, the Philadelphia-based general practice firm that acquired Needle & Rosenberg three years ago.

"He's got a lot of contacts and a great reputation that we hope to utilize," said William H. Needle, who heads Ballard Spahr's IP practice.

Needle said Perryman will work closely with the firm's business and finance group to help companies turn cutting-edge scientific research into marketable products.

"He can talk about strategy, seeking funding and what he's learned from working with Zirus and other startups," said Needle. "If we had remained an IP boutique, we could not use his experience as well as at Ballard."

Perryman joins Ballard Spahr as of counsel and will remain CEO of Zirus while the company spins off new, more specialized companies to build on the research and intellectual property that Zirus has developed.

Perryman, 50, said he joined the Zirus venture four years ago because he "wanted to do something that mattered" as he approached 50. Reading a book on the history of biowarfare helped clinch the decision, he said, because he believed Zirus' research approach could more effectively protect people against viruses—whether Ebola, pandemic flu, HIV or the common cold—than vaccines and traditional anti-viral drugs.

Rather than attacking each virus directly, as vaccines or anti-viral drugs do, the idea behind Zirus was to identify the protein that viruses take over in a cell and use to replicate. That way, drugs could be developed to block the cell protein from the viruses and deprive them of their ability to replicate within their host.

Theoretically, said Perryman, blocking one protein in a cell that is needed by all viruses would be more effective than targeting each virus.

"It was something that I knew could help humanity and, in the commercial world, that would be valuable to shareholders and investors," said Perryman. "Being about 50 made me say, 'It's time to give this a shot.'"

(J.D.'86)

Zirus has collaborated with Dennis Liotta from the Emory Institute for Drug Discovery. Liotta helped discover Emtriva, an anti-viral HIV drug, with two other scientists while employed by Emory University. Together the scientists received \$216 million when Emory sold its interest in the drug for \$540 million in 2005.

Perryman said Zirus has accomplished most of what it set out to do, and so its mission has evolved.

Zirus' scientists viewed the target protein as a "master switch" that could be turned off. They identified and have rights to more than 1,000 switches in cells that viruses use to replicate. That is an overwhelming number for a small company—and each is potentially a unique patent portfolio, Perryman said.

He said Zirus also discovered, unexpectedly, that when some proteins get blocked, much more virus gets produced. He said this is useful information for making vaccines, since scientists can use this discovery to produce lots of virus material.

Zirus will be propagating specialized spin-off companies to pursue the company's broad research findings. Perryman estimated there could be as many as 10 spin-offs. "Zirus was built to be broadly valuable, and now focus is coming out of it," he said.

He said these micro-areas require specialized expertise. At Ballard Spahr he wants to use his experience with Zirus more generally to help biotech companies navigate the thicket of science, legal and business decisions that determine a company's viability—such as figuring out what to patent, what to license and how to finance it.

Since there isn't enough money to patent everything, companies must be strategic, he said. They have to figure out what they are selling—which he's learned can be complicated—and then how to do it in a way that is viable.

Lewis Brisbois Bisgaard & Smith has been on a hiring spree during the last three months, adding seven lawyers plus staff, after launching an Atlanta office in January 2009. The Los Angeles-based firm now has 30 lawyers here after starting with seven. The 750-lawyer firm is full service but is heavily concentrated in litigation and handles a lot of insurance defense work.

Thomas E. "Ted" Lavender III, who defends medical malpractice cases, joined Lewis Brisbois as a partner from The Weathington Firm on June 30. In September two associates followed him, Alison L. Lee and Erin G. Berutti, along with nurse-consultant Deborah Baldwin.

The office has recruited two additional partners. Leron E. Rogers joined from Hewitt & Rogers at the end of June. Rogers practices corporate and litigation, including sports and entertainment law. Todd E. Schwartz joined from Hawkins Parnell Thackston & Young in late August, handling tort, product liability and environmental defense for insurance companies and corporations.

Tracy L. Steele joined as an associate in July from the Chicago firm Merlo Kanofsky & Gregg, and Vick Chauhan joined as an associate in late August from The Private Client Law Group, an estate-planning firm.

"We are thrilled that these talented lawyers have joined us," said local managing partner R. Scott Masterson. He said the firm will add another floor of space in December to the additional floor it leases at 1180 Peachtree St. to accommodate the growth.

Jacquelyn E. Hartley has joined Carlton Fields as an associate. She previously served as corporate counsel to Enfinity America Corp., News Distribution Network Inc. and other companies. Before that, she was an associate in the corporate practice at Dow Lohnes and King & Spalding.

Elizabeth K. McKee has joined Nelson Mullins Riley & Scarborough as an associate from corporate immigration firm Berry, Appleman & Leiden.

Bryan Cave has named Jennifer D. Odom the deputy leader of its litigation department, succeeding C. Scott Greene, who relocated to San Francisco to develop the firm's litigation practice in that office.

Neil C. Gordon of Arnall Golden Gregory is the new president of the National Association of Bankruptcy Trustees.

The Turner Environmental Law Clinic at Emory University Law School has received a \$40,000 grant from the Turner Foundation to support its pro bono work.

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Online Athens

Luncheon highlights work of Athens Justice Project

By Don Nelson - don.nelson@onlineathens.com

Published Friday, October 14, 2011

[Back](#) | [Next](#)



Athens attorney and R.E.M. manager Bertis Downs, left and June Ball, the wife of the late Milner S. Ball, congratulate University of Georgia School of Law associate dean and professor Paul Kurtz, who was presented the Athens Justice Project's Milner S. Ball Social Justice Award at the AJP's annual luncheon Thursday at the UGA Tate Center grand ballroom. Don Nelson/Staff

Nearly 300 supporters of the Athens Justice Project gathered for lunch at the University of Georgia's Tate Center on Thursday to honor three people who represent the work of the Athens nonprofit that helps people in the criminal justice system find productive lives.

The luncheon represents the biggest fundraiser for the AJP, which supports clients who have pending criminal charges or who have been convicted of a crime. The program helps its clients through the legal process and provides services to help them assimilate into society and find jobs.

During the luncheon, the AJP honored Matt Munnell with the Kroger Co., Paul M. Kurtz, associate dean and professor at the University of Georgia School of Law, and Guy Crowe, an AJP client.

Munnell, who has taught AJP employment skills to clients and helped facilitate the employment training for the organization, accepted the AJP's Social Empowerment

Award. Munnell emphasized that as a teacher of AJP clients who were looking to better their lives, he became the student.

“I learned more from my students. ...,” said Munnell.

AJP clients demonstrate a lot of courage in trying to overcome their pasts and find jobs and places to live, Munnell added, and he urged the attendees at Thursday’s event to work toward making it easier for the clients to take those steps.

“I challenge you to use your influence — and there is considerable influence in this room — to help remove the barriers and obstacles ex-offenders meet as they try to (build) a more positive and productive life. They have served their time.”

The AJP presented Kurtz with the Milner S. Ball Social Justice Award for his work on behalf of social justice for all, for his support of the AJP and for his strong advocacy of helping people who are in the criminal justice system and who are caught up in the cycle of poverty, addiction or untreated mental health problems.

In thanking the AJP board and attendees, Kurtz acknowledged the front-line workers such as public defenders, social workers, Project Safe staff counselors, suicide hotline workers, attorneys who work for free to help indigent clients, law enforcement officers and others.

“They are the real heroes of the social justice system,” Kurtz said.

Crowe, who has been in Athens 11 years and was homeless for five, said depression and hopelessness led him to drug and alcohol addiction and eventual incarceration.

He heard about the AJP in 2009 from a fellow inmate in the Clarke County Jail and decided he wanted to turn his life around.

“I wrote the Athens Justice Project and told them I wanted a drug-free, productive life,” said Crowe, who now is working at Pilgrim’s Pride, living at the Potter’s House and stayed clean for the past two years.

“I’m grateful for the Athens Justice Project,” Crowe said. “They believed in me when I didn’t believe in myself and gave me hope when I felt hopeless. Now I have hope in the future.”

Crowe’s testimonial drew a standing ovation from the crowd.

ACS

10/14/11

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STUDENT CHAPTER OF THE WEEK OCTOBER 14: UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA SCHOOL OF LAW

Friday, October 14, 2011 - 12:00pm - 1:00pm

Chapter(s): University of Georgia School of Law



The ACS chapter at the University of Georgia School of Law has gotten off to a great start this year. It began the semester with a screening of the documentary *"Freedom Riders,"* which it co-hosted with UGA's Public Interest Law Council. After its first general meeting featuring Professor **Erica Hashimoto**, the chapter hosted an event entitled "America and the World: 10 Years After 9/11." The joint presentation with UGA's Military Justice Society featured Professor **Diane Amann** discussing the effect 9/11 has had on the United States and the rest of the world. This was followed by a Constitution in the Classroom event where the ACS student chapter, in collaboration with UGA's Street Law organization, sent volunteers into local classrooms to educate students about the constitution. The group also participated in the law school's community service day by helping to restore Brooklyn Cemetery, a local historic African-American cemetery. Its most recent events have focused on two controversial issues currently under discussion in Georgia. The first was a brown bag lunch titled "Did Georgia Execute an Innocent Man?" in response to the recent execution of Troy Davis. The discussion was led by **Laura Kagel** of Amnesty International and Georgians For Alternatives to the Death Penalty, who shared her involvement in the case and her views on our justice system and capital punishment. The second event, cosponsored by the Education Law Students Association, was a panel discussion on the Freedom University Initiative, which endeavors to provide education to students barred admission to UGA due to immigration status. Members of the initiative, along with Department of Education Office for Civil Rights Attorney **Roger Mills**, discussed the University's decision to bar non-documented immigrants from matriculating. Upcoming events include a brown bag lunch with **Stephen Bright**, President of the Southern Center for Human Rights.

The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

October 15, 2011 Saturday
Main Edition

AJ-C

SECTION: METRO NEWS; Pg. 1B

LENGTH: 324 words

HEADLINE: ObituariesCounty by county Expanded news coverage from your community.
B4-5;
In Brief

BYLINE: Laura Diamond, Sheila M. Poole; Staff

BODY:

HIGHER EDUCATION

Magazine says GSU law school best value

The law school at Georgia State University was ranked as the best value in the nation for the second consecutive year by preLaw magazine. The magazine calculated the rankings using bar passage rates, employment rates, average debt after graduation and other factors. The study ranked University of Georgia's law school as No. 5. The following schools rounded out the top five: Brigham Young University, Florida State University and University of North Carolina.

LAURA DIAMOND

CRIME

Federal employee arrested for child porn

A career U.S. Department of Education employee was arrested Thursday by federal agents and charged with collecting child pornography on his work computer, the U.S. attorney's office said. Joseph Butler, 66, of Clarkston, has been suspended without pay pending the investigation. According to federal prosecutors, Butler found a way around the filtering software that prevents government employees from visiting illicit websites. In June, agents seized Butler's work computer and found he collected child pornography from foreign websites, prosecutors said. BILL RANKIN

CHARITABLE GIVING

Employees raise funds to buy bus for patients

Employees of the Shepherd Center are on a roll. They recently raised more than \$113,000 to buy a new, state-of-the-art accessible bus to be used for field trips for young adult patients. The annual employee giving program is called ShepherdCares and this year raised a record amount. Each year, the ShepherdCares advisory committee selects a program to support. Shepherd Center specializes in medical treatment, research and rehabilitation for people with spinal cord injury or brain injury.

SHELIA POOLE

Obituaries

Lawrenceville man active in community

Electrical engineer, missionary, philatelist. Everett Ehrhart had many accomplishments during his long life. B6

Vent of the day

I need a job so bad I just volunteered for jury duty. More Vent, B2

LOAD-DATE: October 15, 2011

2 of 2 DOCUMENTS

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US Fed News

October 13, 2011 Thursday 8:32 PM EST

LENGTH: 567 words

HEADLINE: GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR TO PRESENT 'THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE EUROZONE CRISIS'

BODY:

DETROIT, Oct. 13 -- Wayne State University issued the following press release:

Wayne State University Law School's Program for International Legal Studies will host a lecture by Henry Farrell, associate professor of political science and international affairs, Elliott School of International Affairs, George Washington University, titled "The Consequences of the Eurozone Crisis." The lecture will take place from 12:15-1:30 p.m. on Monday, Oct. 17, in the Law School's Spencer M. Partrich Auditorium.

"The introduction of the Euro as the common currency of the European Union was once hailed as the crowning achievement of economic integration in the region," said Wayne Law Professor Gregory Fox, director of the Program for International Legal Studies. "But with Greece on the brink of default, and Spain, Italy, Portugal and Ireland potentially to follow, the wisdom of the Eurozone is now under fire. Henry Farrell, a prominent scholar of the European Union, will discuss the current crisis and the path ahead for Europe."

Before joining George Washington University, Farrell was assistant professor at the University of Toronto and was a senior research fellow at the Max Planck Institute on Common Goods in Bonn, Germany. He has taught courses on the political economy of European integration, the politics of the Internet, and the comparative political economy of Europe at the University of Toronto and Georgetown University. Farrell is the author of *The Political Economy of Trust: Institutions, Interests, and Inter-Firm Cooperation in Italy and Germany* (Cambridge University Press, 2009) and "Constructing the International Foundations of E-Commerce: The EU-US Safe Harbor Agreement," in *International Organization* (2003).

The event is free and open to the public, and lunch will be provided.

For more information regarding the event or the Program for International Legal Studies, visit www.law.wayne.edu/international-studies.

Additional upcoming international law event:

Wednesday, Nov. 2

"Anti-Suit Injunctions against Foreign Judgments"

Peter Rutledge, professor of law, University of Georgia Law School

Program for International Legal Studies

Wayne Law created the Program for International Legal Studies in recognition of the breadth of the faculty's international engagements and expertise and the fact that nearly all aspects of law now have an international component. From regulation of cross-border financial transactions to controlling pollution that recognizes no boundaries to human rights treaties that regulate how governments treat their citizens, law is now an interconnected global phenomenon. The program coordinates all activities at Wayne Law related to international law. These activities include hosting the speaker series, sponsoring conferences and symposia featuring leading international scholars and practitioners, promoting research on international and comparative law topics, and providing important resources for Wayne Law students, alumni and friends interested in international law.

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For more information about Wayne State University Law School, visit www.law.wayne.edu. For any query with respect to this article or any other content requirement, please contact Editor at htsyndication@hindustantimes.com

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OnlineAthens

ATHENS BANNER-HERALD

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UGA law school ranks high in magazine's rankings

Published **Saturday, October 15, 2011**

The University of Georgia's law school is the fourth-best value in the country among law schools, a planning to go to law school.

UGA ranked second-best in the state of Georgia, however: Georgia State University's law school is preLaw magazine, a publication of the national journal for law students, "The National Jurist."

Of the magazine's top 10 schools for value, eight were at universities in the southeast U.S.

The Brigham Young University law school ranked no. 2, followed by Florida State University, the University of New Mexico, the University of Alabama, the University of Nebraska.

The magazine used a scale that factored tuition costs, average graduate debt, the pass rate for the employed within two years.

According to preLaw, 2010 UGA law school graduates paid \$15,814 in tuition in 2010, had an average pass rate of 97.0 percent, and 93.8 percent were employed within two years.

Georgia State University graduates paid \$13,310 in tuition, left school \$19,136 in debt, had a bar exam employment rate of 94 percent.

The UGA law school scored even higher in another ranking the magazine compiled earlier this year. "standard of living," UGA ranked no. 2 in the nation, behind only the University of Texas law school.

In the standard of living comparison, the magazine figured out the median net income for new graduates got jobs in the private sector, minus debt payments and taxes.

UGA's recent graduates had a median income of \$130,000, and took home \$84,757 after debt payments.

4

9

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Sat., Oct 15 @ 2:41:12 pm

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Wednesday, February 15, 2012

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You are here: [Home](#) - [News](#) - [Academics](#) - [Three Univ. law students speak on the dismal job market, hopes for future](#)

Three Univ. law students speak on the dismal job market, hopes for future

By ADINA SOLOMON on October 16, 2011

Dreams of big bucks could burst into flames of disappointment for some potential law school students. The University Law School officials and students agree that the job market for lawyers is bleak because there are fewer jobs for law school graduates.

"We've definitely felt the effects," said Paul Rollins, associate dean of the University Law School. Among the University Law class of 2010, 96 percent had legal employment – any job that requires a law degree – nine months after graduation. But that percentage doesn't account for the time between then and graduation day, Rollins said. "It wouldn't count if someone was working at Starbucks," he said.

University Law students weighed in on the job market and their career plans after graduation.



Alessandra Backus, a second-year law student at the

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The overarching feeling? Only go to law school if it's your passion.

University, said she feels 'cautiously optimistic' about her chances of getting a job practicing la, despite the slump in job availability. ALLISON LOVE/Staff

Tim Dean, second-year student from Seattle

Tim Dean plans to continue his family tradition of practicing as a lawyer, no matter the job prospects.

"I'm glad I went to law school," Dean said. "Even though the job market is tough, I believe it's what I want to do and what I'm supposed to do."

Dean, who graduated with a political science degree from the University of Washington, has always wanted to attend law school, he said. He hopes to someday enter the field of advocacy litigation.

Calling a lawyer an "interdisciplinary career," Dean said it's a challenging profession because every case is different.

And his plans after graduation?

"Get a job," Dean said, laughing.

He explained his grades aren't "the best," so he wants to get any litigation experience he can. His first step after graduation is to become a public defender. Because the job offers less money, fewer people apply, Dean said.

"No legal job is easy to get right now," he said. "People in my shoes who don't have the best grades, that's where they go."

Dean talked about the lack of opportunities for "the average Joe" with "average grades."

"There are still jobs out there if you're the top of your class. The problem with that is there are 250 people in my class," he said. "There's not nearly enough jobs."

But Dean said the job market shouldn't dissuade any potential students if law is truly their passion. Just don't expect a high salary, he said.

Because of the University's competitive tuition rate, Dean said he won't be "swimming in debt" when he earns his diploma, so he can still pay off debts with a lower salary. And he isn't worried about the job market.

"I'm optimistic that something is going to come together," Dean said. "I'm willing to work my tail off to make it happen."

Graham Cotten, second-year student from Birmingham, Ala.

Graham Cotten has already landed a job with a law firm during summer 2012, but that doesn't mean he's set.

"That doesn't guarantee that in two years, they'll have a spot for me," Cotten said. "If that doesn't happen, you're back to square one immediately."



FEATURED VIDEO

TODAY'S SPOTLIGHT

Cotten grew up wanting to become a lawyer because he enjoys reading, writing and problem-solving – a winning combination for law school, he said. The University of Mississippi graduate of English wants to work in the private sector doing litigation.

"I could also have a chance to make money and be successful and pursue interesting stuff at the same time," he said.

But money may be a hollow promise with the current job market in the law field.

"I think the bottom's dropped out of it," Cotten said. "I think it's totally flooded, and I think it's only going to get worse before it gets better."

In the last few years, many top law firms have stopped hiring all but a few people, he said. That means graduates of prestigious law schools are applying for jobs at mid-size firms where they wouldn't have before.

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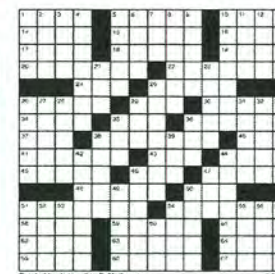
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Wednesday, February 15, 2012

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By ADINA SOLOMON on October 16, 2011

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Tim Dean, second-year student from Seattle

Tim Dean plans to continue his family tradition of practicing as a lawyer, no matter the job prospects.

"I'm glad I went to law school," Dean said. "Even though the job market is tough, I believe it's what I want to do and what I'm supposed to do."

Dean, who graduated with a political science degree from the University of Washington, has always wanted to attend law school, he said. He hopes to someday enter the field of advocacy litigation.

Calling a lawyer an "interdisciplinary career," Dean said it's a challenging profession because every case is different.

And his plans after graduation?

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He explained his grades aren't "the best," so he wants to get any litigation experience he can. His first step after graduation is to become a public defender. Because the job offers less money, fewer people apply, Dean said.

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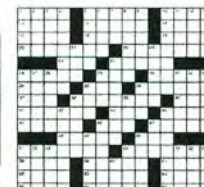
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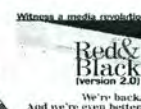
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Fundraiser in memory of Judge Bernes helps fund public law school scholarships

by Marcus E. Howard
mhoward@mdjonline.com
10.16.11 - 01:16 am



EAST COBB – The late Georgia Court of Appeals Judge Debra Bernes was a fan of East Cobb Park off Roswell Road, even before it opened in June 2003.

Before that time, Bernes, who died in July 2010 after a long battle with cancer, often drove past the 20.3 acres of undeveloped land, not far from where she and her family lived, with steadfast dreams.



“She drove by with me and said, ‘Honey, we’re going to donate to this park,’” recalled her husband Gary Bernes. “‘I said, ‘What park, because it wasn’t here.’ She said, ‘The East Cobb Park.’ This was her favorite park and we’re grateful that we could help get it off the ground.”

On Saturday afternoon, those close to the late judge gathered for the inaugural Judge Debra Halpern Bernes “Day at the Park” fundraiser at East Cobb Park, in order to make someone else’s dream come true in the form of the Judge Debra Halpern Bernes Memorial Scholarship.



The fundraiser was conducted to fund perpetual endowment scholarships for students attending Georgia’s public law schools, who not only achieve in the classroom, but also have demonstrated a commitment to service.

The Cobb County Bar Association sponsored the event, which included barbecue, live music and children’s activities. Tickets were \$25 for adults

and \$10 for children.

Past bar president Nancy Ingram Jordan and lawyer Scott Jacobson, a childhood friend of Bernes, served as event co-chairs.

“One of the things that she wanted to have done was a scholarship for a law student who committed to public service,” said Jordan, who worked 15-years as a county prosecutor with Bernes.

“We had an intern program in the DA’s office and she always wanted to mentor people and give back not only to the legal community but the community at-large.”

Many of Bernes’ relatives attended Saturday’s event, as well as lawyers and judges, including state Supreme Court Chief Justice Carol Hunstein. U.S. Sen. Johnny Isakson and state Attorney General Sam Olens, both east Cobb residents, served as honorary co-chairs of the fundraising event.

Isakson said Bernes “always tried to make things better” and that he was impressed with her tireless work ethic, which was memorably displayed when she soundly defeated her opponent in the 2004 Court of Appeals election, though she was outspent by about 6 to 1.

Olens said the two things he most remembered about Bernes was her love for her family and the legal profession.

“She always stood for grace, she always stood for integrity and she always made you proud,” Olens said. “She always had that great smile that warmed everyone around her.”

Bernes died at age 54. Her birthday was Oct. 15.

“It’s very emotional and bittersweet, but I’m just so happy people came out and some deserving student will be able to be helped with their education and maybe become a judge one day,” said Bernes’ mother, Sherry Halpern.

Halpern said her daughter was just 22 years old when she graduated from the University of Florida law school and worked hard to become a judge.

Before winning her seat on the appellate bench in a runoff, Bernes had a private law practice in Marietta. In 2003, she served as president of the Cobb Bar Association and once chaired the Cobb Chamber of Commerce public safety committee. She also served 20 years as a prosecutor in the Cobb District Attorney’s office.

In addition to Gary Bernes, she is survived by her two children, Lane and Matt.

In memory of Bernes, a magnolia tree was planted at East Cobb Park.

Donations may be made to the Judge Debra Halpern Bernes Scholarship, c/o Cobb Bar Association; Cobb Superior Court Building; 30 Waddell St., Suite 601, Marietta, GA 30090. Additional scholarship information can be found at judgebernes.org.

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COLUMNS

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October 17, 2011

6 Oct. 17, 2011 columns.uga.edu

COLUMNS

News-makers

Medicaid changes

A *PharmacyChoice.com* article about how block grants may impact the future of Medicaid quoted Elizabeth Weeks Leonard, associate professor of law.

"States are certainly capable of coming up with innovative, successful alternatives to the current federal requirements for providing health care to low-income individuals. Block grant waivers are certainly a realistic possibility," she said. "So far, the Obama administration seems quite willing to entertain state experiments with various aspects of federal health reform implementation, including Medicaid expansion."

npr

The bug's bug

A National Public Radio story about new breakthroughs in malaria research quoted Boris Stripen, professor of cell biology.

"There is not one discovery that can be made and then that problem goes away and can be put to rest," he said. "I think it needs the effort of new drugs to stay abreast."

Los Angeles Times

War crimes

Diane Marie Amann, a professor in the School of Law, was quoted in a *Los Angeles Times* article concerning the debate about whether targeting U.S. citizens, even terrorists, is legal under the rules of war.

"Viewed through the lens of ordinary criminal justice, for the government to kill a suspect rather than put him on trial is summary execution, clearly forbidden by U.S. and international law alike," Amann said. "Viewed through the lens of armed conflict, the result is different, however: The laws of war permit a state to kill its enemies."

COLUMNS

columns.uga.edu Oct. 17, 2011 3

Digest

School of Law conference to address current political issues in Georgia

A daylong conference on current issues in Georgia politics, with panel discussions on immigration, judicial budgetary issues, congressional redistricting and the recently passed Georgia Evidence Code, will be held Oct. 22 beginning at 10 a.m. in the Larry Walker Room of Dean Rusk Hall.

Hosted by the School of Law's Georgia Association of Law and Politics, the conference, which is open free to the public, will feature several members of the Georgia state legislature and its judiciary.

"Our goal is to foster a more academic discussion about important political issues that affect all Georgia citizens," said Alan G. Poole, a second-year law student and symposium co-organizer. "We are fortunate to have some of the most prominent figures in the state coming to address these matters."

Panelists include Georgia State Sen. Jason J. Carter; Georgia State Sen. Hardie Davis; John J. Ellington, chief judge of the Georgia Court of Appeals; Georgia State Rep. Michael J. "Mike" Jacobs; Kenneth W. Mauldin, district attorney for the Western Judicial Circuit; Georgia State Sen. Jack Murphy; Edward J. "Ed" Tarver, U.S. attorney for the Southern District of Georgia; and Tommie Williams, president pro tempore of the Georgia Senate, among others.

To register for breakfast and/or lunch, send an email to profdev@uga.edu by Oct. 17. For more information about the conference, email Poole at abp357@uga.edu.

Business Wire

BUSINESS WIRE

October 18, 2011 Tuesday 2:09 PM GMT

DISTRIBUTION: Business Editors; Industrial Writers

LENGTH: 410 words

HEADLINE: PureSafety Expands Senior Management Team;
Amy Calton Appointed Director of Corporate Counsel

DATELINE: FRANKLIN, Tenn.

BODY:

PureSafety, the leading provider of workforce health and safety software, has added attorney Amy Calton to its leadership team. As Director, Corporate Counsel, Calton will provide legal guidance with a focus on general corporate governance, contract administration, intellectual property, employment, and other operational matters.

"Expanding our senior management team to include in-house legal counsel strengthens our ability to focus on growing our leadership position in the occupational health and safety markets," said Bill Grana, President and CEO of PureSafety. "Amy's wealth of expertise and overall operational domain knowledge, including significant experience with HIPAA issues, will be of great benefit to PureSafety as we continue to grow our team and increase our offerings to the healthcare industry."

Calton brings extensive healthcare legal and regulatory expertise to PureSafety, having recently served as Director of Operations Counsel at Healthways and Senior Operations Counsel at Community Health Systems. She graduated cum laude from the University of Georgia School of Law in 2001 and earned a Bachelor of Business Administration from the University of Georgia, cum laude, in 1997.

Recent additions to PureSafety's team follow the acquisition of Occupational Health Research (OHR). OHR's occupational health management software serves more than 800 hospitals and occupational health care facilities nationwide. The combination has positioned PureSafety as the largest and most comprehensive provider of health and safety solutions, not only to the employer marketplace but also to occupational health providers.

About PureSafety

PureSafety, the industry's leading provider of comprehensive workforce health and safety solutions, provides innovative software and services that protect the well-being of workers, ensure organizational compliance and peace of mind, and drive measurable business improvement. The company's growing team of 200 industry professionals serves more than 2,300 organizations in more than 20 major industries, including manufacturing, health care, construction, distribution, and energy, and encompassing 35 percent of the Fortune 100. Headquartered in the Nashville area, PureSafety has additional locations in Colorado Springs, Colo. and Skowhegan, Maine. To learn more, visit www.puresafety.com or call 888.202.3016.

CONTACT: PureSafety
Kelley Maier, 615-312-1236
Vice President, Marketing
kelley.maier@puresafety.com

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press release

Oct. 18, 2011, 10:09 a.m. EDT

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Amy Calton Appointed Director of Corporate Counsel



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Recent additions to PureSafety's team follow the acquisition of Occupational Health Research (OHR). OHR's occupational health management software serves more than 800 hospitals and occupational health care facilities nationwide. The combination has positioned PureSafety as the largest and most comprehensive provider of health and safety solutions, not only to the employer marketplace but also to occupational health providers.

About PureSafety

PureSafety, the industry's leading provider of comprehensive workforce health and safety solutions, provides innovative software and services that protect the well-being of workers, ensure organizational compliance and peace of mind, and drive measurable business improvement. The company's growing team of 200 industry professionals serves more than 2,300 organizations in more than 20 major industries, including manufacturing, health care, construction, distribution, and energy, and encompassing 35 percent of the Fortune 100. Headquartered in the Nashville area, PureSafety has additional locations in Colorado Springs, Colo. and Skowhegan, Maine. To learn more, visit www.puresafety.com or call 888.202.3016.

SOURCE: PureSafety

PureSafety
Kelley Maier, 615-312-1236
Vice President, Marketing
kelley.maier@puresafety.com

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Market Watch

10/18/11

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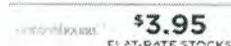
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Featured Video

Ameris Bancorp Announces Appointment of Stephen (Steve) A. Melton as Executive Vice President & Chief Risk Officer

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MOULTRIE, Ga., Oct. 19, 2011 /PRNewswire/ -- AMERIS BANCORP (NASDAQ-GS: ABCB) recently announced that Stephen (Steve) A. Melton has been appointed to serve as Executive Vice President and Chief Risk Officer of the Company and its wholly-owned banking subsidiary, Ameris Bank.

(Logo: <http://photos.prnewswire.com/prnh/20051117/CLTH039LOGO>)

Melton received a Bachelor of Science degree in Industrial Management from Georgia Southern University in Statesboro, Georgia, and a Juris Doctor degree from the University of Georgia's Lumpkin School of Law in Athens, Georgia.

As a longtime resident of Columbus, Georgia, Melton's community leadership has included Chairman of Greater Columbus Chamber of Commerce, Advisory Board to the Muscogee County Juvenile Drug Court, Chairman of Columbus Technical College Foundation, Columbus Housing Authority, YMCA, Springer Opera House - The State Theatre of Georgia, and Director of the Georgia Bankers Association. He and his spouse, Faye, will relocate to Moultrie, Georgia, and he will be based out of the Company's corporate office.

Commenting on the appointment, Edwin W. Hortman, Jr., the Company's Chief Executive Officer, stated, "Steve is a welcomed addition to our executive management team. Having been a banker for over 30 years, Steve brings substantial acumen and talent that will have an immediate, positive impact in this new role as our Chief Risk Officer. His commitment to community banking further supports our culture of building customer relationships. Steve's passion for developing people coupled with a proven ability for fostering teamwork is significant as we continue to drive for success in our Company."

Prior to joining the Company, Melton's banking career included executive positions as Chief Executive Officer, President, and Chief Operating Officer of Columbus Bank and Trust Company, Regional Chief Executive Officer of Synovus, Chair of the Finance Committee at CB&T and Trustee of the Synovus Foundation.

Headquartered in Moultrie, Georgia, Ameris Bank has 62 locations in Georgia, Florida, Alabama, and South Carolina. For additional information about Ameris Bancorp and Ameris Bank, please visit our web site at www.amerisbank.com.

Ameris Bancorp Common Stock is quoted on the NASDAQ Global Select Market under the symbol "ABCB". The preceding release contains statements that constitute "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. The words "believe", "estimate", "expect", "intend", "anticipate" and similar expressions and variations thereof identify certain of such forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the dates which they were made. The Company undertakes no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events, or otherwise. Readers are cautioned that any such forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve risks and uncertainties, and that actual results may differ materially from those indicated in the forward-looking statements as a result of various factors. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements.

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News

October 19, 2011 Wednesday 6:30 AM EST

LENGTH: 406 words

HEADLINE: UNITED STATES : Amy Calton Appointed Director of Corporate Counsel

BODY:

PureSafety, the leading provider of workforce health and safety software, has added attorney Amy Calton to its leadership team. As Director, Corporate Counsel, Calton will provide legal guidance with a focus on general corporate governance, contract administration, intellectual property, employment and other operational matters.

"Expanding our senior management team to include in-house legal counsel strengthens our ability to focus on growing our leadership position in the occupational health and safety markets," said Bill Grana, President and CEO of PureSafety. "Amy's wealth of expertise and overall operational domain knowledge, including significant experience with HIPAA issues, will be of great benefit to PureSafety as we continue to grow our team and increase our offerings to the healthcare industry."

Calton brings extensive healthcare legal and regulatory expertise to PureSafety, having recently served as Director of Operations Counsel at Healthways and Senior Operations Counsel at Community Health Systems. She graduated cum laude from the University of Georgia School of Law in 2001 and earned a Bachelor of Business Administration from the University of Georgia, cum laude, in 1997.

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The New York Times Blogs
(Green)

October 20, 2011 Thursday

New York
Times Blog

SECTION: SCIENCE; earth

LENGTH: 1121 words

HEADLINE: A New Way to Reward Innovation

BYLINE: DYLAN WALSH

HIGHLIGHT:

A proposed Ecological Impact Fund would explicitly link the financial rewards from an innovation to its accessibility and its ecological benefits.

BODY:

The unraveling of Solyndra, which filed for bankruptcy last month after receiving \$528 million in federal loan guarantees, has stirred vigorous debate over the most efficient ways of encouraging green innovation. Those who argue that it should be left to market forces spar endlessly with advocates of government subsidies.

A new idea advanced by Thomas Pogge, a professor of philosophy and international affairs at Yale and a co-founder of Academics Stand Against Poverty, has sought to shift the discussion from ways of financing risky innovation to ways of rewarding it. The question should be not how we place our bets, he suggests, but how we value the outcome.

Dr. Pogge has proposed the creation of an Ecological Impact Fund, a new model for efficient innovation.

Current practice rewards innovative companies with patents, a temporary monopoly granting sole production rights to the innovator, he notes. This temporary monopoly is intended to allow innovators to recoup the costs of research and development by setting prices well above production costs. Whether the product is a solar cookstove or a nuclear reactor, this results in above-market prices and limited availability, Dr. Pogge argues.

"There is something profoundly irrational about rewarding innovators for socially valuable technologies through a markup that all but guarantees that the innovation will be underutilized," Dr. Pogge said in a speech last year at the University of Georgia School of Law in which he proposed the fund.

Patents inhibit diffusion, he argues. This is especially problematic when the value of a product is bound to its widespread use, as with pollution-reducing technologies.

His proposed Ecological Impact Fund would explicitly link the accessibility of an innovation to its value, creating a "much better alignment of the private reward with the social benefit," Dr. Pogge said in an interview.

While much green technology today is financed through "push" funding, with governments and grant-making organizations deciding who should receive money, the Ecological Impact Fund would shift the model to market-based "pull" funding that rewards the most successful innovators.

Financed by participating national governments, the fund would rank companies that sign up on the basis of the ecological impact, or benefit, of their

innovation. The criteria for judging innovations would be established by a panel of experts from the public and private sectors. Each year, innovators would receive a return based on their ranking, and a product would remain in the reward pool for 10 years.

In exchange for registration in this pool, companies would be obliged to forgo patents and sell their products at the lowest feasible cost of distribution, a number determined through open bidding by manufacturers.

Through this results-based system, companies would have an incentive to sell as many products as they can at as low a cost as possible. "They make no money whatsoever from selling the product," Dr. Pogge said, but "all the money from the good social effects that come from its use."

John Villasenor, a nonresident senior fellow in the Center for Technology Innovation at the Brookings Institution, voiced skepticism about the practicality of such a fund. "It sounds like it might work on paper, but the world is a messy place and reasonable people very easily disagree," he said. "It's very hard to make objective decisions on the value of these things."

Dr. Pogge acknowledged that measuring ecological benefit requires "very tricky and difficult decisions," and "there will always be critics," he said. But he argues that the fund's long-term prospects would encourage the design of these metrics. Because companies cannot readily forecast their plans two or three decades into the future, "they are under something of a natural veil of ignorance" anyway, he said.

Under the aegis of the fund, "they don't really have a way of benefiting themselves at the expense of other companies," but rather in assuring that the money gets disbursed as efficiently and fairly as possible.

"The measurement itself should be relatively simple so it does not absorb a lot of money" or lead to frequent litigation or arbitration, Dr. Pogge said.

By contrast, today's patent process absorbs substantial sums of money related to lawsuits and arbitration. A 2008 paper by two Boston University law professors estimated that annual, private costs of patent litigation exceed \$16 billion per year, and constitute an average 14 percent of companies' research and development budgets.

In addition to reducing economic inefficiency, the fund would promote the distribution of important technologies in emerging economies, where low-cost opportunities for environmental protection are often forgone.

The idea for the ecological fund sprung from an analogous proposal by Dr. Pogge for a Health Impact Fund, which would be intended to attract pharmaceutical investment in eliminating diseases of the developing world.

He argues that the Ecological Impact Fund would provide a new architecture for financing innovation without "the terrible side-effects of how we pay for innovation now." It could be rolled out in various sectors of the economy and scaled up as more governments contributed more money to the reward pool.

David Popp, who teaches the economics of environmental policy and technological change at Syracuse University, said he was impressed by the idea but felt that patent regulation was not necessarily the overriding issue.

"In many cases, it seems there are bigger problems than patent regulation," Dr. Popp said. He pointed to the challenge of innovating in the absence of regulatory signals like a price on carbon dioxide emissions, for example.

And Dr. Villasenor noted that cellphones have spread affordably and with tremendous social benefit throughout the world "despite an enormous amount of

patents, and patent litigation."

But patent systems and an Ecological Impact Fund need not be mutually exclusive, Dr. Pogge said. Companies could analyze future returns from a patent against those from working through the fund and make a decision based on the bottom line, he suggested. The two systems could operate in parallel "without changing a comma" in patent law, he said.

Musing on the prospects, Dr. Pogge imagines a future in which the reward money for innovation is drawn not from governments but from "the dirty guys" through a pollution tax.

"That way, you would give them an incentive to reduce their pollution," he said. "It would double the impact of the entire scheme."

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Michigan Lawyers Weekly

October 14, 2011 Friday

SECTION: NEWS

LENGTH: 495 words

HEADLINE: On the Stand: James B. Ford, Ford & Murphy, P.C., Kalamazoo

BYLINE: Douglas J. Levy

BODY:

When James B. Ford's father, John, a World War II Air Corps veteran, wrote a memoir before his 2002 death, Ford wanted to put it in book form as a tribute.

But, upon looking through a trunkful of mementos, letters and photographs from three generations of patriarchs, "I thought this would be a great opportunity to combine not only my father's memoir, but those memoirs, too.

"And, once I made that step, I thought I might as well add my own memoirs."

The result was 2009's "I Lived in Those Times: Five Generations of a Michigan Pioneer Family" (Fortitude Publishing, 566 pages, available at Amazon.com).

It chronicles the Fords' Massachusetts roots, great-great-grandfather Darwin Ford's exodus from Ohio after the loss of two sons in the Civil War, and James Ford's time as an Air Force pilot in Vietnam, as well as how all five Fords -- including great-grandfather Henry (no relation to the automaker) and grandfather Robert -- made their lives in Michigan.

In addition, Ford recounts his legal career and philosophies on practicing.

"I wanted to leave just the most honest record I could for my children and grandchildren and great-grandchildren, so they would know who I was, just as my father had done in his memoir," he said.

Is there one author you most admire?

Hemingway has influenced me the most. Despite his enormous ego, I like his simple declarative sentences. You don't need to read a Hemingway sentence twice to figure out what he's saying.

Outside of the Ford family members you chronicle in the book, is there any war figure with whom you'd want to spend a day?

I've always been rather fond of rebellions, so if I had to pick just one, I'd pick Washington. I've always found the Revolution to be much more interesting than the Civil War, because a revolt to preserve slavery is a pretty sorry rebellion.

What did you like most about Georgia, where you went to law school?

I met my wife there. That answer's only partially due to the fact that she may someday read this.

What word do you have a problem spelling?

Spell-check was created with me in mind, but I've always found solace from reports that President Kennedy also was a terrible speller. I went through the Kennedy Library in Boston, and his handwritten notes during the Cuban Missile Crisis confirm it.

Your surname prompts us to think of the automaker. Ever owned a Ford?

My first car was a 1968 candy apple red Mustang that I bought new for \$2,600. It was stolen out of the Philadelphia airport in 1970. I've been looking for it ever since.

What do you still want to know in life?

I want to know where Martin Matthew Ford came from. I can trace my lineage back to this Frenchman who showed up in Bradford, Mass., in the 1670s, then disappeared in 1694. No one has been able to figure out where he came from or where he went. It's a constant aggravation.

James B. Ford

Ford & Murphy, P.C., Kalamazoo

Education: University of Georgia School of Law

Specialties: Personal injury, medical malpractice, bad faith

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The New York Times

Green

A Blog About Energy and the Environment

NY Times

OCTOBER 20, 2011, 12:32 PM

A New Way to Reward Innovation

By DYLAN WALSH

Associated Press President Obama with Chris Gronet, the chief executive of the solar panel maker Solyndra. The company went bankrupt after receiving a big loan guarantee.

The unraveling of Solyndra, which filed for bankruptcy last month after receiving \$528 million in federal loan guarantees, has stirred vigorous debate over the most efficient ways of encouraging green innovation. Those who argue that it should be left to market forces spar endlessly with advocates of government subsidies.

A new idea advanced by Thomas Pogge, a professor of philosophy and international affairs at Yale and a co-founder of Academics Stand Against Poverty, has sought to shift the discussion from ways of financing risky innovation to ways of rewarding it. The question should be not how we place our bets, he suggests, but how we value the outcome.

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10/20/11



State Bar member for 73 years has died

4:27 pm, October 20th, 2011

Hamilton McWhorter Jr., a former state senator, Oglethorpe County attorney and 73-year veteran of the State Bar of Georgia, died this week in Atlanta. He was 98 years old.

McWhorter, known to his family as "Big Hamilton," graduated from the University of Georgia in 1934 and the University of Georgia School of Law in 1936, according a news release today from the Georgia Senate Press Office. The State Bar of Georgia's website said he joined the bar in 1938.

McWhorter practiced law in Lexington with his father until World War II, during which time he served in the Military Intelligence Service. Later, he was attorney for Oglethorpe County, held a seat on the Lexington City Council and was a state senator from 1961 to 1962.

McWhorter finished his career as Secretary of the Georgia Senate—a job he held for 25 years, from 1967 to 1992.

He died Oct. 18 at the Lenbrook Retirement Community. His graveside service will be Saturday at 2 p.m. at the Clark Cemetery in Lexington. In lieu of flowers, his family has asked that memorials be made to the University of Georgia Foundation.



Contributor: [Kathleen Baydala Joyner](#) in [History](#), [Legal Community](#), [Obituary](#) | [subscribe to rss](#) | [share](#)

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FD (Fair Disclosure) Wire

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October 22, 2011 Saturday

TRANSCRIPT: 102211a4227035.735

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HEADLINE: Republican Presidential Candidates Deliver Remarks at Iowa Faith & Freedom Dinner - Final

BODY:

Conference Call Participants

- * KRISHNA
- * MULLEN
- * SCHEFFLER
- * REED
- * GRASSLEY
- * PRIEBUS
- * CAIN
- * BACHMANN
- * PERRY
- * GINGRICH
- * PAUL
- * SANTORUM
- * DEMASTUS

Presentation

KRISHNA: My name is Gopal Krishna. I'm the vice president of the Iowa Faith and Freedom Coalition. On behalf of the IFFC, I want to say thank you to each and every one of you for bringing a good gather for us of this presidential cycle.

Since the Republican National Committee Chairman and the national media are here, let me share my top 10 list as to why Iowa should continue to be the first in the nation for the next presidential cycle.

Number 10, Iowa is the best place to kiss. Iowa is the best place to kiss pigs because we have more pigs than the people.

Number nine, in Iowa, we also have plenty of babies to kiss because we are all excited about the Iowa right to life slogan, "Populate Iowa."

Number eight, Iowa is a diversified state, not in color, but in colorful opinions.

Number seven, in Iowa there are more political operators, more political science professors, more political reporters, more political columnists per capita than in any other state.

Number six, Iowans take their political responsibility seriously by attending many errands and asking (inaudible) persons.

Number five, Iowans can tell the difference between a real person and a robot. Between consistent and conveniently changing positions between talk and walk.

Number four, by voting for the candidate of their choice, Iowans have proven that money cannot buy their words.

Number three, only in Iowa each candidate gets an opportunity to stand on the bale of hay and give the stump speech to total strangers at the Iowa State Fair.

Number two, after campaigning in Iowa in winter, all candidates understand why Iowans are sturdy and why the wimpy live in Florida.

Number one, Iowa is a four letter word for the losers and for the winners. Thank you.

Let us get started. Jeff Mullen, who is the lead pastor of the Point of Grace Church and a candidate for the new Iowa Senate District 22 will give the invocation. Terry Stavis (ph), who is the chair of the Guthrie County Republican Party, will lead us in the pledge.

First, two sisters to win Miss Iowa title, 2004 Miss Iowa, Carolyn Haugland and 2006 Miss Iowa, Emily Gerdtz will sing the National Anthem. Please rise and remain standing until the National Anthem is done. Thank you.

MULLEN: Is this a great night? Yes. I'll tell you what, take one second, turn around and look at everyone around you. You'll see some of the greatest people in Iowa right here tonight. So the greatest folks in Iowa are right here tonight. Outstanding.

I was asked to give one quick announcement. Outstanding. You don't want to miss this. Steve Emerson, Wednesday night the 26th at 7.30 at Point of Grace Church will be speaking on terrorism and it will be an outstanding evening.

Let's pray together. Father, thank you so much for this day that you have made. We make a choice, we rejoice and we are glad in it. We're grateful for our nation. You have told us in your word to pray for our leaders so we do that right now and we do it humbly, yet we do it confidently.

Father, we pray for our president and vice president that they would humble themselves to you, choosing to follow you, that our Congress would do the same, humbling themselves to one another, putting we the people first.

Father, thank you for this great state, the great state of Iowa. Thank you for our governor and lieutenant governor. For both sides of the aisle, Father, I pray that all of them will truly humble themselves before you, humbling themselves before one another and putting again we the people first.

We're so grateful, so thankful for this evening. Father, thank you for the candidates who have chosen to run. They've put their lives on the line, their families on the line. Thank you for their willingness to run for the presidency. Bless them and their families. Bless them tonight as they share from their hearts their very core convictions and I ask it in Jesus' name, Amen.

UNIDENTIFIED PARTICIPANT: Please turn toward our beautiful flag and place your hand over your heart. I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States

of America and to the republic for which it stands, one nation, under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

It is such an honor for us to be here tonight to sing. The National Anthem has always held a very special place in my heart and now, even more so after my husband, Gabe (ph), deployed with the Iowa National Guard this past year to Afghanistan and thankfully -- and thankfully as our three-year-old daughter so sweetly put it, "Daddy did come home."

We'd like to dedicate -- thank you. We'd like to dedicate tonight's National Anthem to all of our veterans and their families who so bravely have served.

KRISHNA: Thank you. Please be seated. Let us recognize our guests. When you hear your name, please stand and remain standing until we applaud the entire group.

First, we want to recognize two people who work long hours for past several months to put together this event, Diana Hanson (ph) and Conner Bozman (ph). Thank you for your hard work.

Next, we want to recognize the officers and the members of the Board of IFFC, Steve Scheffler, President; Morris Heard (ph), Treasurer; Lisa Smith, Secretary; board members Mike Cannidy (ph), Danny Gramants (ph), Bernie Hayes (ph), Peggy Herman (ph), Kate Hunter (ph), Norm Rosendole (ph), Brad Sherman (ph), and Joe Tuanter, thank you for all of your work.

Next, we want to recognize the leaders of other congenial organizations; Bill Schickel, co-chair of the Republican Party of Iowa; Steve Scheffler, national committeeman of the Republican Party of Iowa; Kim Lehman, national committee woman of the Republican Party of Iowa; Jenifer Bowen, executive director of the Iowa Right to Life; Tamara Scott, director of Concerned Women of America and the host of, "Truth of Our Times;" Jody Nation, assistant director of Professional Educators of Iowa; Charlie Gruschow with the Tea Party of America. Thank you for working with us.

We want to recognize the members of the Republican State Central Committee, Shelly Atkins, Wes Enos, David Fischer, Drew Ivers, Jeremiah Johnson, Kim Lehman, Embry Lumpkin (ph), James Mills, John Ortega, Steven Scheffler, A.J. Spiker, thank you for your service to the Republican party.

We want to recognize the chairs of the Republican County Central Committees, Greg Schildberg of Adair County; Roy Schulte of Benton County; Gwen Ecklund, Crawford County; Terry Davis, Guthrie County; Bob Anderson, Johnson County; Randy Harn, Mahaska County; Irene Blom (ph), Mayden (ph) County; Kevin McLaughlin, Polk County; Jeff Jorgenson, Pottawattamie County; Cory Adams, Story County; and Dean Fisher, Tama County. Thank you for your service to the Republican party of Iowa.

We want to recognize the members of the Iowa House, David Young, Julian Garrett, Pat Grassley, Chris Hagenow, Eric Helland, Kevin Koester, Glenn Massie, Kim Pearson, Dawn Pettengill, Henry Rayhons, Jason Schultz and Ralph Horowitz. Thank you for representing us.

We want to recognize two members of the Iowa Senate, Jerry Behn and Pat Ward. Thank you for representing us in the Iowa Senate. We want to recognize the Secretary for Agriculture, Bill Northey. Thank you for your service.

We want to recognize State Auditor, David Vaudt. Thank you for your service. We want to recognize the Secretary of State, Matt Schultz. Thank you for your service. We want to recognize Congressman Tom Latham. Thank you for your service and leadership in the Iowa House. Thank you.

We want to recognize John Archer who is running for the Congress in the

second district of the new second district. John, thank you for putting your name on the ballot. We want to recognize Senator Grassley and his wife, Barbara Grassley, for many years of your service and for your leadership in the U.S. Senate. Thank you, Senator.

Before I conclude this segment of the program, let me be clear about three issues. First, we believe that no local government, no mayor, no state legislature, no State Supreme Court, no Congress, no United States Supreme Court and no president should interfere with God's gift of life, with God's creation of magical relationship between a man and a woman which we all call marriage and with God's wishes about our national debt.

Second, we believe that the Statue of Liberty and the USA should stand for legal immigration and not for harboring people who broke immigration laws. We need to secure borders and pass immigration reform that matches demand and supply.

Time has come to stop giving excuses, benefits and subsidies for illegal immigrants and their families. On a personal note, for people like me who followed the legal process, became a legal immigrant and a proud citizen of the United States of America, any type of amnesty for illegal immigrants will be a slap in our faces.

Lastly, we and our Tea Party friends demand that all local, state and federal governments bring back the economic prosperity through fiscal responsibility, capitalism and private sector creativity.

Instead of economic development efforts that create only an illusion of job creation by bribing the companies to move from one location to the other, let's create real jobs by the forming all tax codes, (inaudible) taxes and removing all obstacles for the corporations to bring back jobs and monies from overseas to the USA.

Now, it's my pleasure to welcome the IFFC president, Steve Scheffler, for a few remarks. Thank you.

SCHEFFLER: Good evening, ladies and gentlemen. We welcome you to the most historic political event of 2011 leading up to the January 3rd Iowa Precinct Caucuses.

We want to thank each and every one of you for making this evening a smashing success. Tonight is the beginning of the end of the socialist agenda that permeates in Washington, D.C.

We are going to reclaim our constitutional form of government in November 2012 and save this great republic for our children and our grandchildren. Most of us in this hall tonight firmly believe that the man occupying the White House needs to be given his walking papers.

Most of us here tonight believe that Mike Gronstal should be given his dismissal papers and replacing him with Al Ringgenberg from Council Bluffs. Most of us in this room tonight would like to see the seat that was vacated in Linn County filled by none other than Cindy Golding tying the state Senate 25/25 so Mr. Gronstal cannot be the dictator in Iowa forever.

How are we going to pull this all off? We're going to do it by activating the grass roots, to door knock, to making phone calls. We're going to have an active and engaged clergy who are no longer going to be told to sit down and shut up.

We are going to be soldiers marching in the battle. And there's a great crowd here tonight. It's indicative that this movement is alive and well and we are on the march.

Your financial and volunteer support has enabled the Iowa Faith and Freedom Coalition to become the most effective and viable multi-issue pro-family organization in Iowa.

First, you have a capital of highly successful lobbyists, Norm Pawlewski. Norm is aggressively working to ensure that the pro-family agenda in Iowa here is advanced. Anybody that knows Norm knows that he does not take no very easily for an answer.

Next, the IFFC distributed a record number of voter guides in all 99 counties. We had two field staffers who were actively involved in eight of the most competitive state legislative races in the state working hard to turn out the pro-family vote. Six of those candidates won.

In addition, this organization generated over 560,000 voter contacts via our voter track program. This program involved direct mail, phone calls and door knocks in several dozen competitive state legislative races and two competitive congressional races.

In the 2011 and 2012 election cycle, we will be working hard to ensure the success of those projects that brought much success in 2010, voter guides' involvement in the most competitive state legislative races including being a key player in state senate races ensuring that Mike Gronstal is no longer the ruler here in Iowa.

And then we will be working hard to educate pro-family Iowans on the caucus process and ensuring that the pro-family agenda will be victorious that night. And many of you in your program tonight have a caucus card.

Our volunteers, I believe, have been circulating through the crowd tonight asking you to take part and be part of a caucus training school to either participate in one or -- and/or to lead one.

Please fill one of those out and I think also there was some of our volunteers handing out some of the caucus packets for your information. We will be getting in contact with you very soon.

I would encourage you to leave this hall tonight after listening to the great speeches and the great presidential candidates, but not let it lie there. We must become active. We must replace Barak Obama to save our republic.

Thank you very much for all that you do. Thank you. It is my distinct pleasure at this time to introduce a friend of 20 plus years, a man who is probably one of the most articulate spokespersons in the pro-family movement, a person who never seems to stick his foot in his mouth, but gets his point across.

He seems to be, like, Teflon for the press. He's a great spokesperson. He is the founder of the National Faith and Freedom Coalition, a multi-issued pro-family organization, an organization that is going to make it's mark more and more as we see these years proceed.

And it is an organization that political candidates and causes are going to have to pay attention to. So without further adieu, please welcome my great friend, the great Ralph Reed.

REED: Thank you. Thank you, Iowa. Did you notice when they were introducing the dignitaries earlier that Steve Scheffler's name was mentioned more than anybody's? Did you notice that? That's because he's doing such an incredible job building this movement.

And Steve, on behalf of Faith and Freedom members all over Iowa, thank you, my friend, for your leadership. We're honored to be on the same team with you.

And I know that I speak not only for the Faith and Freedom members here in Iowa, but for Faith and Freedom members all over America that we want to make sure that Iowa continues to play a decisive and pivotal role in choosing the next leader of the free world and Iowa should continue to go first in choosing our president.

I thought you might agree with that. You know, the pundits and the pollsters continue to be confounded by the persistence and the endurance of the Evangelical vote. Not just here in Iowa, but all over the country. And you may have seen the exit polls from 2008 that found that between 55 and 60 percent of all the voters who walked into a caucus location in 2008 were self-identified Evangelical Christians, but it wasn't just here in Iowa.

If you look at the exit polls in the 26 states that held primaries for which we have exit polling data, 44 percent of all the voters whose shadow darkened the threshold of a voting booth and a Republican presidential preference primary four years ago was a self-identified Evangelical Christian.

And I don't know why the media and the pollsters continue to be surprised after in 1988, Pat Robertson shocked the political establishment by defeating the incumbent vice president of the United States here.

After George W. Bush came here in 1999 and when Tom Brokaw asked him who his favorite philosopher was, he said, "Jesus Christ" and I still remember. Some of you may have been there when Brokaw said, "Could you elaborate on that?"

And George W. Bush looked at him without blinking an eye and said, "If I have to explain it to you, then you don't understand."

And then when Mike Huckabee came out of nowhere four years ago to win these caucuses and catapult his way to seven primary victories, you see the heartbeat of this movement. Ultimately, we're not looking for a human messiah to save our country. We're not looking for somebody like the other side was looking for four years ago.

We understand that there's only one Messiah who's only -- who's ever walked on the face of this Earth. There's only been one perfect man and he walked in the villages of Judaea and Samaria and he rose from the dead and he sits at the right hand of God, the Father, and that's where we put the hope in the name and in the person of Jesus Christ.

And it is because of our love for him and the calling of God on our lives that we're involved in this process not in order to impose our values on anyone else, for one can only come to God as an act of their own will, but rather to redress evil and injustice where we see it, to seek to establish the common good in the public arena and to seek to minister to those who are hurting and otherwise would be left behind.

We believe we've been given a great birth right. We believe we've been given a priceless inheritance by those who came before us in the form of the Constitution of the United States, the Bill of Rights and the Declaration of Independence and we want the government in Washington to return to that blueprint and do nothing further beyond that blueprint.

We know that sometimes we bring forward issues that others might prefer not to talk about, but we are compelled to do so like the fact that every human being is made in the image of almighty God and that every single life is sacred from conception to natural death and is worthy of our love and our protection. On that, we cannot and will not retreat.

And as three members of the Iowa State Supreme Court found out the hard way, we believe that marriage should be defined as a sacred union between a man and a

woman as the essential building block of our society.

And we believe that the federal government should have to balance it's books every month just like we have to sit down at our kitchen table and balance our checkbook every month and live within their means.

And now, we have a key ally in this struggle, especially on the fiscal issues in the Tea Party Movement. How many of you all are active in some way, shape or form in the Tea Party here in Iowa? Let me see your hands. Good for you.

You know, I've noticed they've been taking your name in vain recently. Have you -- have you heard some of the things they're saying about you? Jimmy Hoffa said that you should be, quote, "Taken out."

Now, folks when a teamster leader says you should be taken out, he doesn't mean to dinner. And this was at a rally for the president of the United States. Nancy Pelosi compared you to Nazis which is part of why tonight she's the former Speaker of the House and John Boehner is the speaker.

And then there's Joe Biden. He's become a punch line just the mention of his name. He compared you to terrorists. Can you imagine? Well, I've got news for Hoffa and Pelosi and Biden and for the people who smear you and attack you every day and that is our right to organize, to speak out and to petition our government has been purchased with the blood of those who bore the ultimate burden and paid the ultimate price that we might be free.

And they now surround us as the Apostle Paul so eloquently said like a great cloud of witnesses and if only to honor their sacrifice, we will not be silent, we will not be intimidated and we will not go away until America is restored to the principles upon which she was founded.

Now, let me tell you what's going to happen here in Iowa and nationally in the next 12 months as a result of this organization, the Faith and Freedom Coalition. We're going to distribute over 40 million voter guides in America's Evangelical and pro-family churches.

We're going to build a prequalified voter file of social conservative voters of both parties and independents. A voter file that we estimate will be 27 million voters strong. We're going to contact every one of those voters seven to 12 times. We're going to mail them, we're going to phone them, we're going to text them, we're going to email them, we're going to knock on their doors and if they haven't voted by election day, we're going to get in a car or a van and we're going to pick them up and we're going to take them to the polls and make sure they vote. And when -- and when the dust settles, Barak Obama and Michelle Obama are going to be packing boxes and a moving van is going to pull up to 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue and he's going to go back to Chicago where he belongs.

And then on January 20th when the new president that you have helped elect finishes taking the oath of office, that president is going to walk into an anti-room in the Capitol and a few minutes after that inaugural ceremony, they're going to sign into law legislation that has already been passed by a Republican and Senate House repealing Obama Care and leaving it on the ash heap of history where it belongs.

You know, Ronald Reagan once said, "The closest thing to eternal life on this planet is a federal program," but this time it's going to be different. But in order for this to happen, my friends, we're going to have to work harder than we've ever worked, we're going to have to give more than we've ever given and we're going to have to pray for our country like we've never prayed.

Now, there is a bucket on every single table. I want somebody at each of those tables to hold that bucket up right now. I want to see those buckets. There are white envelopes in every single one of them.

I'd like for you to pass those envelopes out at that table right now and I want every single person in this room -- well, we should probably exempt children under the age of six, but anybody over the age of seven, I want you to put something in this envelope for the efforts of Steve and his leadership team at the Iowa Faith and Freedom Coalition.

Get out a check, put some cash in, a check. We take credit cards. There's a place to put a credit card number on that form in the bucket. Use a pen, use a pencil, use an eyebrow pencil, cut your finger if you need to, but fill out that check and put it in this envelope because friends, we're going to turn out the largest, the most enthusiastic and the most dynamic pro-life, pro-family vote in the history of this country. And when we do, America is going to be restored to greatness.

Thank you all very much. God bless you and God bless the great state of Iowa.

GRASSLEY: Mrs. Grassley reminded me of something that I failed to do and that is there's a special Senate election on November 8th that will tie the Senate to 25/25.

I'm actually going to go and spend about three days there starting next Tuesday and you need to figure putting in some people in a car and headed over there and help those people door knock, make phone calls because this will send a message not across Iowa, but across the country. We're going to take our country and our state back. So please help out where you can.

At this time, I want to introduce a very good friend of mine, a guy who came to the helm of the Republican National Committee in January of this year. Reince Priebus was among five candidates running for chairman and I was one of his earliest supporters I would like to say because I was totally convinced that he was the best person to lead our party towards victory in 2012.

Reince hails from our neighboring state of Wisconsin and in Wisconsin, they knocked off both the majority leader and the Senate, the House Speaker, took back the state Senate, took back the Wisconsin House, picked up two new congressional seats, knocked Russ Feingold of all people with a great Tea Party favorite, Ron Johnson, and picked a new Republican governor, probably one of the most colorful, most adamant conservatives in our movement, Scott Walker, who has taken on the big unions and Reince has -- only 39 years old, but let me tell you, you are in good hands.

So I don't want to hear any of you every badmouth (inaudible) again because this man is single-handedly going to bring this party, resurrect it and bring us great victories in 2012.

So without any further adieu, my great friend, Reince Priebus.

PRIEBUS: Thank you, Steve. Thank you. And thank you for the great work here tonight. This is an incredible showing here tonight and I've got to tell you, as a follower of Christ, this is an honor and a blessing to be here tonight.

When Steve asked me to come by, I said, "Yes, absolutely" the work that he's doing here in Iowa. And, by the way, I want to brag on also one of this partners, Kim Lehman, the National Committee woman from Iowa. Where are you, Kim? Thank you to you and let me put on my party hat for a second here because you have a very, very serious Iowa GOP here led by Matt Strawn. He's not here tonight, but I want to say thank you to Matt for running such a great organization.

And I have good news for you in Iowa because just a few hours ago, it is official, Nevada will hold their caucus on February 4th. So Iowa will be the first caucus in America, the first contest in America.

Well, it's true. My name is really Reince Priebus. It's true. And I know it's a bizarre name. I'm a regular guy. And to prove that to you, I want you to know that my son's name is Jack, my daughter is Grace, my wife is Sally, my dad is Richard, my sister is Marie and I got Reince.

So I tell people what happens when a -- when a Greek and a German get married. So it's sort of a little bit of a cultural disaster, but I'm learning to leave with it.

Well, faith and freedom, it's your cause, it's our cause. We fight for freedom, we stand for faith because they both have long defined America. Not separately, but together.

Faith and freedom, inextricably intertwined have made America great. Now, I told you that half of my family's Greek and I don't know if there's any Greeks out there. I see a few hands. But in Greek, grandfather is papou. I know you have a yaya and a papou. Well, I've got to tell you, as an eight-year-old little guy, I loved my papou. I loved my grandpa. And I looked up to him more than any person in my entire life and he loved politics, but he didn't live here.

I remember going to Greece as a nine or 10-year-old little guy and I remember walking out on the balcony and seeing out on the balcony a new democracy flat. See, there's three parties in Greece. There's the new democracy party, there's the PASOK, which are the socialists, and then there's the KKE, which are the communists.

And I remember next to that new democracy flat in downtown Athens was an equally large American flag out on the balcony. And I can remember my papou coming back to Kenosha, Wisconsin where I grew up.

And for those of you who have relatives from overseas, you know, like Americans we go there for a week and a long weekend and we race back, you know? Yaya and Papou they'd come for a couple of months, right?

So I can remember nine, 10 years old sitting on the couch for hours listening to my papou tell me stories. And do you all remember the World Books, right? Those old encyclopedias?

I remember he would read those things for hours and he'd take the letter "P" off the shelf for presidents and he would tell me stories for two or three hours at a time. And it didn't matter who it was. It could be Wig, Democrat, Republican, it didn't matter. Everybody had a story. I don't think most of them were true, but he loved everything and every little detail about America.

He loved this country and he wasn't from here. And that had a profound impact on me growing up nine, 10 years old. I remember when we first moved the family out to Washington a few months ago. I have a little guy by the name of Jack and I -- and he's six. And I brought Jack to the World War II Memorial and I can remember standing in front of that memorial with over 4,000 gold stars each representing 100 lives lost in World War II.

And in front of those stars chiseled in the granite, it says, "Here we mark the price of freedom." I happen to believe that we're in a battle for freedom in this country. I know that not a single person is here and I'm not standing in front of you as the chairman of the Republican National Committee because I'm concerned about the future of the Republican party.

I'm not concerned about the future of the Republican party. I'm not here because of that. I love the party, the party was founded in Ripon, Wisconsin in 1854. I love the party.

But I'm not here and you're not here because of anything like that. I'm here

and I'm here to tell you I'm here because I'm concerned about the future of this country. I think -- I believe that we're in a battle for freedom. It's the same battle of freedom that founded our country. It's the same battle of freedom that James Madison reaffirmed in the Bill of Rights. It's the same battle of freedom that founded our party and here we are today.

You see, it's a battle for freedom between governments' insatiable appetite to grow and what's born in every American heart which is unique to America for individual and economic freedom. And that's where we are today.

And we have a great debate in America starting right now and that that debate is do you want to have a country of makers or do you want a country of takers? Do you want to have more people riding the wagon or do you want to have more people driving the wagon?

You know, when my son, Jack, is my age, it's going to cost 45 cents on every dollar made in America -- get that -- 45 on every dollar made in America just to run the federal government. I mean, that's a battle for freedom.

And if you know people that don't think that that's a battle for freedom, well, then what is? What if it's 72 cents? Eight-two? How about 99 cents on every dollar made in America just to run the federal government?

We are in a battle for freedom. And I'm sure you've heard that the president what he was up to this week he is yet on another bus tour paid for by the taxpayers, but he says, "We're not campaigning. There's nothing to see here." They just happen to run the bus through Virginia, Ohio, North Carolina, you know? I don't -- they're not going to Montana or Utah. It just so happens they're going through every battle ground state in America.

There's no doubt about it. This president is obsessed with politics, but good politics do not inherently create good jobs. Good speeches don't create good jobs. The president has a love affair and that love affair that he has is with the sound of his own voice, but he doesn't love following through on his promises, does he?

The president says that he wants an America to live within it's means. The president says that he wants to reduce the deficit in the debt ceiling and the president says he wants to reduce wasteful spending in Washington.

But here's the problem, the redderick doesn't match the results. So what did he do? He said he wanted to reduce and cut the deficit in half by the end of his first term. What did he do? He introduced the biggest structural deficit in the history of the world and not a single Democrat in the Senate voted for it.

He said he wanted to get the debt under control and what did he do? He introduced policies that ultimately passed. He, Barak Obama, no one else. He didn't inherit it. His policies put our country on track to accumulate more debt than every single president before him combined.

That is the legacy of Barak Obama. And everyday, Washington spends \$4 and a half billion just to pay it's bills and by 2040, on the current trajectory that this president put us on this trajectory, our debt will equal twice our entire economy. That's the economic definition of bankruptcy.

I want to tell you, a government that has to surrender it's sovereignty to it's bond holders can't guarantee prosperity or freedom to anybody. And a country that buries it's kids in an avalanche of debt can't rest in any vestige of the moral high ground and certainly a country controlled by China can't compete with China.

We have all been blessed in this room in different ways and after it's all said and done where there's nothing by thankfulness and gratefulness to God for

all the blessings in our lives and I think me included I'm just -- I'm just blessed and grateful that God gave us all a heart to care about the future of our country, about what's happening in our government.

And you know what, Ralph said it. There's no such thing as a perfect candidate. There's only one perfect person that walked the face of this Earth. I plan on running a party by the concept of addition and multiplication, not subtraction and division.

We have so much to fight for in this election. We're going to come together and I want you to know that the Republican party, the RNC, the Iowa GOP, we're here to work with you.

I have often said multiple times this party is not in competition with the conservative movement. This party is merely the part of the conservative movement. I intend to keep it that way. I intend to work with you.

And I'll tell you what, I think together we can come up with the best stimulus plan for this country and I think economists from Los Angeles to New York, people, like, you know, Paul Ryan and Mitch Daniels would sign up for our stimulus plan and here it is -- Fire Barak Obama, put a Republican in the White House and get America back on track, back to work.

Thank you. God bless you. Have a great night.

KRISHNA: After my brief introduction for about a few seconds, the candidate will give a speech for 10 minutes and the Senator Behn will be asking the two questions of the Iowa Energy Forum and Steve Scheffler will be asking two questions of the Iowa Faith and Freedom to that candidate.

At this time, we request Senator Behn and Steve Scheffler to come and take their stage in the front table here.

In the interest of time, please give only a brief applause when a candidate is coming to speak and when a candidate is leaving after completing the answer to the fourth question.

First candidate, please welcome the plain talking, rapidly rising, no nonsense, non-politician and businessman, former CEO of Godfather's Pizza, Herman Cain.

CAIN: Thank you. Thank you. Thank you very much. Thank you for this invitation and thank you for this meeting. It was Ronald Reagan who reminded us just how fragile this theme called freedom is when he said, "Freedom is never more than one generation away from extinction."

We can't pass it on in the bloodstream. It must be fought for and protected or one day we will spend our sunset years telling our children and our grandchildren what the United States of America used to be like.

I'm not going to have that conversation with my grandkids and I don't think you're going to have that conversation with your grandkids to talk about what the United States of America used to be like.

And this is a battle, a fight for freedom. It is a fight for freedom. And this nation has protected that precious thing called freedom since it's inception for 235 years because of America's strengths, the strength of the Declaration of Independence as conceived by the Founding Fathers, the strength of the Constitution of the United States of America.

It simply needs to be enforced, not rewritten. That's what the American people are looking for, strengths in terms of our free market system, America's strength. We have the greatest economic engine on the planet. It's sputtering

right now because we have an economic crisis.

Our economy is on life support. But when it receives the right fuel, no other nation on the planet can touch it. America's great because of it's strengths, last, but not least, because there's the strength of our military and our men and women in uniform.

But there's one strength that you rarely hear mentioned when people talk about America's greatness and it is because of this particular strength that I am here tonight, that I am on this journey and that is America's ability to change and we've got to change the occupant of the White House again in 2012.

America survived because of it's ability to change throughout it's history. We've had some ups, we've had some downs, but we've been able to change whenever the will of the people demanded it.

I know something about America's ability to change. If it had not been for America's ability to change, I wouldn't be here tonight. I grew up in Atlanta, Georgia in the 50s and the 60s during the height of the Civil Rights Movement in this nation.

It wasn't just in the south. It was all over this nation. I can still remember riding on segregated buses in Atlanta, Georgia. I can still remember the sign at the front of the bus that will forever be branded into my memory, "Whites seat from the front, colored seat from the rear."

I can still remember that, but because of America's ability to change, I stand here today and I own the bus with my picture on the side. America's ability to change is one of our greatest strengths and the founders got it right. They got it right in that document called the Declaration of Independence. They got it right in that document called the Constitution.

It wasn't so restrictive that it didn't allow us to change when we had to, but they got it right when they said, "Endowed by their Creator," not the president's, not Congress. Endowed by their Creator with certainly unalienable rights that among these are life from conception, no abortions, no exceptions.

Liberty and the pursuit of happiness. And when they indicated that among these are like liberty and the pursuit of happiness, it's the gist that they might've been talking about some others.

I happen to believe that there's another unalienable right that the founders intended and that's the right to protect yourself, the right to protect your family, the right to protect your property. We call it the second amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America. That's an unalienable right.

The Founding Fathers got it right. We have to be the defending fathers and that means we have to do three things in order to take back the White House and take back our Congress and get this nation back on the right track.

Number one, we must stay informed -- stay informed because stupid people are ruining America. We can win because there are more of us, we've just to out-vote them.

Secondly, stay involved. Stay involved. It is great to see so many of you here tonight. And as Ralph and Steve challenged you earlier, when you leave here tonight after the speeches, don't just do the same thing that you might've done before and as the great philosopher, Emeril Lagasse says, "Kick it up a notch. Kick it up a notch."

Now, I know that some people in the press are going to say, "He thinks Emeril Lagasse is a philosopher." It's a joke, you all. America needs to lighten up.

And the third thing that I ask you to do is to stay inspired. Stay inspired. The liberals want you to believe that we cannot do this. The liberals want you to believe that they've got this nation in a choke hold and that they are going to hold onto it and not let it go.

But one of the greatest strengths of this nation is the will of the people. And when the will of the American people unleashes the spirit of America, we can achieve whatever we want to achieve.

I'm inspired by a lot of things, folks. I'm inspired by the greatness of this nation. I'm inspired by the face of that first grandchild back in 1999 when I looked into that little face for the very first time. And the first thought that went through my mind wasn't what do I do to give her a good start in life. The first thought that went through my mind was what do I do to make this a better nation and to make this a better world for her and all of the other little faces. And you see, we don't have a lot of time to get this right. We've got to get it right in 2012 and I believe that we will because we are reminded that while we are on this journey, we all have just a limited amount of time to be here. And we have to decide how are we going to use our time, our talents and our treasure in order to make a difference not only in your community, but to make a difference in this world and make a difference in this nation.

Dr. Mesa (ph) at Morehouse College used to remind the young men of Morehouse when I was a student there that, "Life is just a minute, only 60 seconds in it forced upon you. Can't refuse it, didn't seek it, didn't choose it, but it's up to you to use it. You must suffer if you lose it. Give an account if you abuse it. Just a tiny little minute, but eternity is in it."

In 2012, it is our responsibility to honor the memory of Ronald Reagan as he described America as that shining city on a hill, but in the last few years that shining city on the hill has slid down to the side of the hillside and it is our responsibility in 2012 to take that shining city on a hill back to the top of the hill where it belongs and never apologize for America's greatness.

Gentlemen.

UNIDENTIFIED PARTICIPANT: Thank you, Mr. Cain. More and more Americans are coming the realization that specific energy policies affect our jobs and our economy. What is your comprehensive plan to shape your future administration's energy policy? And please include how this vision differs from the approach of our current administration.

CAIN: The current administration doesn't have a policy. We will have an energy independence strategy because America has the resources to become energy independent. We have enough oil, coal, natural gas, shale oil. We have the resources to become energy independent.

And my team is already working on putting that strategy together because energy independence is not only an economic imperative. It is a national security imperative because we do not need to be dependent upon foreign oil from countries that do not like us. So this is why we are going to become energy independent.

Now, the first barrier that some people like to say that we will have in doing that is that the EPA won't let us do that. Well, as president of the United States, I will make sure that the EPA has an attitude adjustment. They work for us.

UNIDENTIFIED PARTICIPANT: If you could reverse one energy related policy decision from the last three years, what would it be and what would you have done differently?

CAIN: If I could have reversed one energy related policy over the last three

years, what would it have been? I would have allowed the American people to decide what kind of light bulbs they want to put in their homes. America believes in choice. Green energy is a joke.

You ought to be able to pick what light bulb you want. That's why we call this Faith and Freedom Coalition. Yes, sir.

UNIDENTIFIED PARTICIPANT: Mr. Cain, thank you for coming this evening. We're honored that you're here. Question number one, what would you do specifically to prevent abortion on-demand and defend traditional marriage?

CAIN: What would I do specifically to prevent abortion on-demand and to defend traditional marriage? I believe that we need a constitutional guarantee for a traditional marriage between a man and a woman.

In terms of preventing abortion on-demand, I would not sign any legislation that -- where government funded abortion. I will not sign any legislation that in any way allowed the government to be involved in it.

I would strengthen all of our current laws that prevent abortion. I believe that abortion should be clearly stated and illegal across this country and I would work to defund Planned Parenthood and I will make sure that I appoint judges that will enforce the Constitution, not activist judges.

And I would also make sure that we didn't allow any bureaucrats to get in the way in order to protect the life of the unborn.

UNIDENTIFIED PARTICIPANT: Thank you, Mr. Cain. Question number two, what would you do to restore fiscal responsibility and promote creation of jobs in the United States?

CAIN: In order to promote fiscal responsibility, we need to do two things simultaneously. One, make sure that we grow this economy. This is why I have proposed a bold economic growth and jobs plan that I'm sure everybody in here has heard of.

We must grow this economy at the same time we're going to be reducing spending in Washington, D.C. Here's my approach to reducing spending in Washington, D.C. That would be in across the board 10 percent mandated coming from the president of all federal agencies.

And then like most business people do, you do a deep dive into every agency to find those programs that need to be thrown out that are outdated. The government accounting office documents waste, duplication and inefficiency on a regular basis, but it's just that nobody's ever taken that report that they put together and do something with it.

I believe that we can have costs coming down so that we can stop adding to the national debt, but it starts with putting fuel in that engine for economic growth and this is why I would throw out the current tax code and put in the bold plan that we have proposed called, 999 in order to get this economy growing.

UNIDENTIFIED PARTICIPANT: Thank you.

CAIN: Thank you very much and thank you.

KRISHNA: Thank you, Mr. Cain. Please welcome the Iowa-born woman with a titanium spine, the winner of the Republican Party of Iowa's August Straw Poll and conservative congressman, Michele Bachmann.

BACHMANN: Good evening, everyone. Thank you so much for loving our country so much that you are here this evening. Your presence says to the rest of the

nation that Barak Obama will be a one-term president. Thank you so much for your presence. He will be the one-term president.

I know that because I've been on the front lines for the last five years in Washington, D.C. I came into office the same day that Nancy Pelosi raised her right arm and got the gavel in her hand as the Speaker of the House.

I have watched the destruction that has come upon our nation, with the out-of-control spending, with the tax increases, with the effort to put into place the takeover of one-sixth of the American economy with the passage of Obama Care.

And it was my honor to be called President Obama's chief critic when it came to opposing him on the issue of Obama Care. This is something that we know in 2012 as was stated earlier by some of our speakers.

We must in 2012 have a very different kind of a president. Everyday I'm on a plane somewhere all across the United States of America and I can tell you, from what I see, everywhere across the country people have made up their mind. They have decided that Barak Obama won't have a second term.

Now, the question will be who will we replace Barak Obama with? Will it be a candidate who has a proven record of standing for us and for what we believe in?

This is the year when social conservatives can have it all because from my experience, a social conservative is a fiscal conservative. A social conservative is a national security conservative.

We can have it all this year. Growing up in Iowa, I was born here, I was raised here. I tell everybody everything I needed to know I learned in the state of Iowa. I thank God for the background and the faith that my parents gave to me.

My parents from a very early age made sure that our family made it to church on the weekend and that we prayed at night and that we prayed before our meals, but it was when I became 16 years of age that I was confronted with a question in my own life. What would I do with Jesus Christ? What would his place be in my own life?

And I made a decision on November 1st of 1972 when I bowed my knee and received Jesus Christ as my Lord and Savior and my life was changed forever. And at that moment, I radically abandoned my life and myself to him and said, "Whatever I am and whoever I am and whatever I will be, it is yours and it is for you to show me the way on that decision."

And I thank God for what the Lord has given to me and what he's done for me and for this nation and for all of us here. And over the course of time in growing with him, I married a man who also gave his life to Jesus Christ. We established our home on Jesus Christ.

And after 33 years of marriage and after five biological children, we've been privileged to raise 23 foster children into our home. We have seen the goodness of God and the grace of God on our nation. And the values that I have learned, I have taken with me and I have stood on those values in Washington, D.C. as a member of Congress.

I have stood up as a firm, strong ally to our friend Israel and as president of the United States, I will stand with Israel. As a member of the United States House of Representative Committee on Intelligence, we're a very small committee that deals with the nation's classified secrets.

I can tell you quite clearly that it was a tremendous mistake for Barak Obama to put daylight between the United States and our ally, Israel. We have been

seeing the fruits of that decision and when he called upon Israel to retreat to her indefensible 1967 borders in May of this year, that sent a signal.

And that sends a signal to nations all around the world that it was time and open season for them to increase their hostilities because this is the first president since Israel declared her sovereignty, 11 minutes after she declared her sovereignty, Harry Truman recognized Israel.

Every president since then has stood by Israel until Barak Obama. He has sent those signals of weakness and today we have seen unspeakable actions including recently where literally in my mind it was an act of war when Iran chose to commit an act, an international assassination in our nation's capitol.

This is something that cannot be abided by and something that the United States has to send a signal. That's why as president of the United States, I will stand by Israel and I will stand with our allies and I will stand against our enemies which would be in Iran with a nuclear weapon.

In this last week, what have we seen besides the incident of international assassination? We saw President Obama put the United States into a fourth war with no identifiable vital American national interests.

There is no important task for a president than to be commander in chief. I see that from the perspective of the Intelligence Committee. I would never consider negotiating and releasing the hostages in Guantanamo Bay in a hostage release. That is something we cannot do.

We have the mastermind of the 911 disaster and tragedy, Khalid Sheikh Mohammed, who is in Guantanamo Bay. We would never consider negotiating those terrorists, admitted terrorists, for an American in a hostage situation.

I also want you to know quite firmly I stand for life from conception until natural death. And a president must know and recognize what Barak Obama does not. He says that he personally does not believe in abortion, but President Obama also believes that the government should not intervene when it comes in the -- to the issue of abortion.

I believe that the government must intervene and I stand for a federal constitutional amendment to protect life from conception until natural death.

I also believe sitting on the Intelligence Committee we know now that there are 59,000 other than Mexicans who come across America's borders every year, this is a national security threat.

I'm the first candidate to sign a pledge to build a fence on our southern border. And I will tell you as president of the United States, I will not only build that fence in the first year of my presidency, I will make sure that we have the boots on the ground with the border security guards to deal with this issue.

We will cut out taxpayer subsidized benefits for illegal aliens and for their children. We will not stand for subsidies for illegal aliens or their children when it comes to higher education.

And I also believe that it's time to put forward legislation to deal with the issue of anchor babies in the United States of America. And English needs to be the official language of the United States government.

This is our year when we don't compromise. This is our year when we don't settle. We need to look at the records of the candidates. We need to look at what we've done and what we've fought for.

For the last five years, I have been at the tip of the spear on issue after

issue, whether it's been standing up for our friend, Israel, whether it's been standing against out-of-control spending, whether it's been standing against Barney Frank on the Financial Services Committee.

I have done that against the Job and Housing Destruction Act, also known as Dodd-Frank. It was said earlier that our president needs to come in after being sworn in and sign the repeal bill for Obama Care.

I wrote that bill to repeal Obama Care because I fought against Obama Care. I wrote the bill to repeal Dodd-Frank because I understand what needs to be done to repeal those bills.

I am a fighter. As I said, I grew up in Iowa with three brothers and no sisters. That's the best preparation for politics any girl could ever have. I have been -- we do these things not because we're easy -- these things are easy. We do these things because they're hard and because they must be done. I firmly believe that 2012 is it. I believe this is it. This is America's last chance to get it right because we know from the International Monetary Fund this is the last election when the United States will be the premiere economic super power of the world. And we know that according to their figures, China will be that economic super power before the 2016 election.

And so you see, we only have one chance and we need to have a candidate that we can count on, someone who will cut back on the spending and we have to cut it by 43 percent. We need someone who gets tough love. I get tough love. I've raised 28 children. I'm the old woman in the shoe. You're looking at tough love.

I've taken tough love not only to Nancy Pelosi, but I've also stood up against the Republican leadership in Washington, D.C. I know how to fight, but I also know how to get things done.

And what we need in the next president is someone who understands what this president does not that our nation will rise and our nation will fall in the way that we uphold the values that America has stood for.

It was George Washington and our founders who told us in the Northwest Ordinance that we stand on religion and morality and virtue. And our nation since the early 1960s in Supreme Court decisions has knocked this off one by one, religion, throwing the Bible and prayer out of public school classrooms and now, out of the marketplace of ideas, throwing morality out of mainstream public life and mocking virtue.

Our nation was formed on religion and morality and virtue. We believe in religious liberty. And once again as a nation, we must stand and we must stand tall.

It looks very difficult right now, but my favorite -- one of my favorite heroes in the Old Testament is someone that you don't hear very often. His name is Jonathan. And Jonathan's father was Saul and King Saul was looking at a battle with the Philistines and King Saul led the Israelite Army.

And King Saul was so defeated because as he looked up at the top of the cliff, there were the Philistines. And as they stood there, they had weapons. They had overpowering numbers in their army. King Saul didn't. He didn't have the weapons. He didn't have the army. He gave up and he was paralyzed.

But not his son, Jonathan. Jonathan turned to his armor bearer, his fellow soldier and said, "The Lord will hear us if we climb the cliffs. And if the Philistines say to us, 'Come up,' then we will know that the Lord is on our side and we scale the cliffs and we will see that victory."

And the armor bearer said to Jonathan some of the most faithful words recorded in holy scripture. He said, "I am with you heart and soul." And

together, Jonathan and his armor bearer scaled the cliffs and the Philistines said to them, "Come up. Come up to where we are." And Jonathan and the armor bearer by faith went to the top of the cliffs. And not only did Jonathan and the armor bearer defeat the Philistines on the cliff, the scripture goes on to say it was the entire Philistine Army because, you see, that day, there was faith and that day there was a miracle and it will take a miracle to set America back on course and on our foundation.

But I believe in miracles and I believe in the one who sends miracles. It is not too late for the United States. And I know that together we can take this nation back and we can restore it to the foundations that the founders so brilliantly gave and fought and died and gave their last fault measure of devotion to secure for us and I thank you.

UNIDENTIFIED PARTICIPANT: Congresswoman Bachmann, we're privileged to have you here tonight. And question number one is what would you specifically do to prevent abortion on-demand and defend traditional marriage?

BACHMANN: Number one, on abortion on-demand, I would be fully supportive of a federal constitutional amendment to define life from beginning at conception. I believe in life from conception until natural death.

And I would support all pro-life language that comes across my desk. I've recently introduced the Informed Choices Heartbeat Act so that every woman prior to having an abortion would have to listen and see her unborn baby before making that all important decision to choose life.

It's also very important for everyone in this room to know we already have taxpayer funded abortion. Obama Care for the first time in history gave us taxpayer funded abortion.

We will get once chance to repeal Obama Care. One chance and that's 2012. Because \$105,464,000,000 is already embedded in Obama Care and it's a series of post-dated checks that Barak Obama is cashing right now to implement taxpayer funded abortion in Obama Care in all 50 states.

We only have once chance to get rid of what will ultimately become socialized medicine. This is a pro-life issue to repeal Obama Care. I will not rest until I elect 13 like minded U.S. Republican Senators to join me in Washington so we can actually repeal that bill.

And in answer to what will I do to defend marriage, I did. In my home state of Minnesota when it was extremely unpopular, I introduced the bill to define marriage as one man and one woman and we persisted.

And even after I left Minnesota, I worked with my successors and now, Minnesota will be the first seat to have on it's ballot the definition of marriage as man and one woman in this upcoming year.

And president of the United States, I would fully support the Federal Marriage Amendment to define marriage as one man and one woman.

UNIDENTIFIED PARTICIPANT: Thank you. Question number two, what would you do to restore fiscal responsibility and promote creation of jobs in the United States?

BACHMANN: I've introduced my plan, which is more than the tax plan, more than an energy plan, it is a comprehensive plan to turn the economy around and get it back on the -- on the right rails.

We have to do quite frankly what I learned growing up in Iowa and it's this -- You can't spend more money than what you take in. This is a non-negotiable. We are spending 43 percent more than what we're taking in and this is a morality

issue. It's an economic issue, but it's a morality issue because you must consider when Ronald Reagan was president in the early 1980s, America was the number one creditor nation in the world.

We had all the money and we were loaning it to other nations. We are now the biggest debtor nation in the world. Just in the time that I've been in Congress from January 2007, we were \$8.6 trillion in debt. Do you know how indebted we are today after the debt ceiling vote that I was fighting against raising that debt ceiling, we are now have the capacity to be in debt \$16.7 trillion.

We have almost doubled our indebtedness in four and a half years. That's why we have to have someone as I've often said with a titanium spine to say no and do the very difficult thing that needs to be done and that is cutting back.

I will. I will shut down the Department of Education. I will shut down the EPA. I will shut down the Department of Energy. I will shut down the Department of Interior. I will shut down the Department of Commerce.

We have got to decide once and for all the federal government gets practically right, shut it down, send it back to the states. We can do this. We can do this. The country will be better for it and it will lead to a pro-growth economy. That's my entire life.

I'm a former federal tax litigation attorney. My husband and I run a profitable business. I personally believe that turning a profit is a very good thing. I stand for profit and believe in profit.

And so the first thing that we have to do is what you would do in your home and what you would do in your business. If you're in financial trouble, you either freeze your credit card in the freezer or you cut it up.

In the case of the United States, you take the credit card away. They have to cut back on spending. Then you cut taxes to some of the lowest in the industrialized world. I will abolish the United States federal tax code and have a flatter, simpler, fairer income tax and then you abolish the mother of all regulatory bills in it's 11 points in my plan.

So go to MicheleBachmann.com.

UNIDENTIFIED PARTICIPANT: Thank you.

UNIDENTIFIED PARTICIPANT: Thank you, Congresswoman Bachmann. What is your comprehensive plan to shape your future administration's energy policy? Please include how this vision differs from the approach of the current administration.

BACHMANN: My plan on energy is 180 degrees different than the current administration's plan on energy and I have been fighting this during my entire time in Congress.

This is one of the best stories that the United States of America has to tell. Earlier this year, the Congressional Research Service issued a report that said that the United States of America is the number one energy resource rich nation in the world.

God has given us such a tremendous gift. If we legalize American energy production, which I have been advocating throughout my time in Congress, we will create very quickly \$1.4 million high-paying jobs, will increase domestic energy supplies 50 percent and that will bring \$800 billion into the United States Treasury.

We have more oil in three western states in the form of shale oil than all of the oil in Saudi Arabia. We have 25 percent of all the coal in the world. We have some of the largest fines in natural gas found recently in Pennsylvania. We

have trillions of cubic square feet of natural gas including solar, including wind, including biofuels here in Iowa. We've got it all.

And so I want to legalize it all and I also want to change the EPA and get rid of the EPA. We have 50 EPAs at each state level. So I want to get rid of it so we can open up American energy production and be the leader in the world and be the head and not the tail.

UNIDENTIFIED PARTICIPANT: If you could reverse one energy related policy decision from the last three years, what would it be and what would you have done differently?

BACHMANN: There are so many, but I would say that the one that has really hurt the economy in a -- in a -- in a most devastating way with the moratorium that President Obama put on after the oil spill that occurred, there was devastation that incurred because of the oil flow that occurred, but there was nothing that was worse than the moratorium that he put on.

The Gulf Coast region -- the Gulf Coast region still continues to feel the effects from those -- from the moratoriums. Here's something else with energy -- I had toured Anwar and had toured the Anwar region in 2008, which by the way, is the most perfect place on the planet to drill for oil and we should be drilling in Anwar.

Every lease -- every lease that gets purchased for drilling before anything happens, there's a radical environmental group that files a lawsuit to drive up the price on those leases.

We need to -- we need to end that practice and we need to set up special courts to deal with that because we have seen our energy policy absolutely tied up in knots. Again, I've spent four years on this issue. I know what it needs to be done and I have proposed an energy policy that will open up, unlock, unleash and create high paying jobs all across the United States of America.

This is the first and easiest thing that the next president of the United States can do and this will be the treasure trove that God has given to the United States to turn our economy around and I can't wait to do it.

Is that it? Is that it? OK. Thank you all. God bless you. God bless the United States of America. I love you all. Thank you.

KRISHNA: Thank you, Congresswoman. Please welcome a life-long conservative who's a proven leader in the fight to create jobs and to protect the unborn, Texas Governor, Rick Perry.

PERRY: Thank you. Listen. Thank you all for coming out and being with us tonight and I want to say a special thanks to Reince Priebus for leadership of the party and Steve, I want to say thank you for the work that you've done, the invitation to be here today and that is really important for all the candidates to come and ask all of you for your votes and your support.

And I really have a special connection to the Iowa voters partly because of that little town in Texas called, Paint Creek where I grew up. And, you know, instead of growing corn, which we were watching being harvested this morning with Steve King, we were growing cotton, dry land cotton.

And when I wasn't attending school, I was out helping on the farm or I was over at Mr. Overton's (ph) place with the Paint Creek Troop 48 and the Boy Scouts of America or I was at a -- at a revival because my mother said that's where I needed to be.

So, you know, we had two churches there in Paint Creek. We had a Baptist Church and a Methodist Church. Your choice. Pick one. Our teachers there in

Paint Creek, they lived around the schoolhouse and that building that housed grades 1 through 12 and I will tell you, it was a bit smaller than Hickory High and Hoosiers. It was a tiny little place.

Because I'm the product of those humble beginnings, I never associated happiness with what we had materially, but let me tell you, we were highly blessed spiritually. The fabric of my existence was family and faith and community. We were knit together by strong relationships of that abiding faith.

And if a neighbor became sick, the community pitched in to help raise the crops. I know that spirit's still alive and well right here in Iowa. I was reminded of it a couple of months ago when a little town called, Luwan (ph). They loaded up hay to send to Texas to help our ranchers who were going through a pretty tough time with the drought.

That's just the way it is in small town America. People look out for one another. And it happens through private initiative. It doesn't happen because of government. As Americans, we don't believe Washington should be more central in our lives. We don't believe government exists to spread the wealth or dictate equal outcomes.

We believe government exists to protect our rights and to guarantee our freedom. Our Founding Fathers were some of the very first to declare our rights were endowed by our Creator and that among them are life and liberty, pursuit of happiness.

While liberty may be the gift of God, it's preservation requires the sacrifice of man. In order for America to maintain it's moral authority abroad, we must set a high moral standard at home. That starts with protecting our most innocent and vulnerable unborn children.

Fifty million -- fifty million have died because America has not guaranteed the right to life expressly stated in the Declaration of Independence. As governor of Texas and throughout my career, I have taken an unwavering stand in defense of life.

I signed legislation requiring parental consent for a minor to have an abortion. I signed Prenatal Protection Act. I signed an Informed Consent Law. This year, I was proud to champion and sign two other protections, one a law that ensures pregnant women receive a sonogram before an abortion and two, I was proud to defund Planned Parenthood in Texas.

That sonogram bill is tied up in the courts and that reminds me of one of the most important responsibilities of any president and that is to appoint federal judges who uphold the Constitution of the United States instead of rewriting, activist judges who gave us Roe vs. Wade and it is time for activist citizens now to pass a Human Life Amendment.

And on this issue you don't just need to listen to my words, but you can look at my record. I've always appointed those strict constructionists who uphold the law and defend our founding principles. Being pro-life is not a matter of a campaign convenience. It is a core conviction and that conviction should include the protection of embryonic stem cells.

The real advances -- the real advances in stem cell research involve adult stem cells. We do not have to compromise our values to advance science. This is true of embryonic stem cell research and it is true of human cloning.

One final thought on the issue of life, it is a liberal canard to say, "I am personally pro-life, but government should stay out of that decision." If that is your view, you are not pro-life. You are pro- having your cake and eating it, too.

We respect life. We respect life as a gift of God and what God has created we should always work to protect. That's not merely an article of faith. It's natural law.

When it comes to faith, it is the core of who I am, an essential act. It's an essential act as much as breathing is an essential act for me.

I wish I could say I came to faith by virtue, but in reality it was a struggle. It was only when I had nowhere else to turn that I turned to God. It was after I had left the family farm, I'd gone off to college, I'd serve my country in the United States Air Force and I finally came to terms with the central guiding row of a personal God in my own life.

I discovered my own limitations, my own brokenness and I found the true source of hope and change and that is a loving God who changes heart of stones into hearts of flesh.

I think we can all find hope in the imperfections of the people that God used to -- God used to write about in the scriptures. You look at Moses. He was hot-tempered. David, he gave in to temptation. Paul who once persecuted Christians who later wrote so personally about his human struggles in the Book of Romans in Chapter 7, you know, in God's eyes we are not disqualified by our imperfections because we are weak. He is strong.

That's the good news. We are not called to be perfect. If any of you have watched my debate performances over the last three or four times, you know I am far from perfect, but here's another thing -- here's another thing you need to know about me, I stick by my principles. No matter what comes my way, my principles stay the same; defend freedom, value life, make policy decisions based on what is best for our families.

I will not accept today's status quo as the fate of America. I will not accept an America that is less productive at home and less influential abroad. I still believe in American exceptionalism. I still believe like Abraham Lincoln and Ronald Reagan that America is the last best hope of mankind.

When I'm president, I will not apologize for our country or our values. I will protect them. I will stand for life. I will stand for freedom. I will protect the right of people of faith to march on the public square and participate in this cherished democracy.

I ask for your prayers. I ask for your involvement and I ask for your vote. God bless you and thank you for allowing me to come tonight.

UNIDENTIFIED PARTICIPANT: Thank you, Governor Perry. What is your comprehensive plan to shape your future administration's energy policy? And please include how this vision differs from the approach of the current administration.

PERRY: Well, it's really a pretty simple concept. Make what Americans buy, buy what Americans make and sell it to the world. That is what we need to be focused on in this country, expanding our domestic exploration, pulling back those regulations that are killing jobs and stopping our ability to use the 300 years of energy that we have in this country, reduce and refocus, if you will, that EPA that has been talked about broadly here tonight, level the playing field for all of the energy industry. I talked about two weeks ago creating 1.2 million jobs by doing just that without having to go through Congress, the president use an executive action and executive orders to make those changes.

So my plan will make America more energy secure. The idea as Herman talked about that we would send billions, hundreds of billions of dollars offshore every year to countries that are hostile to our future is non-sensible to me.

Let's get America working and open up our oil and gas reserves, open up our coal, open up all of our energy whether it's wind or solar or nuclear, whatever it might be. Get America working and start in the energy industry.

UNIDENTIFIED PARTICIPANT: If you could reverse one energy related policy decision from the last three years, what would it be and what would you have done differently?

PERRY: Yes, I agree with Congresswoman Bachmann that the most devastating event that occurred by this administration relative to energy policy was the knee-jerk reaction after the Deepwater Horizon event and shutting down the Gulf of Mexico from drilling.

What it has done -- if we just went back to pre-Obama levels of job creation, 230,000 jobs, one-third of those which would be outside of the Gulf region could be put to work. Eighty percent down on the number of approvals for permits, it takes 400 percent longer today to get a permit in the Gulf of Mexico.

Bobby Jindal and I were talking just within the last month, 12,000 jobs have been lost because of that. This president has killed more jobs with his regulatory schemes that have gone forward and that knee-jerk reaction of stopping drilling and that is some of the fastest things that we can turn around with a new president.

UNIDENTIFIED PARTICIPANT: Thank you.

UNIDENTIFIED PARTICIPANT: Governor Perry, thank you for coming this evening. The first question is what would you specifically do to prevent abortion on-demand and defend traditional marriage?

PERRY: Well, I'll do the same things as president of the United States that I have done as governor of Texas and that is put strict constructionists on the court when we have that opportunity, clearly justices that understand their role of reading the Constitution and when they read the Constitution, they will overthrow Roe vs. Wade.

And I look forward to the day when we truly have a constitutional amendment that protects life, a protection of life constitutional amendment. And any taxpayer funds for abortion would be vetoed if they came to my desk.

UNIDENTIFIED PARTICIPANT: Second question is what would you do to restore fiscal responsibility and promote the creation of jobs in the United States?

PERRY: Well, obviously the creation of jobs is one of the most important issues that face this country from the standpoint of how to get our families strong again. And I laid out two weeks ago a plan clear on the energy side 1.2 million jobs by opening up those federal lands, by pulling back those regulations that are killing jobs, by rebuilding the EPA into an agency that's actually there for no other purpose than to work with cross state issues or what have you.

You can get this country back working very quickly, but you need a president who has a record of job creation. Just like in our state You keep the tax burden as light as you can on job creators, you send a clear message on the regulatory front that you're going to have a fair and predictable regulatory climate, you have a legal system that doesn't allow for overusing and you don't spend all the money.

I mean, truly it is that simple, but you have to have a president that will stand up. And if a bill comes that is spending more money than we bring in that they pull out a pen, a president that will stand up and say, "If you send me a piece of legislation that spends more than what we are bringing in, I will veto it" and it will be something as magnificent as a Sharpie that we put pen to

paper on and send the message we are not going to spend more money than what we're bringing in in this country.

God bless you and thank you all for allowing us to come and be a part of this tonight.

KRISHNA: Thank you, governor. Please welcome the calm and cool man of ideas, the co-author of the 1994, "Contract with America," former Speaker, Newt Gingrich.

GINGRICH: Thank you very much. I want to thank the Faith and Freedom Coalition. I want to thank all of you personally for coming out tonight.

Gopal, I want to thank you and Steve for your great leadership here in Iowa. I want to thank Ralph Reed for what he's done all across the country to build the Faith and Freedom Movement.

2012 is the most important election in this country since 1860. Next year, we will decide whether the disastrous policies of class warfare, bureaucratic socialism, radical judges and bureaucrats who treat us as subjects rather than citizens will be continued in office or whether we will decisively repudiate an 80-year drift to the left, a drift in our newsrooms, a drift in our colleges and universities, a drift in our bureaucracies, a drift with our judges and a drift among elected politicians.

That's how decisive 2012 is. Let me give you one example. The president has announced what will be seen as historians as a decisive defeat for the United States and Iraq despite the best effort of our military which is, I think, tactively (ph) the finest military in history.

The failure of various civilian institutions and frankly the failure to understand the scale of the problem means that we will have lost the third Iraq war. This may or may not be popular to say, but as a historian, I think it needs to be said.

We won the first Iraq war in 1991 driving Iraq out of Kuwait in four days. We won the second Iraq war to defeat Saddam Hussein in 23 days. For reasons I frankly don't understand, Ambassador Bremer then changed our mission to radically changing Iraqi society.

After eight years, thousands of lives, hundreds of billions of dollars, we will leave in defeat. Don't kid yourself. It is defeat. Iran is stronger when Maliki, the head of Iraq, goes to Turan (ph) for a conference on terrorism, when he promises Assad that he will help prop him up as dictator of Syria, when they refuse to sign an agreement protecting American forces from Iraqi law. Go down the list.

We have lost influence despite many American dead, more American wounded and hundreds of billions of losses.

We need to fundamentally rethink our policy for the entire region. We need to recognize that if Iran is dangerous with one bomb potentially, then how dangerous is Pakistan with over 100 in nuclear weapons.

We need to understand how precarious the entire region is and that's an example of what makes this such an extraordinarily important election.

Look. The process of recovery economically is not that difficult. I predict to you that late on election night as it is clear that Obama has been defeated and that the Democratic Senate has been defeated that late that night the recovery will begin.

People react very quickly to news. Investors will start changing their

decisions. Small businesses will start hiring. We will have a dramatically better Christmas in 2012 if it is the goodbye, Obama, Christmas than we would possibly have if it was a reelect Obama Christmas.

So one of our slogans should be, "Do you want a great Christmas? Vote against Obama." Now, even for many Democrats, that will begin to be an appealing idea.

Our key symbol is easy. He is the best food stamp president in American history. We want to be the best paycheck president in American history. But President Obama is just a start.

While he personifies the move to the left, there's vastly more work to do than beating Barak Obama.

One of the first things I will do is send a bill to Congress asking them to fire Bernanke immediately so we can replace him. I will insist that the fed be audited and I will insist that all of the decision documents for the last three years be published so all of us can know who got our money and why and who didn't get our money and why and I believe we will be shocked and sobered to learn how out of control the Federal Reserve has been.

And when we replace Bernanke, which I would hope we could do within the first 30 days, it'll be with somebody who is committed to a sound dollar. We should go back to the principle of a dollar as good as gold so that when you save it, it's going to be worth a dollar your entire lifetime and not be eroded by academic theoreticians who think they're smarter than the market and smarter than the American people.

You can see a great deal of what we're outlining if you go to Newt.org and you look at the 21st Century Contract with America which is a fairly elaborate and comprehensive document which will continue to grow and evolve until we issue the final legislative version on September 27, 2012, and the final executive order's version on October 1st that everybody will know going into the final week of the campaign what this is all about.

On executive orders, let me just say the very first one, which will be signed about 4.00 o'clock in the afternoon on the day I'm sworn in as president, about two hours after the inaugural address ends about the time that the Obama family arrives at Andrews Air Force Base to go back to Chicago, the very first executive order will eliminate all of the White House czars as of that moment.

The second executive order will reinstate Ronald Reagan's Mexico City policy that no U.S. money is spent for abortion anywhere in the world.

The third executive order will reinstate President George W. Bush's Conscience policy which says no doctor, no pharmacist, no nurse, no hospital can be compelled to perform any activity against their religious beliefs.

And the fourth executive order will order the State Department as of that day to open the United States Embassy in Jerusalem and recognize the sovereignty of the state of Israel.

The fact is we're going to develop more executive orders over the next year. You can go to Newt.org and participate. We're asking for advice and council. All of the executive orders will be written and laid out in an orderly form so people know what they are.

And in the last month of the campaign if the president says he's for something, we'll be able to print it out and ask -- give him a chance to sign it right then and there so we can find out whether or not he really meant it.

There are a lot of things that I'd like to get into over time. The Environmental Solutions Agency should replace the EPA. All you have to do is

imagine the bureaucrat who rides on Metro to get to an air-conditioned high-rise office building to sit in the middle of Washington imagining dust and then writes a dust regulation based on zero understanding of farming and zero understanding of America beyond the beltway and you know why we should replace the EPA.

I would immediately move to defund Planned Parenthood and take that money and devote it to adoption services to create an alternative to abortion. I always tell people I don't ask you to be for me because if you're for me, you'll vote, go home and say, "I hope Newt gets it done."

I ask people to be with me because I think the scale of change we need is going to take eight hard difficult years and in that process, there are going to be a lot of counter-reaction from the left, a lot of fighting from special interests. It can only happen if the American people are with us.

And frankly, if we're going to shrink government in Washington, we need to grow citizenship back home so we return power to people.

The last thing I want to say is because this is the most historical election since 1960, because the issues are so complex and fundamental, as your nominee, I will challenge President Barak Obama to seven Lincoln-Douglas style debates, three hours each with a time keeper, but no moderator.

And to be fair, I would agree that he can use a teleprompter. After all, if you had to spend an entire three hour debate defending Obama Care, wouldn't you want to have the help of a teleprompter?

I believe that in fact he'll in the end agree to it. I think they will be as historic and as decisive as the original debates in 1858 and I think he owes it to the country not to hide behind a billion dollars extorted by a White House incumbent, not to try to smear and destroy his opponent, but to stand face-to-face of the American people, have a genuine opportunity to hear both sides.

And I can assure you as your nominee I think I will be able to represent American exceptionalism (ph), free enterprise, private property rights and the Constitution better than he can represent class warfare, bureaucratic socialism, weakness in foreign policy and total confusion in the economy. I look forward to your questions.

UNIDENTIFIED PARTICIPANT: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. What is your comprehensive plan to shape your future administration's energy policy? And please include how this vision differs from the approach of the current administration.

GINGRICH: You know, I've heard you ask that several times tonight and my first thought when you say...

UNIDENTIFIED PARTICIPANT: I'm being fair.

GINGRICH: ... "Tell us how it would differ from the current administration's," you've got to be kidding. This is the most anti-American energy administration in history. It is just unbelievable. So start with that. OK?

This is a president who goes to Brazil and says to Brazilians, "I'm really glad you're drilling offshore and I'd like us to be your best customer" which I thought was a sign he had it exactly backwards.

The job of the American president is not to be a purchasing agent for foreign countries, is to be a salesman for the United States of America.

A friend of mine said, "The only way to develop Alaska is to sell it to the

Brazilians and then Obama will think it's terrific."

If you go to Newt.org on the 21st Century Contract with America, we outline an energy plan. It's pretty straight forward. Look. Michele Bachmann had it right. We have more energy than any other country in the world.

When you take all of our energy, 20 percent of your electricity here comes from wind where it makes it second only to Denmark as a producer of wind. I have always been a supporter of ethanol. I even supported ethanol was called gasohol in 1984 and I did it for a practical reason.

If my choice is for the next dollar to go to Iran or to go to Iowa, I pick Iowa. If the next dollar is to go to Saudi Arabia or to go to South Dakota, I pick South Dakota. And if you look at the growing efficiencies of corn production and the growing efficiencies of ethanol production, it has been a 25-year success story of greater and greater productivity which has kept money here at home in rich rural communities, created a much better environment to the United States and the fact is, we need to develop more and better science in biofuels, not cut them off.

And I just want to say one thing about -- I don't think I want to pick a fight with any of my good friends who are running, but I get a little weary of people who represent oil which has consistently had tact subsidies for it's entire history explaining that they're really not sure about these subsidies.

Notice it's always these subsidies. It's never the ones down there. And I noticed when Senator Coburn introduced a bill which was anti-ethanol, he didn't include subsidies for gas and oil because as an Oklahoman, that would've been suicidal.

So I just think we ought to have a fair playing field. I would extend and make permanent any kind of credit for things like wind or solar so there's a capital investment ratio -- I mean, rationale.

I would also continue to develop flex fuel vehicles which is really the next stage of ethanol isn't a subsidy for ethanol. It's getting the flex fuel tanks and getting the flex fuel vehicles so that everybody in America can make a consumer choice because the truth is when oil reaches a certain price, ethanol is cheaper, not more expensive, but you have to have vehicles that can use it and gas stations that have it.

So there are steps we can take there, but I'm also for oil and gas. I mean, it is crazy for us to have an area in the Chukchi Sea -- this is not Anwar -- the Chukchi Sea off Alaska has as much oil and gas as the Gulf of Mexico. And our current litigation policies allow all sorts of left-wing environmental groups to stop shale oil, gave up \$3 billion and quit.

So I would go through ever single stage and I have a very simple model. Keep the \$500 billion a year in energy that goes overseas here at home. It's better for the economy. It's better for American jobs. It's better for national security and it makes it much easy for us to then deal with dictators overseas the way we should deal with them without any concern about economic reprisal.

UNIDENTIFIED PARTICIPANT: I'm trying to be consistent.

GINGRICH: You're doing good. I'm not -- I didn't mean -- I wasn't trying to attack you.

UNIDENTIFIED PARTICIPANT: All right.

GINGRICH: I mean, you're not some news guy.

UNIDENTIFIED PARTICIPANT: No. If you could reverse one energy related policy

decision from the last three years, what would it be and what would you have done differently? I think you've already said something.

GINGRICH: Actually, I think the biggest ones are personnel. You ought to have a department of -- if you're going to have a Department of Energy, which I wouldn't, but if you were going to have one, you ought to have a secretary's pro-American energy. We don't.

The current secretary's anti-American energy, he favors some fantasy that made perfect sense at Berkley in a classroom and makes no sense in the real world. OK?

By the way, I would also have a Secretary of Interior who favored American solutions as opposed to the current secretary who's done everything he could to stop any production anywhere in the country.

UNIDENTIFIED PARTICIPANT: Speaker, we're certainly gratified that you're here tonight. My first question is what would you specifically do to prevent abortion on-demand and defend traditional marriage?

GINGRICH: I just released a fairly lengthy paper, which you can find at Newt.org, which takes up Item 9 in the proposed 21st Century Contract and outlines the framework for bringing balance back to the judiciary.

Most of our major crises in our culture are driven by radical judges who violate the American Constitution, violate American history and are doing things that are fundamentally destructive.

And for 40 years conservatives have said, "Well, I will appoint better judges." After the 2002 Ninth Circuit Court decision that one nation under God and the Pledge of Allegiance was unconstitutional, I got really intrigued. I wrote a book called, "Rediscovering God in America" and, of course, then I made a movie about it.

We then wrote a series of other books, every one of which has chapters on the judiciary. I taught a short course at the University of Georgia Law School and the paper we just released represents nine years of thinking about this.

The courts were third. Read the Constitution. First comes the legislative branch, which is supposed to be closest to people, second comes the executive branch, to execute the law passed by the legislative branch. Third and least important of the three is the judiciary.

The federalist papers, Alexander Hamilton says, "The judiciary will never pick a fight with the two elected branches because it would inevitably lose it." The war in court in 1958 asserts outrageously that the Supreme Court is supreme over the other two branches.

Now, it's always been a Supreme Court within the judicial branch, but we were told that Montesquieu's theory of balance meant each of the three branches balance the other two.

Jefferson when asked about judicial supremacy said, "That is an absurdity. It would be an oligarchy." Lincoln in his first inaugural says of the Dred Scott decision by the Supreme Court, and you could argue the Supreme Court's bad decision led directly to the Civil War, and led -- because I said slavery existed everywhere in the country and you couldn't do anything about it.

And Lincoln says in his first inaugural, "To believe that nine people could dictate to the entire nation, the meaning of the Constitution would be the end of our liberties.

Now, there are four practical consequences of this. Consequence number one is

presidents on occasion ignore the court. Jackson thought the Court of the United States Bank was unconstitutional. So the Supreme Court that it was constitutional, said that's fine. In the judicial branch they can believe that. An executive branch, I believe this.

We both swore to uphold the Constitution. We're co-equals in interpreting it and the promptly ignored them and that's doable.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt upon capturing 14 German saboteurs explained they would be tried and they would be executed and he did not -- would not except the rid of Habeas Corpus in the Supreme Court and he sent his attorney general over to say, "Don't issue it. I am commander in chief. We're in the middle of a war" and they didn't.

As president, I would say that I would instruct the national security apparatus to ignore the three most recent Supreme Court decisions on terrorism and I would say those are null and void and have no binding effect on the United States.

And as commander in chief, I will not tolerate a federal judge risking the safety of the United States with some misguided interpretation.

The second thing you can do is the Congress can clearly use it's power to define rights of appeal. The Congress could've said, for example -- and if we'd been clever, we probably would've written into the Defense of Marriage Act that it was not appealable. This has been done before. It was done by Jefferson in the Judicial Reform Act of 1802. The third option that you have, and one which Robbie George at Princeton has been studying and which I'm intrigued with, is to take the fourteenth amendment which says the Congress shall define personhood and pass a law which says, "Personhood in the United States is defined as beginning at conception" and goes straight at the court.

The last thing you can do is a bit stronger. In 1802, Jefferson -- and I remind folks, Jefferson's Secretary of State was James Madison. So you have to assume Jefferson and Madison had some knowledge of the Constitution.

In 1802, they passed the Judicial Reform Act of 1802 which abolishes 18 out of 35 federal judges. Over half of all the federal judges are just -- they're not impeached, they're abolished. Court's gone, no salary, go home, it's over.

Now, I am not as bold as Jefferson. I would recommend -- I mean this very seriously. Judge Biery in San Antonio on June 1st issued a decree that not only could students not pray at their graduation, they couldn't use the word, "benediction," they couldn't use the word, "invocation," they couldn't use the word, "God," they couldn't use the word, "prayer," they couldn't ask the audience to stand and if they violated his order, he would arrest and imprison the superintendant. Judge Biery's court should be abolished now.

We do not have to tolerate radical anti-American judges rewriting the American Constitution and pretending that we are helpless. And candidly, once we have abolished his court, we should serve notice to the Ninth Circuit that they are on sufferance. And if they decide to continue being radical, they will become unemployed.

UNIDENTIFIED PARTICIPANT: Mr. Speaker, what would you do to restore fiscal responsibility and promote the creation of jobs in the United States?

GINGRICH: Well, they actually are very tightly linked. The only way you get to a balanced budget is with a full employment economy. And here I don't have to offer you a theory.

When I became speaker, we passed working with the liberal Democrat in the White House. So imagine how much more fun it will be to have a Republican Senate

or Republican House and Republican president who actually all are working on the same direction.

But even with Clinton in the White House, we passed the first major entitlement reform welfare, two out of three people went to work or went to school. We reformed Medicare and saved it for more than a decade financially.

We passed the first tax cut in 16 years and the largest capital gains tax cut number in history. As a result, unemployment went down from 5.6 to 4.2 percent. When you take people off of Medicaid, off of welfare, off of food stamps, off of unemployment, they're taking care of their family and paying taxes, you reduce spending, you increase revenues the right way, which is full employment, give you a sense of scale. When I became speaker in 1995, the Congressional Budget Office projected over the next 10 years \$2,700,000,000,000 in deficits. When I left office four years later, the Congressional Budget Office projected \$2,200,000,000,000 in surplus. That is a -- that is a \$4.9 trillion swing in four years.

Control spending, apply the principles of strong America now to fundamentally overhaul the entire working of the federal government to save \$500 billion a year, use the tenth amendment to return power to the states, block grant Medicaid and save \$700 billion in a decade, go through a process of fundamental change on things like unemployment by applying a training requirement, if you need the money, you have to sign up for training to get any money. We're not paying people to do nothing for 99 weeks.

Review every aspect of the federal government and start abolishing or shrinking departments starting by abolishing the Department of Energy which has been for 30 years the anti-energy department.

Finally, I would say to all of you if you have the right approach, if you pass the right tax cuts, if you repeal the Dodd-Frank Bill, which is killing small banks, killing small business, killing housing, if you repeal (Inaudible), if you modernize the Food and Drug Administration so it's job is to help science get to the patient, if you replace the EPA with an environmental solutions agency and if you praise and favor and like people who create jobs and get rid of class warfare at every level, you will be astonished how much we will get done, how rapidly people will go back to work.

In September of 1983 -- and I was part of all this. I helped in the 1980 campaign, I was serving as a member of the House during this period.

In September of 1983, because Reagan cut taxes, deregulated, strengthened American energy and praised job creators, we added in one month 1,100,000 jobs. It's doable. We can do it. It's not magic, but it does take courage, the right principles and it takes you to be with me, not just for me because all of us are going to have to make it happen.

Thank you. Good luck and God bless you.

KRISHNA: Thank you, Speaker. Please welcome the champion of civil liberties and the champion of the Constitution, the advocate of the gold standard and the nightmare of the Federal Reserve, Congressman Ron Paul.

PAUL: Thank you very much. Thank you very much. I'm very delighted to be here to visit with this nice crowd and on a very important issue. Faith and freedom and family, of course, is very important and we are lacking a lot of the enthusiasm for that in this country today.

My wife is with me this evening and we are about to soon celebrate our 54th wedding anniversary. Family, of course, is very important. If a government gets too big, the family is undermined.

If we resort to the government taking over family responsibilities whether it's education, medical care or whatever, then the family is diminished. The families have -- has been diminished over the many several decades now especially since the 1960s and if you look at it carefully, you'll find that the government has grown tremendously since the 1960s.

But we have a pretty strong admonition in the Old Testament about the importance of family. When the Israelites left Egypt, there were temptations to not follow God's commands, but when they got to their promised land, generally for a good while they lived under judges. They did not have a king and they had an orientation around a patriarchal family society.

But they got bored with this and there was a time when the people came to Samuel during the time of Samuel and said, you know, "Other countries have kings. We would like to have a king and then we would feel safer and more secure."

And Samuel was old and they knew Samuel would die and they wouldn't -- the children -- the two sons of Samuel were not to be considered good judges. So they needed something to reassure them, but Samuel responded by advising them strongly, "Don't choose a king. A king is going to do you harm. A king will raise your taxes. They will draft your young people. They will use your young women. They will undermine you and your society will break down."

And he also said that, "If you pick a king, what you're doing is pushing God aside and it will undermine the family." And it was utterly amazing of the advice that Samuel gave in Samuel Verse 1, Chapter 8, because he talked about taxes and the cost that this would be if you asked for a king.

I now think that we have drifted in the direction of accepting a king in Washington, D.C. and I would like to undermine this king that we have been following and building for so many decades in Washington. We need more family values, more governance by the family, not by the United States government.

In I Timothy, it was said that anyone who doesn't care for his own family has denied the faith and that is worst than an unbeliever. So the admonition is very strong in the New Testament that we have obligations to our family, I mean, that if you deny -- if you do not take care of your family, this is a -- is worse than being an unbeliever. So we have personal responsibilities.

But today, just think of the breakup of the family. Just think of how many divorces occur, how many children are born out of wedlock, probably close to half now, and the family is in serious trouble, but then I see this coming about and I witnessed this so much in the 1960s, I was drafted in the Air Force in the 1960s and this was during the Vietnam era.

And a lot of things changed in the 1960s due to this war that was not going well, it was undeclared illegal war, but there was so much resorting to drugs and ascension in this country, there was a breakdown. This was the decade when abortion became commonplace.

I was a medical resident at that time and the law still said, "No abortions," but the culture changed, the morality changed, the abortions were done. They were being done in the very hospital that I was studying in.

And so the -- so the morality was dictating the behavior and what happened in a few years later by 1973, what happened? The law accommodated to the moral standards of the people.

So yes, we complain about the law and we look to the law and we say that all we have to do is change the law and we will become a moral people, it doesn't work that way.

Morality can reflect our laws, but the laws cannot make us a moral people. That has to come from our heart.

But in these last several decades from the 60s on, there were a lot of different changes, the work ethic was undermined, the welfare state grew by leaps and bound and in the 1960s, it was the introduction that government would take care of us for medicine.

We moved in the direction that the government would take over our educational standards. It wasn't too long that we had enough activity in Washington dealing with education that we had a Department of Education, but the family is supposed to be responsible for this and to deliver this power and authority to Washington, D.C. and has been very detrimental to us.

But one other area that occurred during this period of time as so many things were changing, it was the issue of money. The issue of money was -- a major change occurred in 1971 when this country rejected the whole notion of honest money. We delinked our dollar from gold and it ushered in an age of a spend-thrift government.

And since that time, the spending has exploded, the deficits have exploded, the inflation has exploded, the money supplies exploded at the same time our personal liberties have been undermined and there is a direct correlation with this, but, you know, Biblically, there's a strong admonition about honest money in the Bible.

In Isaiah -- even in Isaiah, they even talked about the baseness of the currency. The baseness is inflation, diluting the metals or clipping the coins today. We don't clip coins, we just use a printing press, but it's the baseness. Strong admonition not to do it. It was wrong.

In Leviticus, it tells us that we should always follow honest weights and measures. So there are dozens of quotations in the Bible telling us that we should have honest money and honest measurements.

We know by the 10 Commandments we're not to steal and not to lie, yet the monetary system that we have had today has been based on stealing and lying. It's the equivalent to counterfeiting.

If you cannot do it, if you would be arrested for counterfeiting, why do we permit our government to commit -- to commit the same crime of counterfeiting through the Federal Reserve by destroying the value of our money? We should look seriously at this matter.

You know, education is now the role of government. We have a Department of Education, but how did we get there? Did we amend the Constitution? The Constitution says that it gives no authority for the federal government to be involved in education. So we just ignored it.

We've ignored the Constitution in so many ways. We ignore it going to war. Did Obama come to us and ask the Congress for permission to declare war to go into Libya or into Uganda?

The wars that we've been fighting since World War II have been undeclared. So there's not much left to our constitution. So our government got involved in education not by amending the Constitution. So we have the Department of Education. And all the money we've spent on education, have we improved education? No.

The cost of education has skyrocketed. The quality has crashed. Now, we're graduating of thousands, if not millions of people from our colleges. Now, they have more debt, over a trillion dollars worth of debt more than all our credit cards. Why? Because we got careless and we said, "Oh, yes. This sounds good. We

mine as well do this" and ignore the Constitution.

We did this with the housing effort. We decided oh, the government's supposed to make sure everybody has a house and now, what has happened? The people who they were supposed to help, they've lost their jobs and they lost their houses and that is because we are so careless, you know, with the -- with our following the rule of law and following the Constitution.

So we are indeed challenged. We're challenged today because we not only ignore our constitution, but we have reneged on placing the important of our governance on ourselves personally being responsible for everything that we do as well as our family.

If we had strong families, we could have very small governments. If we needed some governments, we could use it locally, but we have drifted a long way from that and we have accepted a notion that big government is good and they will take care of us.

We now believe that safety and security as the king -- as they wanted the king in the Old Testament that the king can provide us safety and security, that is not true. Safety and security comes from our own efforts and that is especially true in a free society.

In a total -- in a totalitarian society, you can be safe and secure. There's no doubt about it, but to being treated like a cattle in a field, you want to be treated like a human being. And too much has happened in these last several decades, both in the form of safety.

Since 9/11, we have been so complicit in saying, "Do whatever you want; take away our civil liberties; give us the patriarch; do everything possible to make us safe;" but that is not going to make us safe because the king, Washington, D.C., is incapable of making us safe.

What will make us safe is a strong belief in our responsibility to ourselves and to our families, to our friends and our neighbors in assuming responsibility for ourselves.

Unfortunately though going in this wrong direction we have driven this country into bankruptcy. We now face a horrendous problem because we do not believe in honest money anymore. The most significant and most threatening event today to us as a consequence of this lack of understanding of the value of family and civil rights and the Constitution is what has driven us to what we call the debt -- the sovereign debt problem.

It's worldwide. This debt is so huge, it's bigger than anything that has ever happened in the world and it's threatening our breakdown of our society. We see the riots in the streets in Greece. They're coming here. They're already starting here and there's going to be a lot of anger because we've had too much dependency on the government taking care of our sales and not enough responsibility placed on ourselves.

And we of people of faith should clearly understand how important it is that we not become dependent on the government whether it's in social means or whatever, but we need to cut back the spending.

So I have made a few modest proposals because I think this is so serious that in the very first year I don't think that we should plan to cut the proposed increases in five years from now. That's not going to work.

If you really understand how serious this is, you would agree with me that we ought to cut now and I suggest that we cut \$1 trillion out of the budget in one year.

If this is not done, it will get a lot worse and will hurt everybody. If you do it in a -- in a deliberate fashion and pick priorities, you can cut some spending that will be a lot easier. You don't have to pick on the elderly or the sick, but we could start by getting rid of a few departments.

So I've started with let's get rid of five of them. We'll start with that. HUD, that's a corrupt organization that didn't provide houses and a lot of people raked us over in the coals.

Department of Energy and Department of Education and Department of Commerce and Department of Interior, those are for starters, but ultimately if you wanted to stop, if you want big government to stop, you have to deal with the money issue. You have to have Biblical money, you have to have honest weights and measures. You cannot do it with a central bank that has been given license to print the money and monetize debt.

That is crucial if you want to get the economy working again. Very simply we got into this mess because we were careless with our constitution and we have a weak understanding of civil liberties. We have to think of our civil liberties as we think about our religious freedom and also our responsibility and our -- and our right to educate our children.

If we understand our civil liberties protecting all the liberties of the individual as well as obeying the Constitution, I really don't think it will be that difficult to get back on our feet again.

I think we have a year for a recovery, but if we continue to do what we're doing now, it's going to get much, much worse. We're into this thing. I think our bad recession started as long ago as 10 years and it's been downhill. No new jobs.

And we've been in the doldrums. Japan's been in a doldrum for 20 years. We were in a depression for 17 years in the 30s, but if we do the right thing and just go back to our roots, look at our values and look at our constitution, we could be back on our feet in one year. Thank you very much.

UNIDENTIFIED PARTICIPANT: Thank you, Congressman. I get to ask this question again, what is your comprehensive plan to shape your future administration's energy policy and please include how this vision differs from the approach of the current administration?

PAUL: Well, my plan is we need to produce energy the same way we produce cell phones. We need to get the government out of the way, we need a lot of competition and we need to deregulate.

I've been in Washington off and on for a good many years. I've met a lot of bureaucrats and I've met a lot of politicians. They don't know anything about energy. Why should they make the plan? They have a responsibility for providing the right environment and that is the market environment.

The point I'm making about the cell phones, the markets in spite of all our problems, the markets still deliver cell phones to us. Can you imagine if we gave a contract to the Department of Homeland Security to provide cell phones and they provided one company and they set the prices? It would cost a lot of money and the phones wouldn't work.

So we don't need -- we don't need a policy other than the policy of the marketplace. We need to understand property rights, we need to understand contract rights, we need to understand competition, but today -- and, of course, the Obama Administration doesn't understand any of this. So I reject everything that they do because they interject like putting on moratoriums and supporting regulations.

But the sooner you can get to the concept of property rights and contracts, all of Texas Energy was developed without government. When we came -- when we came into the union, we essentially had no government property, but out in the west now where some of this oil shale and other things are, so much of it is government-owned land.

We need to get this land in ownership of private property owners and then we need to get the government out of the way.

UNIDENTIFIED PARTICIPANT: If you could reverse one energy item -- if you could -- if you could reverse one energy related policy decision from the last three years, what would it be and what would you have done differently?

PAUL: Well, there isn't one policy because there's an overall policy of interference. The policy that this administration has followed is intervention. He follows the whole philosophy of economic intervention.

So you have to reverse the policy of (inaudible) economic intervention and re-instill in the American people the concept and the understanding of how real free markets work and sound money works.

So that is what has to happen, but all the policies that result from intervention disturb the markets and you can't do that unless you have a lot of other things. And in order to reverse that, you have to deregulate across the board, you have to change the tax code, you have to have the sound money system, you have to have better trade policies and all these things would generate the type of energy that we need.

We do have the energy. There is just no doubt about that, but because we don't understand this issue of property rights and contract rights in true competition and sound money, we're in this mess we're in.

So the goal ought to be freedom not necessarily deciding exactly where you're going to buy your oil. I don't fear the fact that you might have imports. What if somebody wants to sell us something cheaper we can make it? You don't want to deny that benefit to us, but you have to have freedom of choice, you have to have free markets in order to find out where the best deal is and that should be across the board with all products, not just the energy.

UNIDENTIFIED PARTICIPANT: Thank you.

UNIDENTIFIED PARTICIPANT: Congressman Paul, thank you for being here tonight. My first question is what would you specifically do to prevent abortion on-demand and defend traditional marriages?

PAUL: Well, traditional marriage is obviously, you know, between a man and woman and I have -- I have supported the Defense of Marriage Act and to protect the state's rights to make sure the federal government never dictates or mandates, you know, the definition of marriage.

But I have a bill in that so far this evening has not been mentioned and I think it's a very important bill because I think we can accomplish a lot with marriage and abortion if we were to accept one more principle.

I accept the idea of working to change our courts and to change our constitution and I support the idea. As an O.B. doctor I know when life begins. I know when I assume responsibility for two people because if I do harm to the fetus and I can be sued. And so therefore, there's no doubt about the legality. Not only the morality, but the -- but the legality of it. But the -- so I support these efforts, but my bill is called We the People's Act and this can be accomplished not by waiting for the courts to be changed and not for waiting to amend the Constitution. That is very, very difficult. But lives could be saved and they could've been saved many, many years ago by saying why don't we get,

you know, Roe vs. Wade appealed by removing the jurisdiction of all these issues from the federal courts? That's what we need to do.

When Roe vs. Wade was a law in Texas, it went to the Supreme Court. They nationalized it. I know it's tempting to wait for the courts to be changed and the amendment to be passed and it's a national solution and I support that, but it's taking too long.

One of the biggest problems we got into, and I remember it so clearly because I had gone through that experience of watching the law change in 1960 and, of course, with the Roe vs. Wade, but you can pass this just with another law and that would essentially -- if I will pass the law, it could not be repealed and it could be done just by majority vote with a president who will sign this.

So I would definitely work very hard on that to revitalize that interest and to try to encourage people to say, "Yes, it might not solve every single problem, but look at how much it could help" and that is what I think we should do in the meantime until we solve the problem finally by changing the courts of changing the Constitution.

UNIDENTIFIED PARTICIPANT: Thank you. Congressman, what would you do to restore fiscal responsibility and promote creation of jobs in the United States?

PAUL: OK. The fiscal responsibility, I eluded to that a bit in my opening remarks because it is -- it is related to the monetary system, but it's also related to the people's appetite for government.

If you -- if we as a people continue to believe that we should have an entitlement system from cradle to grave and if you believe that we should be the policemen of the world and have 150 bases and 150 countries, 900 bases around the world and that is proper, if we reject the admonition of the founders that said, "Stay out of entangling alliances and get -- don't get involved in internal affairs of other nations," you can't do it. You can't get back to it because we have allowed this desire to do so much. The appetite was bigger than we could afford and it took so long for us to destroy the productive capacity of this country.

For a long time we were the freest and the most prosperous. And then we still -- we started to overspend and then we tried to raise taxes and then that was limited. Then we go borrow and there was a limit to borrowing, but we had this neat little deal. We sent the Treasury bills over to the fed and they created money out of thin air which removed the restraints on the politicians.

Politicians get reelected by spending money. Did you ever notice that? They come and they spend money and brag about it and they get reelected, but what did it do? It destroyed our jobs, chased our jobs overseas and gave us this mountain of debt.

And so the monetary system, if you could not have monetizing of debt, if we did what the founders said, the founders were Biblically oriented, but they did, you know -- they did bend the rules, they broke the rules themselves with the continental dollar.

What they did was they destroyed the continental dollar and they were burnt and that's why they said, "No paper money and only gold and silver can be used," but we threw that out of the window without amending the Constitution where we introduced this notion of a corruption in the money and then this explosion of debt.

You will not get jobs back now until the debt is taken care of. That is why I've never voted for -- the only appropriation bill I voted over all these years has been to help the Veterans and we now have to deal with it because when you have lower interest rates and too much spending and pyramiding of debt, what you

do is you get tremendous (inaudible) investment and debt that is run away.

And so the debt has to be liquidated. You have -- if you have too much debt, you had to get your debt down before you can get your economy -- your own personal economy growing again.

So you cannot get jobs coming back again. We're not seeing them. We've had 30 million increase in our population since the year 2000 and no new jobs. That is unsustainable.

So therefore, we have to look at monetary policy, spending policy, foreign policy, entitlement policy and the restriction would best be done to get our jobs back by having honest money.

We have chased our jobs overseas because of bad economic policy. We have lost faith and confidence in what a free market is all about. We've lost confidence and we have lost our determination to follow the rule of law and do only those things that are authorized in our constitution.

If we did that, it would take a short period of time, but we could get back on our feet again and we would have the jobs. Thank you very much.

KRISHNA: Thank you, Congressman. Please welcome a true and consistent conservative, a defender of life, a fighter for strengthening of families, a persistent person who passed the Welfare Reform and outlawed the partial birth abortions, former Pennsylvania Senator, Rick Santorum.

SANTORUM: Thank you. Thank you. Thank you very much. Thank you very much. Are you numb yet? I am -- I'm very impressed that everybody is still here or at least a vast majority are still here.

I am -- I'm really excited to be here, to be back in Iowa. This is my 5,423 trip to Iowa. Just a little exaggeration. We have -- after tomorrow, I'll be at 78 counties. I saw Chuck Grassley over there and he reminded me that I had 21 more to go, but we are -- we are working very, very hard here. And I know that you have been deluged now with candidate after candidate talking about policy and I was really tempted to do that, to just go through and sort of hammer through some more policy and I really want to share some other things with you tonight. Maybe take a little different tact as we wrap up the evening and talk a little bit about -- more about, well, why I'm here.

I'm here because Karen and I, we've been married 21 years. We have seven children and we are very, very blessed to have those seven children. We home school those children.

And I'm here because I believe as Newt said and he says it all, and I say it all the time, I think this is the most important election since the election of 1860. I think this is an election where we need a leader that we can trust.

I said in my announcement speech that in 2008 the American public elected someone that they could believe in and in this election, the American public will elect someone that believes in them and that's the fundamental difference.

You've heard a lot of policy up here from a lot of people and still whether the choice for you is to whether the folks that are delivering this are authentic. Can they be trusted? Are these the people who stood up when they had their opportunity and did what was called to be done? Did they stand up and fight the tough battles?

I heard a lot of policy prescriptions tonight, but do they have those policy prescriptions? Did they fight those fights when they had the opportunity to fight those fights.

Ladies and gentlemen, if it comes to whether it's national security issues, I fought those fights. I introduced a bill on Iran, the Iran Freedom Support Act, because I knew at that time it was the existential threat to Israel and the real threat.

I supported the war in Iraq, but even at the time I said, "The bigger threat is Iran. That's what we need to be focusing on." I introduced the bill in 2004 called the Iran Freedom Support Act and I had no co-sponsors. No one would sign on to that bill.

Within two years, not only did everyone sign on, but it passed unanimously in the United States Senate because they understood what I did, what I saw, which is not something unpopular because it was a very unpopular war that was going on in Iraq as we know today.

But I stood up and I said, "Here is the problem. We need to do something to overturn the government of Iran." Newt is right. What's going on in Iraq right now is that we are losing the battle to Iran. They will be stronger when we leave. They are strong now. That's why we can't get a deal with them. That's why we can't protect our soldiers because Iran is -- has -- is that sphere of influence is growing.

Look at the attack the other day. The -- well, I shouldn't say the attack, the thwarted attack. There wasn't a mistake that the Iranians focused here on America and the Saudis. The Saudis are the head of the Islamist world. They're the head of the -- of the -- of the Islamic world and that's why they went after the Saudis because they want to show -- Iran wants to show that they are the ones who should be leading the Islamic world in an Islamist direction.

And they went after them here in the United States because they wanted to show the rest of the world that they are not afraid of going after the great Satan because they believe that the president of the United States is too weak to respond, won't have the courage to do what's necessary to stop them.

If they receive a -- if they obtain a nuclear weapon, Iran will now have a nuclear shield to be able to do what we saw thwarted the other day on a day-by-day basis and not worry about what's going on with someone potentially attacking them because no nuclear power has ever been attacked.

I was out there on the front line before any saw this. I was opposed by President Bush, by Secretary Rice, but I fought. I've been out there on the front line on the issue of the economy and reducing the burden on our -- on our economy through -- with these huge entitlement programs. I was the author of the Welfare Reform Bill not just because it cut money, but because it transformed lives.

You see, I'm someone who looks at the basic economy of our country and as you heard in the debate the other night, was a debate on Bloomberg. It was about the economy. Not one person except me mentioned the basic economy and that's the family.

If we don't have strong families in America, we will not have a strong economy in this country. The -- but I've been out there fighting the fight on the economy, on cutting government back and strengthening the family.

I wrote a book. It was in response to Hillary Clinton's book. She wrote a book called, "It Takes a Village." I wrote a book called, "It Takes a Family." And it's a policy prescription. It's a policy prescription, 400 and some pages of how if we're going to transform America -- I understand what Ron is saying. I understand what all these folks up here are talking about, how we have to cut this and do that.

If our battle on this -- in this election and when hopefully we're successful

is whether we're going to cut taxes for higher income people or not. We are not going to unite this country. We have to unite them on something that is commonly shared and that's a sense of the first economy, the family.

We have to unite them on how we're going to bring people together to strengthen the American families, to strengthen marriage, to create jobs. If you look at my economic plan, my economic plan is focused. Yes, we cut taxes, we do things, but we focus on one very important thing and that is growing the opportunity for the middle of America to expand.

I do it by focusing on the manufacturing sector of the economy. I do it -- we grow that section of the economy, you allow people who are not college educated -- college educated people are doing pretty well in our economy, the rest are struggling.

We don't talk about that as conservatives? Why? Why don't we? Let's talk about the family. Let's talk about those who want to provide for their families and provide them a platform, provide a society with a platform where jobs can grow that can employ people who are skilled and semi-skilled to fill that middle of America back up.

Our plan does that. Our plan does it and it can get bipartisan support to do it. Why? I was in New Hampshire the other day, spoke to the legislature, bipartisan legislature, and went through my -- I call it my 000 plan because zero is better than nine, but it zeros out the corporate tax for manufacturers, it zeros out repatriated profits to invest in any tax on repatriated profits that come back into the country, it zeros out every regulation that effects manufacturers that cost over \$100 million, it will create jobs in this country.

And my -- one of my supporters of the New Hampshire legislature came up to me afterwards and said, you know, two Democrats came to him and said they'd like me to go into their district and talk about this plan because they can support something like this.

Ladies and gentlemen, we need to bring people together on the basic values of our country, on the basic things that I have stood for and fought for. This is a rally on faith and freedom.

You know, there was a book written recently where they interviewed a member of the Chinese government who had worked in trying to figure out -- as China was opening, they were trying to figure out what was going to make the -- what made the difference in America, what made them the greatest country in the history of the world and you know what it turned out to be? They said, "First what we thought -- this committee that was put together, first we thought it was their economy. We figured no, it's not their economic system. Then we thought it was their guns, their military might. No, it wasn't that."

Then they thought that it was their -- it was their governmental system. No, it wasn't that. You know what they decided was what made America the greatest country in the history of the world? Faith. Faith. People's beliefs in a -- in a transcended God.

Ladies and gentlemen, I've dedicated my public career to all of the things I talked about. I talked about national security, I talked about the economy, I talked about cutting taxes, but the area that I've dedicated and fought on the -- on the battlefield -- well, I'll just give you a quote from yesterday -- last night's Bill Maher show. Bill Maher said, "Rick Santorum is like the Japanese soldier on a remote island after World War II who didn't know that the war was over when it comes to the abortion issue and marriage and homosexual marriage."

Ladies and gentlemen, is the -- is -- are those issues lost in America? Are they lost? No. But we need to have a leader who understands in their heart and that will go out and fight for those. I've done that. I did that when I was in

the United States House, the United States Senate. I didn't always do it, but when I came to the United States Senate, I had something happen to me.

I know we heard some stories here of people of how they came to Christ. Well, I would say I went to the United States Senate and I found the Lord.

And I did it in one of the most almost casual ways. Ended up going to a Bible study by an amazing preacher by the name of Lloyd John Ogilvie. We had a great pastor at our church and that combination, Karen and I just became on fire with our faith.

And as a result of that, I decided I had a purpose of being in the United States Senate. I wasn't quite sure what it was. And then there's this bill that came up called, Partial Birth Abortion.

And I looked at this and I said, you know, "I'm a senator from Pennsylvania. It's a tough state. It's a state that I should probably just keep my head down, do what most folks up here do, just sort of check the boxes, but not really step out" and I decided no, no more.

That's why I'm here. And I went to the floor of the United States Senate and I fought the battle. I fought the battle on overturning President Clinton's veto on the Partial Birth Abortion Ban Act.

I fought in 1996 and I fought again in 1998 and I fought again in 2000 and then the Supreme Court struck down on a Nebraska statute. We kept losing because we couldn't override the president's veto, but I kept fighting.

And then in 2002 -- in 2000 -- excuse me -- 2001, President Bush was elected. So I went with a group of folks in the House of Representatives. I said, "Look. The Supreme Court struck down the Nebraska statute. We are an equal branch of government. We don't have to stand for this. Let's get together, pass a bill that says right in the front, 'The Supreme Court, you're wrong' and lays out the case as to why they're wrong."

We passed that bill, it was signed by the president. It was eventually appealed in the Supreme Court and the Supreme Court reversed their decision and found in favor of being constitutional.

That -- I hear a lot of theory up here. That's practice. You hear a lot of folks who say we're going to stand up to the court with tough judges. I did it. We took on the United States Supreme Court of the most controversial issue there is, the issue of abortion, and we beat them. We took them on because it's a passion in my life.

Why is it a passion? Well, I'll share a little story as I close. It's a story that happened right at the end of the first debate on partial birth abortion. There was a discussion the day -- the final day and it was Dianne Feinstein that got up and started talking about how -- and this was the reason for partial birth abortion. Children -- we found out mothers and fathers found out late in pregnancy that the baby they were expecting was not exactly what they were expecting. The baby was somehow not perfect and therefore late in pregnancy they wanted to terminate that pregnancy.

And so Feinstein got up and talked about how we -- mothers find out that they have an abnormal baby that maybe can't -- doesn't have ears or eyes or has organs that are outside of the baby, basically saying that we need to call the disabled in the womb.

And I got up and I'll coach you what I said. I said, "Think about the message we're sending to the less than perfect children in America and the mothers who are right now dealing with the possibility of delivering an abnormal baby."

"My wife is due in March and we haven't had a sonogram done. We're hopeful that everything's fine, but what message are you sending to me if I look at that sonogram in a week or two and things aren't just right?"

Well, a week later Karen and I went in for that sonogram and the doctor went over and kept going over this one area. We were there with our three little children. And he looked at us and said, "Your son has a fatal defect and is going to die."

We packed up the kids as quickly as we could, we went into the car and we cried and cried. And then I made the decision, we said, "No, we're not going to just sit here and take it. We're going to do something about it."

I'd just been up to Children's Hospital in Philadelphia the week before and found I had a meeting with a doctor who had done this breakthrough surgery, an intrauterine surgery. So I called him. He said, "I don't know if we can help, but come on up."

Well, after a long -- after a few days, they figured out they could do something. Of course, they recommended an abortion and, of course, we told them, "No. Why? Why would we kill our son? Why if your child is in trouble would you not do everything you can to help them?" And surgery was done, it was a miracle, it worked.

We came home that night, packed up the next day because we had to head to a reunion, a family reunion, over a 50th -- it was actually a 50th wedding anniversary of my wife's parents in Pittsburgh.

The next day, I'm driving on an appointment and I get a call from my sister-in-law, "Come home. Karen's running a high fever." We were told that everything would probably go all right unless she ran a high fever. So I came back home, her fever was 103 and she was in labor. We knew what was going on.

She had something called, Chorioamnionitis, which is the placenta that's holding our son was infected and the body was trying to expel it. We went through ours of horror as we wanted to save our child, but yet couldn't save our child. He was delivered in the middle of the night, he was born alive, but far too small to survive and we held him for two hours.

It was two hours where he knew only love, not a bad life. The next day, we took him home to our children so our children could know that they had a little brother, that he was real, he was a person, he had dignity and he was part of our family.

My Karen and I have struggled a lot. I remember talking to Pastor Ogilvie and he said to me, "Pray for the gift of understanding." I didn't want to. I was angry. I had committed myself to the Lord. I was doing the brave and heroic thing of standing up for life, risking my political career in Pennsylvania and this was my answer, "You take my son?"

Karen did more. She wrote. She kept writing. She wrote letters. She always did with all of our children from the time that they were born, the time that they were -- we found out of their pregnancy. She would have these little sonogram pictures and little diaries and notes just telling the kids what their life was like because we knew at the moment of conception that was our son or our daughter.

She kept writing those letters and about a month later, her mom came to see her and she read all the letters and she said, "You should publish them. Maybe they will help heal somebody."

Now, she published this little book called, "Letters to Gabriel," 25,000 copies from a publisher who had never published a book before and never

published another book afterwards and there isn't a month that goes by that I don't meet somebody who was touched, whose life was saved, whose baby was delivered or whose burden was lessened.

I always tell my children that if you can do for God and for life what your little brother did in two hours, you will be a great warrior for God.

One final story. It's from the last page of Karen's book. The last page of Karen's book, "Letters to Gabriel," it's a letter to our "During the partial birth abortion debate, a Senator -- Senator Boxer, I might add -- was thanking the women who had had partial birth abortions from coming forward with their stories."

"There were women in-between the elevator of the Senate office buildings and the Senate chamber itself who had had this procedure and they were button-holding senators trying to get them to vote against this bill."

She says, quote, "They're crying. They're crying because they don't understand how senators could take away an option. They're crying because they don't believe that those senators truly understand what this meant for their families."

Karen continues, "Daddy said in response, 'The senator says she hears the cries of women outside this chamber. We would be deafened by the cries of the children who are not here to cry because of this procedure.'" "The Washington Post described what happened next. 'Republican Senator Rick Santorum turned to face the opposition and a high pleading voice cried out, 'Where do we draw the line? Some people have likened this procedure to an appendectomy. That's not an appendix,' he shouted, pointing to a drawing of a fetus. 'That's not a blob of tissue. It's a baby. It's a baby.'"

"The Post continued. 'And then impossibly, in an already hush gallery in one of those moments when the floor of a Senate looks like a stage set with it's small wooden desks somehow too small for the matters at hand, the cry of a baby pierced the room, echoing across the hallway and echoing across the chamber from an outside hallway. No one mentioned the cry. Before a few seconds, no one spoke at all.'"

"A coincidence," Karen continues, "perhaps. A visitor's baby was crying as the door of the Senate gallery opened at that precise moment and then closed. Or maybe it was the cry from the son whose voice we never heard, but who has changed our lives forever."

You want to know why I'm pro-life? Do you want to know why I stand up and fight for the family and marriage? Because God showed me that if you are faithful, he will be faithful.

Ladies and gentlemen, we need people who are leaders in this country who believe that, who believe that the faithfulness of God that he has blessed this country and has he has blessed each and every one of us.

And if we stand and we are faithful and fear not that this country again could have a rebirth of freedom like we have never seen before. Thank you and God bless.

UNIDENTIFIED PARTICIPANT: Senator, thank you so much for being here tonight. First question is what would you specifically do to prevent abortion on-demand and defend traditional marriage?

SANTORUM: I think it's really important that when you hear this question to understand it's a question about marriage and abortion. And you'll hear everybody up here say, "Well -- most everybody say that they support traditional marriage and they support a constitutional amendment to ban abortion -- I mean,

to ban gay marriage.

But you'll also hear if you listen to the debates people say that while they may support a constitutional amendment, they don't support getting involved in the states and doing something to make sure the states don't pass either through judicial fiat or through legislation, marriage different than one man and one woman and that is all the difference.

When I first took on -- there's been one vote on the floor of the United States Senate on the issue of the Federal Marriage Amendment and I forced it when I was there. There hasn't been one since. There hasn't been one since. I forced it, we lost, but we had the debate. We went for the right solution. There are people up here who will tell you that they're for that, but will they push the debate? Will they have the vote? Will they take it to the American people? And one way you can tell how convicted they are is will they go to the states and fight it where the fight is. I will. I did.

I came to Iowa last year. I campaigned here in Iowa against the three Supreme Court justices who delivered same sex marriage to Iowa and I'll come back. No matter what, I'll come back and make sure that not only do we defeat those justices in the future, but that we go to every single state. Why? Because if we don't -- if we don't, then one by one these liberal states or judicial opinions will come down and the Supreme Court will say, "Well, we can't have all these different definitions of marriage" just like they did with abortion.

It's the same game plan. So when people stand up and say, "I'm for marriage, but I won't do anything about the states because of the tenth amendment," the tenth amendment doesn't allow -- Abraham Lincoln said it best, "The tenth amendment doesn't allow states the right to do wrong."

And -- if the state of Iowa wanted to pass a gun ban, would all these folks say, "Oh. Well, the Iowan has the right to do whatever they want"? I wouldn't. No way.

This leads to the other issue which is what are you going to do about the issue of abortion. We have -- you've heard some people stand up here and say, "Oh, I'd vote for a constitutional amendment." Did they? Did they ever sponsor it? Did they ever try to fight to get a vote for it when they had the opportunity? I did.

Yes, I fought for partial birth and I know there's a battle here in Iowa and it's a good battle to have. I know it's uncomfortable, but it's an important battle to have. Do we stand on the 50-yard line on the issue of abortion and do we throw Hail Mary passes trying to pass Personhood Amendments, trying to get constitutional amendments that are adopted or do we try to get a couple of yards?

I was just at the A&M State game. So I'm using football analogy. So I apologize for that, but -- or do we try to get a couple of yards? Do we try to get some things passed like partial birth or fetal pain or other things?

Are the folks who are trying to do these incremental measures committed to scoring a touchdown or are they just trying to pad their stats? They just trying to make a few first downs to keep everybody happy in the pro-life movement and really not convicted to try to push that ball down the field?

My feeling is as a good offensive coordinator -- and that's what I was in the United States Senate. I was an offensive coordinator on the life issue. I was trying to move the ball down the field.

My issue on that is you know what? Yes, take your gains, but sometimes as you know as an offensive coordinator you have to stretch the field. You have to mix up the defense a little bit and you've got to go for those long passes whether

it's the Personhood Amendment or whatever it is.

The other thing is we have to have a discussion when it comes to what we can do and there's lots of things a president can do. Mexico City is certainly one of them and we can repeal the Obama Care reg on making businesses carry abortion policies, we can get rid of the conscience clause, the phony conscience clause protection that doesn't protect people from providing abortifacients and other types of drugs.

We can do all those things. We can go to the legislature. We can try to do fetal pain. We can do those things, but we do it in the context of saying, "This is a human life from the moment of conception and it is wrong."

And it is we will take this few yards, but we are coming back because we will not differentiate what is illegal and biological fallacy that a human life is not a person, that a human life is different because it's located in the womb as opposed to outside the womb.

Some of you may remember the debate I had with Barbara Boxer on when a child was born. We were talking about partial birth and in the Partial Birth Abortion Bill, the baby was delivered all, but the head.

So I asked her the question what if the baby was delivered all but the foot? With -- could you kill the baby then? It's on You Tube. Look at it. For five minutes, she can't answer the question. She won't answer the question.

We started the debate with her standing right there. By the end of the debate, she was at the back of the Senate chamber trying to get out because she couldn't answer what is the truth that there's an artificial line that we draw and we have to have the courage to say the truth no matter what legislation we're bringing forward.

UNIDENTIFIED PARTICIPANT: Thank you, Senator. The next question is what would you do to restore fiscal responsibility and promote creation of jobs in the United States?

SANTORUM: I talked about my 000 plan as to how we're going to bring the manufacturing base in this economy and grow the middle of America again. I also talked about what I did in the area of trying to reduce government spending.

Yes, we need to do to the rest of programs in Washington, D.C., food stamps, Medicaid, housing programs, education and training programs, all of these programs have no business being in the federal government.

We should do to them what we did with welfare, block (inaudible) them, send them back to the states, give the states the flexibility to implement those programs, which they should've been doing all along, and put requirements. What we did with welfare, I had two things that we required. They were the two basis that I was refusing to negotiate on and that is we had to have a time limit on welfare and we had to have a work requirement.

People should not be able to get government benefits unless you're disabled, unless you're either working for them or you're on for a very short and temporary period of time. That's the deal.

That's why we need welfare temporary assistance for needy families as opposed to aid to families with dependent children. That's one idea. Here's the big idea, of course, which is the Balanced Budget Amendment.

I was for cut, cap and balance, but I argued during that time when we were dealing with the debt ceiling what we really needed was balance, balance and balance. We were focused on cuts and what we should've been focusing on is focusing on the American public saying we need to balance this budget and we can

do it. We can do it over a period of years.

If you pass a Balanced Budget Amendment, it takes four to five years for it to be ratified. According to the Balanced Budget Amendment, it takes five years after that to be implemented. You're talking seven to eight years, nine years. There's plenty of time to get to a balanced budget, but you put a wall.

One of the things I learned in Washington, D.C. -- and you learn a lot with experience. You learn how the other side thinks, how they act and all the tricks. Well, the one thing that I do know is the only way you're going to change the way things operate in Washington is to change the rules of the game and that means you have to make it painful. You have to put a wall.

Do you know when almost every bill in the United States Senate passes what day of the week? Thursday night or Friday. Why? Because people want to go home for the weekend. It's a weekend. It creates a backstop. We need a backstop.

I pledge to you not only will I try to pass -- I will -- I will pass our economic plan and we will reform these entitlements, but I will go across this country and we will -- we will get the American public -- just like we do with welfare, we'll get the American public behind a Balanced Budget Amendment to put fiscal sanity and maintain freedom in this country.

UNIDENTIFIED PARTICIPANT: Thank you, Mr. Senator. Well, one last time I could ask this question. What is your comprehensive plan to shape your future administration's energy policy and please include how this vision would differ from the approach of the current administration?

SANTORUM: I share with everybody else that there either is a deliberate attempt by this administration to destroy the energy future of our country or they are just simply incompetent. Pick A or B.

They -- the idea that we have at the current rate of extraction, 263 years left of oil in this country, we have almost 300 years of coal at the current rate of extraction, which may be going up not because we found more coal, because we're producing less coal under this administration because you can't get a permit and because they're in the process with a new regulation of shutting down 60 coal fire power plants.

We're going to be to the point where you turn on that switch and it's going to be, oh, Russian roulette. Is it going to go on or not because of this administration and what they're doing to our power -- our power supply.

And, of course, natural gas. It was mentioned earlier. We found the second largest find of natural gas in the world under mostly Pennsylvania. We're drilling 3,000 wells a year in Pennsylvania. And guess what happened to the natural gas price?

You heard the president earlier this year give his energy speech. He gives an energy speech every year just so you know that he's concerned about energy and he gives this energy speech and he says, "Drill, baby, drill was a joke. No, it's never going to work." I mean, they made fun of it and all these students out there are laughing. This was at Cleveland State, I believe, and they're laughing saying, "Oh, yes. Yes, drilling doesn't work, you know? Supply doesn't work."

It's like they teach at that school President Obama went to instead of Economics 101, he went to Economics 50 and a half. And so all -- he ignored supply and all he did was focus on demand, but somehow know that the only way you're going to reduce price in America is by reducing demand.

Well, guess what happened to the natural gas prices as a result of what's going on in Pennsylvania? When I left the United States Senate six years ago,

the gas price was about \$12. It's now \$3.60. Supply works. We need to -- we need to drill in Pennsylvania, we need to drill in Alaska, we need to drill offshore, we need to drill wherever we can, we need to have an energy policy.

And I disagree with the Speaker on this. We don't disagree on much. He wants to fund everything. I want to cut every subsidy. Let the marketplace work. Let -- and that includes -- and that includes for oil and gas.

We need to cut all the subsidies. Let the market work. I agree with Newt on this respect. I learned a lot coming here to Iowa and about the ethanol industries and the efficiencies that have been created. I have no doubts that this industry can compete.

Let it compete on an even playing field with the rest of the energy options in this country.

UNIDENTIFIED PARTICIPANT: The last question would be if you could reverse one energy related policy decision from the last three years, what would it be and what would you have done differently?

SANTORUM: I think I agree with everybody else that the moratorium on the -- on gulf drilling was an outrageous cost to the taxpayers with all the lost revenue, it's an outrageous cost to the people of Louisiana and Texas who were -- just that area of the country after being devastated was devastated again by the actions of this administration.

I would just say to you that we need an administration, we need a president who has common sense. In my book, "It takes a Family," I said, "Liberalism is an ideology." If you don't -- if you doubt that, look at what the president's job package is. It's the same as it was before. It was the same as his first package which was an abject failure, yet his answer is propose more of the same. Why? Because liberalism is an ideology, not based on fact, not based on real world experience.

Conservatism as I defined it here is stewardship of patrimony, fancy words that mean taking what we know is good, what we know is true, is of nature and nature's God is how we are ordered in our -- in our world, take those natural laws, take what has worked in applying what our founders created, which was free people, free markets and the ability to be able to pursue not just your dreams, but God's will on your life.

You allow that to continue in America, you allow people to transform this country like we did in 1776 -- I remind everybody at the time of the founding of this country, life expectancy in America as it was in most of the west was 35 to 40 years of age, the same as it was at the time of Jesus Christ.

We were an agrarian society, the same as it was at the time of Jesus Christ. Eighteen hundred years of kings and emperors ruling the world and the human condition did not change.

And then America, the declaration rights coming from the God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob and his laws in order to serve him as I said in our Declaration and in 235 years, life expectancy has doubled.

We have been through an industrial revolution, a technology revolution. The poorest person in America today is wealthier than the wealthiest person, wealthy from the standpoint of creature (inaudible) than the wealthiest person 50 years ago.

How many of you want to go to a hospital that's 50 years old in technology? How many want telecommunications that's 50 years old? Ninety percent of Americans have cell phones. Why? Because we had limited government and we had a president and leaders in Washington who believed in you.

Please. I ask for your help and support. Elect someone who's proven that they'll stand up for the values that made this country great and be able to win elections in states like Pennsylvania so we guarantee that we have a Republican president in this next election.

Thank you all very much and God bless.

KRISHNA: Thank you, Senator. Now, we invite Pastor Mike Demastus of Fort Des Moines Church of Christ in Des Moines to give the benediction.

DEMASTUS: Would you stand as we pray? We thank you, Heavenly Father, for your grace to us in spite of who we are and as a nation, Father, we are seeking a new leader. Our current leader has turned his back on righteousness and truth and he is leading us farther into decadence as a nation.

And even though there is a cacophony of voices in our current culture that say we are antiquated fools for following you, Father, we know you are the only place we can turn as we seek out a new leader.

So we ask you, Father, to help us elect a leader that is a true Christian, one who is guided by your word and your spirit and is a person who desires to make his or her days count for the Kingdom of Christ.

We ask for a leader whose commitment to Christ and love of country compel him or her to stand for truth and righteousness and government. We need a leader who recognizes that he or she will ultimately give account to you, Father.

We know, Lord, the time is waning and the day will soon arrive. Let us not squander what you have given to us as a people. Our nation is a true blessing and we ask, Father, that you hear our prayer in the name of Christ Jesus, our Lord and Savior, Amen.

KRISHNA: Thank you for attending. Have a safe trip. Thank you.

SPEAKERS REP. MICHELE BACHMANN, R-MINN., REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

REP. RON PAUL, R-TEXAS, REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

GOV. RICK PERRY, R-TEXAS, REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

FORMER SEN. RICK SANTORUM, R-PA., REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

FORMER REP. NEWT GINGRICH, R-GA., REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

FORMER GOV. MITT ROMNEY, R-MASS., REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

HERMAN CAIN, REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

GOPAL KRISHNA, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE IOWA FAITH AND FREEDOM COALITION

PASTOR MIKE DEMASTUS, FORT DES MOINES CHURCH OF CHRIST

RALPH REED, FAITH AND FREEDOM COALITION

JEFF MULLEN, LEAD PASTOR OF THE POINT OF GRACE CHURCH

STEVE SCHEFFLER, IFFC PRESIDENT

PAT GRASSLEY, IOWA HOUSE

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN REINCE PRIEBUS

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REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES DELIVER REMARKS AT IOWA
FAITH & FREEDOM DINNER

October 22, 2011 Saturday

EVENT DATE: October 22, 2011

TYPE: NEWS EVENT

LOCATION: IOWA

SPEAKER: REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES

WITNESSES:

GOPAL KRISHNA, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE IOWA FAITH AND FREEDOM COALITION
JEFF MULLEN, LEAD PASTOR OF THE POINT OF GRACE CHURCH
STEVE SCHEFFLER, IFFC PRESIDENT
RALPH REED, FAITH AND FREEDOM COALITION
PAT GRASSLEY, IOWA HOUSE
REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN REINCE PRIEBUS
HERMAN CAIN, REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE
REP. MICHELE BACHMANN, R-MINN., REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE
GOV. RICK PERRY, R-TEXAS, REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE
FORMER REP. NEWT GINGRICH, R-GA., REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE
REP. RON PAUL, R-TEXAS, REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE
FORMER SEN. RICK SANTORUM, R-PA., REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE
PASTOR MIKE DEMASTUS, FORT DES MOINES CHURCH OF CHRIST

TEXT:

KRISHNA: My name is Gopal Krishna. I'm the vice president of the Iowa Faith and Freedom Coalition. On behalf of the IFFC, I want to say thank you to each and every one of you for bringing a good gather for us of this presidential cycle.

Since the Republican National Committee Chairman and the national media are here, let me share my top 10 list as to why Iowa should continue to be the first in the nation for the next presidential cycle.

Number 10, Iowa is the best place to kiss. Iowa is the best place to kiss pigs because we have more pigs than the people.

Number nine, in Iowa, we also have plenty of babies to kiss because we are all excited about the Iowa right to life slogan, "Populate Iowa."

Number eight, Iowa is a diversified state, not in color, but in colorful opinions.

Number seven, in Iowa there are more political operators, more political science professors, more political reporters, more political columnists per capita than in any other state.

Number six, Iowans take their political responsibility seriously by attending many errands and asking (inaudible) persons.

Number five, Iowans can tell the difference between a real person and a robot. Between consistent and conveniently changing positions between talk and walk.

Number four, by voting for the candidate of their choice, Iowans have proven that money cannot buy their words.

Number three, only in Iowa each candidate gets an opportunity to stand on the bale of hay and give the stump speech to total strangers at the Iowa State Fair.

Number two, after campaigning in Iowa in winter, all candidates understand why Iowans are sturdy and why the wimpy live in Florida.

Number one, Iowa is a four letter word for the losers and for the winners. Thank you.

Let us get started. Jeff Mullen, who is the lead pastor of the Point of Grace Church and a candidate for the new Iowa Senate District 22 will give the invocation. Terry Stavis (ph), who is the chair of the Guthrie County Republican Party, will lead us in the pledge.

First, two sisters to win Miss Iowa title, 2004 Miss Iowa, Carolyn Haugland and 2006 Miss Iowa, Emily Gerdtz will sing the National Anthem. Please rise and remain standing until the National Anthem is done. Thank you.

MULLEN: Is this a great night? Yes. I'll tell you what, take one second, turn around and look at everyone around you. You'll see some of the greatest people in Iowa right here tonight. So the greatest folks in Iowa are right here tonight. Outstanding.

I was asked to give one quick announcement. Outstanding. You don't want to miss this. Steve Emerson, Wednesday night the 26th at 7:30 at Point of Grace Church will be speaking on terrorism and it will be an outstanding evening.

Let's pray together. Father, thank you so much for this day that you have made. We make a choice, we rejoice and we are glad in it. We're grateful for our nation. You have told us in your word to pray for our leaders so we do that right now and we do it humbly, yet we do it confidently.

Father, we pray for our president and vice president that they would humble themselves to you, choosing to follow you, that our Congress would do the same, humbling themselves to one another, putting we the people first.

Father, thank you for this great state, the great state of Iowa. Thank you for our governor and lieutenant governor. For both sides of the aisle, Father, I pray that all of them will truly humble themselves before you, humbling themselves before one another and putting again we the people first.

We're so grateful, so thankful for this evening. Father, thank you for the candidates who have chosen to run. They've put their lives on the line, their families on the line. Thank you for their willingness to run for the presidency. Bless them and their families. Bless them tonight as they share from their hearts their very core convictions and I ask it in Jesus' name, Amen.

(UNKNOWN): Please turn toward our beautiful flag and place your hand over your heart. I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America and to the republic for which it stands, one nation, under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

It is such an honor for us to be here tonight to sing. The National Anthem has always held a very special place in my heart and now, even more so after my husband, Gabe (ph), deployed with the Iowa National Guard this past year to Afghanistan and thankfully -- and thankfully as our three-year-old daughter so sweetly put it, "Daddy did come home."

We'd like to dedicate -- thank you. We'd like to dedicate tonight's National Anthem to all of our veterans and their families who so bravely have served.

KRISHNA: Thank you. Please be seated. Let us recognize our guests. When you hear your name, please stand and remain standing until we applaud the entire group.

First, we want to recognize two people who work long hours for past several months to put together this event, Diana Hanson (ph) and Conner Bozman (ph). Thank you for your hard work.

Next, we want to recognize the officers and the members of the Board of IFFC, Steve Scheffler, President; Morris Heard (ph), Treasurer; Lisa Smith, Secretary; board members Mike Cannidy (ph), Danny Gramants (ph), Bernie Hayes (ph), Peggy Herman (ph), Kate Hunter (ph), Norm Rosendole (ph), Brad Sherman (ph), and Joe Tuanter, thank you for all of your work.

Next, we want to recognize the leaders of other congenial organizations; Bill Schickel, co-chair of the Republican Party of Iowa; Steve Scheffler, national committeeman of the Republican Party of Iowa; Kim Lehman, national committee woman of the Republican Party of Iowa; Jenifer Bowen, executive director of the Iowa Right to Life; Tamara Scott, director of Concerned Women of America and the host of, "Truth of Our Times;" Jody Nation, assistant director of Professional Educators of Iowa; Charlie Gruschow with the Tea Party of America. Thank you for working with us.

We want to recognize the members of the Republican State Central Committee, Shelly Atkins, Wes Enos, David Fischer, Drew Ivers, Jeremiah Johnson, Kim Lehman, Embry Lumpkin (ph), James Mills, John Ortega, Steven Scheffler, A.J. Spiker, thank you for your service to the Republican party.

We want to recognize the chairs of the Republican County Central Committees, Greg Schildberg of Adair County; Roy Schulte of Benton County; Gwen Ecklund, Crawford County; Terry Davis, Guthrie County; Bob Anderson, Johnson County; Randy Harn, Mahaska County; Irene Blom (ph), Mayden (ph) County; Kevin McLaughlin, Polk County; Jeff Jorgenson, Pottawattamie County; Cory Adams, Story County; and Dean Fisher, Tama County. Thank you for your service to the Republican party of Iowa.

We want to recognize the members of the Iowa House, David Young, Julian Garrett, Pat Grassley, Chris Hagenow, Eric Helland, Kevin Koester, Glenn Massie, Kim Pearson, Dawn Pettengill, Henry Rayhons, Jason Schultz and Ralph Horowitz. Thank you for representing us.

We want to recognize two members of the Iowa Senate, Jerry Behn and Pat Ward. Thank you for representing us in the Iowa Senate. We want to recognize the Secretary for Agriculture, Bill Northey. Thank you for your service.

We want to recognize State Auditor, David Vaudt. Thank you for your service. We want to recognize the Secretary of State, Matt Schultz. Thank you for your service. We want to recognize Congressman Tom Latham. Thank you for your service and leadership in the Iowa House. Thank you.

We want to recognize John Archer who is running for the Congress in the second district of the new second district. John, thank you for putting your

name on the ballot. We want to recognize Senator Grassley and his wife, Barbara Grassley, for many years of your service and for your leadership in the U.S. Senate. Thank you, Senator.

Before I conclude this segment of the program, let me be clear about three issues. First, we believe that no local government, no mayor, no state legislature, no State Supreme Court, no Congress, no United States Supreme Court and no president should interfere with God's gift of life, with God's creation of magical relationship between a man and a woman which we all call marriage and with God's wishes about our national debt.

Second, we believe that the Statue of Liberty and the USA should stand for legal immigration and not for harboring people who broke immigration laws. We need to secure borders and pass immigration reform that matches demand and supply.

Time has come to stop giving excuses, benefits and subsidies for illegal immigrants and their families. On a personal note, for people like me who followed the legal process, became a legal immigrant and a proud citizen of the United States of America, any type of amnesty for illegal immigrants will be a slap in our faces.

Lastly, we and our Tea Party friends demand that all local, state and federal governments bring back the economic prosperity through fiscal responsibility, capitalism and private sector creativity.

Instead of economic development efforts that create only an illusion of job creation by bribing the companies to move from one location to the other, let's create real jobs by the forming all tax codes, (inaudible) taxes and removing all obstacles for the corporations to bring back jobs and monies from overseas to the USA.

Now, it's my pleasure to welcome the IFFC president, Steve Scheffler, for a few remarks. Thank you.

SCHEFFLER: Good evening, ladies and gentlemen. We welcome you to the most historic political event of 2011 leading up to the January 3rd Iowa Precinct Caucuses.

We want to thank each and every one of you for making this evening a smashing success. Tonight is the beginning of the end of the socialist agenda that permeates in Washington, D.C.

We are going to reclaim our constitutional form of government in November 2012 and save this great republic for our children and our grandchildren. Most of us in this hall tonight firmly believe that the man occupying the White House needs to be given his walking papers.

Most of us here tonight believe that Mike Gronstal should be given his dismissal papers and replacing him with Al Ringgenberg from Council Bluffs. Most of us in this room tonight would like to see the seat that was vacated in Linn County filled by none other than Cindy Golding tying the state Senate 25/25 so Mr. Gronstal cannot be the dictator in Iowa forever.

How are we going to pull this all off? We're going to do it by activating the grass roots, to door knock, to making phone calls. We're going to have an active and engaged clergy who are no longer going to be told to sit down and shut up.

We are going to be soldiers marching in the battle. And there's a great crowd here tonight. It's indicative that this movement is alive and well and we are on the march.

Your financial and volunteer support has enabled the Iowa Faith and Freedom Coalition to become the most effective and viable multi-issue pro-family organization in Iowa.

First, you have a capital of highly successful lobbyists, Norm Pawlewski. Norm is aggressively working to ensure that the pro-family agenda in Iowa here is advanced. Anybody that knows Norm knows that he does not take no very easily for an answer.

Next, the IFFC distributed a record number of voter guides in all 99 counties. We had two field staffers who were actively involved in eight of the most competitive state legislative races in the state working hard to turn out the pro-family vote. Six of those candidates won.

In addition, this organization generated over 560,000 voter contacts via our voter track program. This program involved direct mail, phone calls and door knocks in several dozen competitive state legislative races and two competitive congressional races.

In the 2011 and 2012 election cycle, we will be working hard to ensure the success of those projects that brought much success in 2010, voter guides' involvement in the most competitive state legislative races including being a key player in state senate races ensuring that Mike Gronstal is no longer the ruler here in Iowa.

And then we will be working hard to educate pro-family Iowans on the caucus process and ensuring that the pro-family agenda will be victorious that night. And many of you in your program tonight have a caucus card.

Our volunteers, I believe, have been circulating through the crowd tonight asking you to take part and be part of a caucus training school to either participate in one or -- and/or to lead one.

Please fill one of those out and I think also there was some of our volunteers handing out some of the caucus packets for your information. We will be getting in contact with you very soon.

I would encourage you to leave this hall tonight after listening to the great speeches and the great presidential candidates, but not let it lie there. We must become active. We must replace Barak Obama to save our republic.

Thank you very much for all that you do. Thank you. It is my distinct pleasure at this time to introduce a friend of 20 plus years, a man who is probably one of the most articulate spokespersons in the pro-family movement, a person who never seems to stick his foot in his mouth, but gets his point across.

He seems to be, like, Teflon for the press. He's a great spokesperson. He is the founder of the National Faith and Freedom Coalition, a multi-issued pro-family organization, an organization that is going to make it's mark more and more as we see these years proceed.

And it is an organization that political candidates and causes are going to have to pay attention to. So without further adieu, please welcome my great friend, the great Ralph Reed.

REED: Thank you. Thank you, Iowa. Did you notice when they were introducing the dignitaries earlier that Steve Scheffler's name was mentioned more than anybody's? Did you notice that? That's because he's doing such an incredible job building this movement.

And Steve, on behalf of Faith and Freedom members all over Iowa, thank you, my friend, for your leadership. We're honored to be on the same team with

you.

And I know that I speak not only for the Faith and Freedom members here in Iowa, but for Faith and Freedom members all over America that we want to make sure that Iowa continues to play a decisive and pivotal role in choosing the next leader of the free world and Iowa should continue to go first in choosing our president.

I thought you might agree with that. You know, the pundits and the pollsters continue to be confounded by the persistence and the endurance of the Evangelical vote. Not just here in Iowa, but all over the country.

And you may have seen the exit polls from 2008 that found that between 55 and 60 percent of all the voters who walked into a caucus location in 2008 were self-identified Evangelical Christians, but it wasn't just here in Iowa.

If you look at the exit polls in the 26 states that held primaries for which we have exit polling data, 44 percent of all the voters whose shadow darkened the threshold of a voting booth and a Republican presidential preference primary four years ago was a self-identified Evangelical Christian.

And I don't know why the media and the pollsters continue to be surprised after in 1988, Pat Robertson shocked the political establishment by defeating the incumbent vice president of the United States here.

After George W. Bush came here in 1999 and when Tom Brokaw asked him who his favorite philosopher was, he said, "Jesus Christ" and I still remember. Some of you may have been there when Brokaw said, "Could you elaborate on that?"

And George W. Bush looked at him without blinking an eye and said, "If I have to explain it to you, then you don't understand."

And then when Mike Huckabee came out of nowhere four years ago to win these caucuses and catapult his way to seven primary victories, you see the heartbeat of this movement. Ultimately, we're not looking for a human messiah to save our country. We're not looking for somebody like the other side was looking for four years ago.

We understand that there's only one Messiah who's only -- who's ever walked on the face of this Earth. There's only been one perfect man and he walked in the villages of Judaea and Samaria and he rose from the dead and he sits at the right hand of God, the Father, and that's where we put the hope in the name and in the person of Jesus Christ.

And it is because of our love for him and the calling of God on our lives that we're involved in this process not in order to impose our values on anyone else, for one can only come to God as an act of their own will, but rather to redress evil and injustice where we see it, to seek to establish the common good in the public arena and to seek to minister to those who are hurting and otherwise would be left behind.

We believe we've been given a great birth right. We believe we've been given a priceless inheritance by those who came before us in the form of the Constitution of the United States, the Bill of Rights and the Declaration of Independence and we want the government in Washington to return to that blueprint and do nothing further beyond that blueprint.

We know that sometimes we bring forward issues that others might prefer not to talk about, but we are compelled to do so like the fact that every human being is made in the image of almighty God and that every single life is sacred from conception to natural death and is worthy of our love and our protection. On that, we cannot and will not retreat.

And as three members of the Iowa State Supreme Court found out the hard way, we believe that marriage should be defined as a sacred union between a man and a woman as the essential building block of our society.

And we believe that the federal government should have to balance it's books every month just like we have to sit down at our kitchen table and balance our checkbook every month and live within their means.

And now, we have a key ally in this struggle, especially on the fiscal issues in the Tea Party Movement. How many of you all are active in some way, shape or form in the Tea Party here in Iowa? Let me see your hands. Good for you.

You know, I've noticed they've been taking your name in vain recently. Have you -- have you heard some of the things they're saying about you? Jimmy Hoffa said that you should be, quote, "Taken out."

Now, folks when a teamster leader says you should be taken out, he doesn't mean to dinner. And this was at a rally for the president of the United States. Nancy Pelosi compared you to Nazis which is part of why tonight she's the former Speaker of the House and John Boehner is the speaker.

And then there's Joe Biden. He's become a punch line just the mention of his name. He compared you to terrorists. Can you imagine? Well, I've got news for Hoffa and Pelosi and Biden and for the people who smear you and attack you every day and that is our right to organize, to speak out and to petition our government has been purchased with the blood of those who bore the ultimate burden and paid the ultimate price that we might be free.

And they now surround us as the Apostle Paul so eloquently said like a great cloud of witnesses and if only to honor their sacrifice, we will not be silent, we will not be intimidated and we will not go away until America is restored to the principles upon which she was founded.

Now, let me tell you what's going to happen here in Iowa and nationally in the next 12 months as a result of this organization, the Faith and Freedom Coalition. We're going to distribute over 40 million voter guides in America's Evangelical and pro-family churches.

We're going to build a prequalified voter file of social conservative voters of both parties and independents. A voter file that we estimate will be 27 million voters strong. We're going to contact every one of those voters seven to 12 times. We're going to mail them, we're going to phone them, we're going to text them, we're going to email them, we're going to knock on their doors and if they haven't voted by election day, we're going to get in a car or a van and we're going to pick them up and we're going to take them to the polls and make sure they vote.

And when -- and when the dust settles, Barak Obama and Michelle Obama are going to be packing boxes and a moving van is going to pull up to 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue and he's going to go back to Chicago where he belongs.

And then on January 20th when the new president that you have helped elect finishes taking the oath of office, that president is going to walk into an anti-room in the Capitol and a few minutes after that inaugural ceremony, they're going to sign into law legislation that has already been passed by a Republican and Senate House repealing Obama Care and leaving it on the ash heap of history where it belongs.

You know, Ronald Reagan once said, "The closest thing to eternal life on this planet is a federal program," but this time it's going to be different. But in order for this to happen, my friends, we're going to have to work harder than we've ever worked, we're going to have to give more than we've ever given

and we're going to have to pray for our country like we've never prayed.

Now, there is a bucket on every single table. I want somebody at each of those tables to hold that bucket up right now. I want to see those buckets. There are white envelopes in every single one of them.

I'd like for you to pass those envelopes out at that table right now and I want every single person in this room -- well, we should probably exempt children under the age of six, but anybody over the age of seven, I want you to put something in this envelope for the efforts of Steve and his leadership team at the Iowa Faith and Freedom Coalition.

Get out a check, put some cash in, a check. We take credit cards. There's a place to put a credit card number on that form in the bucket. Use a pen, use a pencil, use an eyebrow pencil, cut your finger if you need to, but fill out that check and put it in this envelope because friends, we're going to turn out the largest, the most enthusiastic and the most dynamic pro-life, pro-family vote in the history of this country. And when we do, America is going to be restored to greatness.

Thank you all very much. God bless you and God bless the great state of Iowa.

GRASSLEY: Mrs. Grassley reminded me of something that I failed to do and that is there's a special Senate election on November 8th that will tie the Senate to 25/25.

I'm actually going to go and spend about three days there starting next Tuesday and you need to figure putting in some people in a car and headed over there and help those people door knock, make phone calls because this will send a message not across Iowa, but across the country. We're going to take our country and our state back. So please help out where you can.

At this time, I want to introduce a very good friend of mine, a guy who came to the helm of the Republican National Committee in January of this year. Reince Priebus was among five candidates running for chairman and I was one of his earliest supporters I would like to say because I was totally convinced that he was the best person to lead our party towards victory in 2012.

Reince hails from our neighboring state of Wisconsin and in Wisconsin, they knocked off both the majority leader and the Senate, the House Speaker, took back the state Senate, took back the Wisconsin House, picked up two new congressional seats, knocked Russ Feingold of all people with a great Tea Party favorite, Ron Johnson, and picked a new Republican governor, probably one of the most colorful, most adamant conservatives in our movement, Scott Walker, who has taken on the big unions and Reince has -- only 39 years old, but let me tell you, you are in good hands.

So I don't want to hear any of you every badmouth (inaudible) again because this man is single-handedly going to bring this party, resurrect it and bring us great victories in 2012.

So without any further adieu, my great friend, Reince Priebus.

PRIEBUS: Thank you, Steve. Thank you. And thank you for the great work here tonight. This is an incredible showing here tonight and I've got to tell you, as a follower of Christ, this is an honor and a blessing to be here tonight.

When Steve asked me to come by, I said, "Yes, absolutely" the work that he's doing here in Iowa. And, by the way, I want to brag on also one of this partners, Kim Lehman, the National Committee woman from Iowa. Where are you, Kim? Thank you to you and let me put on my party hat for a second here because

you have a very, very serious Iowa GOP here led by Matt Strawn. He's not here tonight, but I want to say thank you to Matt for running such a great organization.

And I have good news for you in Iowa because just a few hours ago, it is official, Nevada will hold their caucus on February 4th. So Iowa will be the first caucus in America, the first contest in America.

Well, it's true. My name is really Reince Priebus. It's true. And I know it's a bizarre name. I'm a regular guy. And to prove that to you, I want you to know that my son's name is Jack, my daughter is Grace, my wife is Sally, my dad is Richard, my sister is Marie and I got Reince.

So I tell people what happens when a -- when a Greek and a German get married. So it's sort of a little bit of a cultural disaster, but I'm learning to leave with it.

Well, faith and freedom, it's your cause, it's our cause. We fight for freedom, we stand for faith because they both have long defined America. Not separately, but together.

Faith and freedom, inextricably intertwined have made America great. Now, I told you that half of my family's Greek and I don't know if there's any Greeks out there. I see a few hands. But in Greek, grandfather is papou. I know you have a yaya and a papou.

Well, I've got to tell you, as an eight-year-old little guy, I loved my papou. I loved my grandpa. And I looked up to him more than any person in my entire life and he loved politics, but he didn't live here.

I remember going to Greece as a nine or 10-year-old little guy and I remember walking out on the balcony and seeing out on the balcony a new democracy flat. See, there's three parties in Greece. There's the new democracy party, there's the PASOK, which are the socialists, and then there's the KKE, which are the communists.

And I remember next to that new democracy flat in downtown Athens was an equally large American flag out on the balcony. And I can remember my papou coming back to Kenosha, Wisconsin where I grew up.

And for those of you who have relatives from overseas, you know, like Americans we go there for a week and a long weekend and we race back, you know? Yaya and Papou they'd come for a couple of months, right?

So I can remember nine, 10 years old sitting on the couch for hours listening to my papou tell me stories. And do you all remember the World Books, right? Those old encyclopedias?

I remember he would read those things for hours and he'd take the letter "P" off the shelf for presidents and he would tell me stories for two or three hours at a time. And it didn't matter who it was. It could be Wig, Democrat, Republican, it didn't matter. Everybody had a story. I don't think most of them were true, but he loved everything and every little detail about America.

He loved this country and he wasn't from here. And that had a profound impact on me growing up nine, 10 years old. I remember when we first moved the family out to Washington a few months ago. I have a little guy by the name of Jack and I -- and he's six. And I brought Jack to the World War II Memorial and I can remember standing in front of that memorial with over 4,000 gold stars each representing 100 lives lost in World War II.

And in front of those stars chiseled in the granite, it says, "Here we

mark the price of freedom." I happen to believe that we're in a battle for freedom in this country. I know that not a single person is here and I'm not standing in front of you as the chairman of the Republican National Committee because I'm concerned about the future of the Republican party.

I'm not concerned about the future of the Republican party. I'm not here because of that. I love the party, the party was founded in Ripon, Wisconsin in 1854. I love the party.

But I'm not here and you're not here because of anything like that. I'm here and I'm here to tell you I'm here because I'm concerned about the future of this country. I think -- I believe that we're in a battle for freedom. It's the same battle of freedom that founded our country. It's the same battle of freedom that James Madison reaffirmed in the Bill of Rights. It's the same battle of freedom that founded our party and here we are today.

You see, it's a battle for freedom between governments' insatiable appetite to grow and what's born in every American heart which is unique to America for individual and economic freedom. And that's where we are today.

And we have a great debate in America starting right now and that that debate is do you want to have a country of makers or do you want a country of takers? Do you want to have more people riding the wagon or do you want to have more people driving the wagon?

You know, when my son, Jack, is my age, it's going to cost 45 cents on every dollar made in America -- get that -- 45 on every dollar made in America just to run the federal government. I mean, that's a battle for freedom.

And if you know people that don't think that that's a battle for freedom, well, then what is? What if it's 72 cents? Eight-two? How about 99 cents on every dollar made in America just to run the federal government?

We are in a battle for freedom. And I'm sure you've heard that the president what he was up to this week he is yet on another bus tour paid for by the taxpayers, but he says, "We're not campaigning. There's nothing to see here." They just happen to run the bus through Virginia, Ohio, North Carolina, you know? I don't -- they're not going to Montana or Utah. It just so happens they're going through every battle ground state in America.

There's no doubt about it. This president is obsessed with politics, but good politics do not inherently create good jobs. Good speeches don't create good jobs. The president has a love affair and that love affair that he has is with the sound of his own voice, but he doesn't love following through on his promises, does he?

The president says that he wants an America to live within it's means. The president says that he wants to reduce the deficit in the debt ceiling and the president says he wants to reduce wasteful spending in Washington.

But here's the problem, the redderick doesn't match the results. So what did he do? He said he wanted to reduce and cut the deficit in half by the end of his first term. What did he do? He introduced the biggest structural deficit in the history of the world and not a single Democrat in the Senate voted for it.

He said he wanted to get the debt under control and what did he do? He introduced policies that ultimately passed. He, Barak Obama, no one else. He didn't inherit it. His policies put our country on track to accumulate more debt than every single president before him combined.

That is the legacy of Barak Obama. And everyday, Washington spends \$4 and a half billion just to pay it's bills and by 2040, on the current trajectory

that this president put us on this trajectory, our debt will equal twice our entire economy. That's the economic definition of bankruptcy.

I want to tell you, a government that has to surrender it's sovereignty to it's bond holders can't guarantee prosperity or freedom to anybody. And a country that buries it's kids in an avalanche of debt can't rest in any vestige of the moral high ground and certainly a country controlled by China can't compete with China.

We have all been blessed in this room in different ways and after it's all said and done where there's nothing by thankfulness and gratefulness to God for all the blessings in our lives and I think me included I'm just -- I'm just blessed and grateful that God gave us all a heart to care about the future of our country, about what's happening in our government.

And you know what, Ralph said it. There's no such thing as a perfect candidate. There's only one perfect person that walked the face of this Earth. I plan on running a party by the concept of addition and multiplication, not subtraction and division.

We have so much to fight for in this election. We're going to come together and I want you to know that the Republican party, the RNC, the Iowa GOP, we're here to work with you.

I have often said multiple times this party is not in competition with the conservative movement. This party is merely the part of the conservative movement. I intend to keep it that way. I intend to work with you.

And I'll tell you what, I think together we can come up with the best stimulus plan for this country and I think economists from Los Angeles to New York, people, like, you know, Paul Ryan and Mitch Daniels would sign up for our stimulus plan and here it is: Fire Barak Obama, put a Republican in the White House and get America back on track, back to work.

Thank you. God bless you. Have a great night.

KRISHNA: After my brief introduction for about a few seconds, the candidate will give a speech for 10 minutes and the Senator Behn will be asking the two questions of the Iowa Energy Forum and Steve Scheffler will be asking two questions of the Iowa Faith and Freedom to that candidate.

At this time, we request Senator Behn and Steve Scheffler to come and take their stage in the front table here.

In the interest of time, please give only a brief applause when a candidate is coming to speak and when a candidate is leaving after completing the answer to the fourth question.

First candidate, please welcome the plain talking, rapidly rising, no nonsense, non-politician and businessman, former CEO of Godfather's Pizza, Herman Cain.

CAIN: Thank you. Thank you. Thank you very much. Thank you for this invitation and thank you for this meeting.

It was Ronald Reagan who reminded us just how fragile this theme called freedom is when he said, "Freedom is never more than one generation away from extinction."

We can't pass it on in the bloodstream. It must be fought for and protected or one day we will spend our sunset years telling our children and our grandchildren what the United States of America used to be like.

I'm not going to have that conversation with my grandkids and I don't think you're going to have that conversation with your grandkids to talk about what the United States of America used to be like.

And this is a battle, a fight for freedom. It is a fight for freedom. And this nation has protected that precious thing called freedom since it's inception for 235 years because of America's strengths, the strength of the Declaration of Independence as conceived by the Founding Fathers, the strength of the Constitution of the United States of America.

It simply needs to be enforced, not rewritten. That's what the American people are looking for, strengths in terms of our free market system, America's strength. We have the greatest economic engine on the planet. It's sputtering right now because we have an economic crisis.

Our economy is on life support. But when it receives the right fuel, no other nation on the planet can touch it. America's great because of it's strengths, last, but not least, because there's the strength of our military and our men and women in uniform.

But there's one strength that you rarely hear mentioned when people talk about America's greatness and it is because of this particular strength that I am here tonight, that I am on this journey and that is America's ability to change and we've got to change the occupant of the White House again in 2012.

America survived because of it's ability to change throughout it's history. We've had some ups, we've had some downs, but we've been able to change whenever the will of the people demanded it.

I know something about America's ability to change. If it had not been for America's ability to change, I wouldn't be here tonight. I grew up in Atlanta, Georgia in the 50s and the 60s during the height of the Civil Rights Movement in this nation.

It wasn't just in the south. It was all over this nation. I can still remember riding on segregated buses in Atlanta, Georgia. I can still remember the sign at the front of the bus that will forever be branded into my memory, "Whites seat from the front, colored seat from the rear."

I can still remember that, but because of America's ability to change, I stand here today and I own the bus with my picture on the side. America's ability to change is one of our greatest strengths and the founders got it right. They got it right in that document called the Declaration of Independence. They got it right in that document called the Constitution.

It wasn't so restrictive that it didn't allow us to change when we had to, but they got it right when they said, "Endowed by their Creator," not the president's, not Congress. Endowed by their Creator with certainly unalienable rights that among these are life from conception, no abortions, no exceptions.

Liberty and the pursuit of happiness. And when they indicated that among these are like liberty and the pursuit of happiness, it's the gist that they might've been talking about some others.

I happen to believe that there's another unalienable right that the founders intended and that's the right to protect yourself, the right to protect your family, the right to protect your property. We call it the second amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America. That's an unalienable right.

The Founding Fathers got it right. We have to be the defending fathers and that means we have to do three things in order to take back the White House and take back our Congress and get this nation back on the right track.

Number one, we must stay informed -- stay informed because stupid people are ruining America. We can win because there are more of us, we've just to out-vote them.

Secondly, stay involved. Stay involved. It is great to see so many of you here tonight. And as Ralph and Steve challenged you earlier, when you leave here tonight after the speeches, don't just do the same thing that you might've done before and as the great philosopher, Emeril Lagasse says, "Kick it up a notch. Kick it up a notch."

Now, I know that some people in the press are going to say, "He thinks Emeril Lagasse is a philosopher." It's a joke, you all. America needs to lighten up.

And the third thing that I ask you to do is to stay inspired. Stay inspired. The liberals want you to believe that we cannot do this. The liberals want you to believe that they've got this nation in a choke hold and that they are going to hold onto it and not let it go.

But one of the greatest strengths of this nation is the will of the people. And when the will of the American people unleashes the spirit of America, we can achieve whatever we want to achieve.

I'm inspired by a lot of things, folks. I'm inspired by the greatness of this nation. I'm inspired by the face of that first grandchild back in 1999 when I looked into that little face for the very first time. And the first thought that went through my mind wasn't what do I do to give her a good start in life. The first thought that went through my mind was what do I do to make this a better nation and to make this a better world for her and all of the other little faces.

And you see, we don't have a lot of time to get this right. We've got to get it right in 2012 and I believe that we will because we are reminded that while we are on this journey, we all have just a limited amount of time to be here. And we have to decide how are we going to use our time, our talents and our treasure in order to make a difference not only in your community, but to make a difference in this world and make a difference in this nation.

Dr. Mesa (ph) at Morehouse College used to remind the young men of Morehouse when I was a student there that, "Life is just a minute, only 60 seconds in it forced upon you. Can't refuse it, didn't seek it, didn't choose it, but it's up to you to use it. You must suffer if you lose it. Give an account if you abuse it. Just a tiny little minute, but eternity is in it."

In 2012, it is our responsibility to honor the memory of Ronald Reagan as he described America as that shining city on a hill, but in the last few years that shining city on the hill has slid down to the side of the hillside and it is our responsibility in 2012 to take that shining city on a hill back to the top of the hill where it belongs and never apologize for America's greatness.

Gentlemen.

(UNKNOWN): Thank you, Mr. Cain. More and more Americans are coming the realization that specific energy policies affect our jobs and our economy. What is your comprehensive plan to shape your future administration's energy policy? And please include how this vision differs from the approach of our current administration.

CAIN: The current administration doesn't have a policy. We will have an energy independence strategy because America has the resources to become energy independent. We have enough oil, coal, natural gas, shale oil. We have the

resources to become energy independent.

And my team is already working on putting that strategy together because energy independence is not only an economic imperative. It is a national security imperative because we do not need to be dependent upon foreign oil from countries that do not like us. So this is why we are going to become energy independent.

Now, the first barrier that some people like to say that we will have in doing that is that the EPA won't let us do that. Well, as president of the United States, I will make sure that the EPA has an attitude adjustment. They work for us.

(UNKNOWN): If you could reverse one energy related policy decision from the last three years, what would it be and what would you have done differently?

CAIN: If I could have reversed one energy related policy over the last three years, what would it have been? I would have allowed the American people to decide what kind of light bulbs they want to put in their homes. America believes in choice. Green energy is a joke.

You ought to be able to pick what light bulb you want. That's why we call this Faith and Freedom Coalition. Yes, sir.

(UNKNOWN): Mr. Cain, thank you for coming this evening. We're honored that you're here. Question number one, what would you do specifically to prevent abortion on-demand and defend traditional marriage?

CAIN: What would I do specifically to prevent abortion on-demand and to defend traditional marriage? I believe that we need a constitutional guarantee for a traditional marriage between a man and a woman.

In terms of preventing abortion on-demand, I would not sign any legislation that -- where government funded abortion. I will not sign any legislation that in any way allowed the government to be involved in it.

I would strengthen all of our current laws that prevent abortion. I believe that abortion should be clearly stated and illegal across this country and I would work to defund Planned Parenthood and I will make sure that I appoint judges that will enforce the Constitution, not activist judges.

And I would also make sure that we didn't allow any bureaucrats to get in the way in order to protect the life of the unborn.

(UNKNOWN): Thank you, Mr. Cain. Question number two, what would you do to restore fiscal responsibility and promote creation of jobs in the United States?

CAIN: In order to promote fiscal responsibility, we need to do two things simultaneously. One, make sure that we grow this economy. This is why I have proposed a bold economic growth and jobs plan that I'm sure everybody in here has heard of.

We must grow this economy at the same time we're going to be reducing spending in Washington, D.C. Here's my approach to reducing spending in Washington, D.C. That would be in across the board 10 percent mandated coming from the president of all federal agencies.

And then like most business people do, you do a deep dive into every agency to find those programs that need to be thrown out that are outdated. The government accounting office documents waste, duplication and inefficiency on a regular basis, but it's just that nobody's ever taken that report that they put

together and do something with it.

I believe that we can have costs coming down so that we can stop adding to the national debt, but it starts with putting fuel in that engine for economic growth and this is why I would throw out the current tax code and put in the bold plan that we have proposed called, 999 in order to get this economy growing.

(UNKNOWN): Thank you.

CAIN: Thank you very much and thank you.

KRISHNA: Thank you, Mr. Cain. Please welcome the Iowa-born woman with a titanium spine, the winner of the Republican Party of Iowa's August Straw Poll and conservative congressman, Michele Bachmann.

BACHMANN: Good evening, everyone. Thank you so much for loving our country so much that you are here this evening. Your presence says to the rest of the nation that Barak Obama will be a one-term president. Thank you so much for your presence. He will be the one-term president.

I know that because I've been on the front lines for the last five years in Washington, D.C. I came into office the same day that Nancy Pelosi raised her right arm and got the gavel in her hand as the Speaker of the House.

I have watched the destruction that has come upon our nation, with the out-of-control spending, with the tax increases, with the effort to put into place the takeover of one-sixth of the American economy with the passage of Obama Care.

And it was my honor to be called President Obama's chief critic when it came to opposing him on the issue of Obama Care. This is something that we know in 2012 as was stated earlier by some of our speakers.

We must in 2012 have a very different kind of a president. Everyday I'm on a plane somewhere all across the United States of America and I can tell you, from what I see, everywhere across the country people have made up their mind. They have decided that Barak Obama won't have a second term.

Now, the question will be who will we replace Barak Obama with? Will it be a candidate who has a proven record of standing for us and for what we believe in?

This is the year when social conservatives can have it all because from my experience, a social conservative is a fiscal conservative. A social conservative is a national security conservative.

We can have it all this year. Growing up in Iowa, I was born here, I was raised here. I tell everybody everything I needed to know I learned in the state of Iowa. I thank God for the background and the faith that my parents gave to me.

My parents from a very early age made sure that our family made it to church on the weekend and that we prayed at night and that we prayed before our meals, but it was when I became 16 years of age that I was confronted with a question in my own life. What would I do with Jesus Christ? What would his place be in my own life?

And I made a decision on November 1st of 1972 when I bowed my knee and received Jesus Christ as my Lord and Savior and my life was changed forever. And at that moment, I radically abandoned my life and myself to him and said, "Whatever I am and whoever I am and whatever I will be, it is yours and it is for you to show me the way on that decision."

And I thank God for what the Lord has given to me and what he's done for me and for this nation and for all of us here. And over the course of time in growing with him, I married a man who also gave his life to Jesus Christ. We established our home on Jesus Christ.

And after 33 years of marriage and after five biological children, we've been privileged to raise 23 foster children into our home. We have seen the goodness of God and the grace of God on our nation. And the values that I have learned, I have taken with me and I have stood on those values in Washington, D.C. as a member of Congress.

I have stood up as a firm, strong ally to our friend Israel and as president of the United States, I will stand with Israel. As a member of the United States House of Representative Committee on Intelligence, we're a very small committee that deals with the nation's classified secrets.

I can tell you quite clearly that it was a tremendous mistake for Barak Obama to put daylight between the United States and our ally, Israel. We have been seeing the fruits of that decision and when he called upon Israel to retreat to her indefensible 1967 borders in May of this year, that sent a signal.

And that sends a signal to nations all around the world that it was time and open season for them to increase their hostilities because this is the first president since Israel declared her sovereignty, 11 minutes after she declared her sovereignty, Harry Truman recognized Israel.

Every president since then has stood by Israel until Barak Obama. He has sent those signals of weakness and today we have seen unspeakable actions including recently where literally in my mind it was an act of war when Iran chose to commit an act, an international assassination in our nation's capitol.

This is something that cannot be abided by and something that the United States has to send a signal. That's why as president of the United States, I will stand by Israel and I will stand with our allies and I will stand against our enemies which would be in Iran with a nuclear weapon.

In this last week, what have we seen besides the incident of international assassination? We saw President Obama put the United States into a fourth war with no identifiable vital American national interests.

There is no important task for a president than to be commander in chief. I see that from the perspective of the Intelligence Committee. I would never consider negotiating and releasing the hostages in Guantanamo Bay in a hostage release. That is something we cannot do.

We have the mastermind of the 911 disaster and tragedy, Khalid Sheikh Mohammed, who is in Guantanamo Bay. We would never consider negotiating those terrorists, admitted terrorists, for an American in a hostage situation.

I also want you to know quite firmly I stand for life from conception until natural death. And a president must know and recognize what Barak Obama does not. He says that he personally does not believe in abortion, but President Obama also believes that the government should not intervene when it comes in the -- to the issue of abortion.

I believe that the government must intervene and I stand for a federal constitutional amendment to protect life from conception until natural death.

I also believe sitting on the Intelligence Committee we know now that there are 59,000 other than Mexicans who come across America's borders every year, this is a national security threat.

I'm the first candidate to sign a pledge to build a fence on our southern border. And I will tell you as president of the United States, I will not only build that fence in the first year of my presidency, I will make sure that we have the boots on the ground with the border security guards to deal with this issue.

We will cut out taxpayer subsidized benefits for illegal aliens and for their children. We will not stand for subsidies for illegal aliens or their children when it comes to higher education.

And I also believe that it's time to put forward legislation to deal with the issue of anchor babies in the United States of America. And English needs to be the official language of the United States government.

This is our year when we don't compromise. This is our year when we don't settle. We need to look at the records of the candidates. We need to look at what we've done and what we've fought for.

For the last five years, I have been at the tip of the spear on issue after issue, whether it's been standing up for our friend, Israel, whether it's been standing against out-of-control spending, whether it's been standing against Barney Frank on the Financial Services Committee.

I have done that against the Job and Housing Destruction Act, also known as Dodd-Frank. It was said earlier that our president needs to come in after being sworn in and sign the repeal bill for Obama Care.

I wrote that bill to repeal Obama Care because I fought against Obama Care. I wrote the bill to repeal Dodd-Frank because I understand what needs to be done to repeal those bills.

I am a fighter. As I said, I grew up in Iowa with three brothers and no sisters. That's the best preparation for politics any girl could ever have. I have been -- we do these things not because we're easy -- these things are easy. We do these things because they're hard and because they must be done.

I firmly believe that 2012 is it. I believe this is it. This is America's last chance to get it right because we know from the International Monetary Fund this is the last election when the United States will be the premiere economic super power of the world. And we know that according to their figures, China will be that economic super power before the 2016 election.

And so you see, we only have one chance and we need to have a candidate that we can count on, someone who will cut back on the spending and we have to cut it by 43 percent. We need someone who gets tough love. I get tough love. I've raised 28 children. I'm the old woman in the shoe. You're looking at tough love.

I've taken tough love not only to Nancy Pelosi, but I've also stood up against the Republican leadership in Washington, D.C. I know how to fight, but I also know how to get things done.

And what we need in the next president is someone who understands what this president does not that our nation will rise and our nation will fall in the way that we uphold the values that America has stood for.

It was George Washington and our founders who told us in the Northwest Ordinance that we stand on religion and morality and virtue. And our nation since the early 1960s in Supreme Court decisions has knocked this off one by one, religion, throwing the Bible and prayer out of public school classrooms and now, out of the marketplace of ideas, throwing morality out of mainstream public life and mocking virtue.

Our nation was formed on religion and morality and virtue. We believe in religious liberty. And once again as a nation, we must stand and we must stand tall.

It looks very difficult right now, but my favorite -- one of my favorite heroes in the Old Testament is someone that you don't hear very often. His name is Jonathan. And Jonathan's father was Saul and King Saul was looking at a battle with the Philistines and King Saul led the Israelite Army.

And King Saul was so defeated because as he looked up at the top of the cliff, there were the Philistines. And as they stood there, they had weapons. They had overpowering numbers in their army. King Saul didn't. He didn't have the weapons. He didn't have the army. He gave up and he was paralyzed.

But not his son, Jonathan. Jonathan turned to his armor bearer, his fellow soldier and said, "The Lord will hear us if we climb the cliffs. And if the Philistines say to us, 'Come up,' then we will know that the Lord is on our side and we scale the cliffs and we will see that victory."

And the armor bearer said to Jonathan some of the most faithful words recorded in holy scripture. He said, "I am with you heart and soul." And together, Jonathan and his armor bearer scaled the cliffs and the Philistines said to them, "Come up. Come up to where we are."

And Jonathan and the armor bearer by faith went to the top of the cliffs. And not only did Jonathan and the armor bearer defeat the Philistines on the cliff, the scripture goes on to say it was the entire Philistine Army because, you see, that day, there was faith and that day there was a miracle and it will take a miracle to set America back on course and on our foundation.

But I believe in miracles and I believe in the one who sends miracles. It is not too late for the United States. And I know that together we can take this nation back and we can restore it to the foundations that the founders so brilliantly gave and fought and died and gave their last fault measure of devotion to secure for us and I thank you.

(UNKNOWN): Congresswoman Bachmann, we're privileged to have you here tonight. And question number one is what would you specifically do to prevent abortion on-demand and defend traditional marriage?

BACHMANN: Number one, on abortion on-demand, I would be fully supportive of a federal constitutional amendment to define life from beginning at conception. I believe in life from conception until natural death.

And I would support all pro-life language that comes across my desk. I've recently introduced the Informed Choices Heartbeat Act so that every woman prior to having an abortion would have to listen and see her unborn baby before making that all important decision to choose life.

It's also very important for everyone in this room to know we already have taxpayer funded abortion. Obama Care for the first time in history gave us taxpayer funded abortion.

We will get once chance to repeal Obama Care. One chance and that's 2012. Because \$105,464,000,000 is already embedded in Obama Care and it's a series of post-dated checks that Barak Obama is cashing right now to implement taxpayer funded abortion in Obama Care in all 50 states.

We only have once chance to get rid of what will ultimately become socialized medicine. This is a pro-life issue to repeal Obama Care. I will not rest until I elect 13 like minded U.S. Republican Senators to join me in Washington so we can actually repeal that bill.

And in answer to what will I do to defend marriage, I did. In my home state of Minnesota when it was extremely unpopular, I introduced the bill to define marriage as one man and one woman and we persisted.

And even after I left Minnesota, I worked with my successors and now, Minnesota will be the first seat to have on it's ballot the definition of marriage as man and one woman in this upcoming year.

And president of the United States, I would fully support the Federal Marriage Amendment to define marriage as one man and one woman.

(UNKNOWN): Thank you. Question number two, what would you do to restore fiscal responsibility and promote creation of jobs in the United States?

BACHMANN: I've introduced my plan, which is more than the tax plan, more than an energy plan, it is a comprehensive plan to turn the economy around and get it back on the -- on the right rails.

We have to do quite frankly what I learned growing up in Iowa and it's this: You can't spend more money than what you take in. This is a non-negotiable. We are spending 43 percent more than what we're taking in and this is a morality issue. It's an economic issue, but it's a morality issue because you must consider when Ronald Reagan was president in the early 1980s, America was the number one creditor nation in the world.

We had all the money and we were loaning it to other nations. We are now the biggest debtor nation in the world. Just in the time that I've been in Congress from January 2007, we were \$8.6 trillion in debt. Do you know how indebted we are today after the debt ceiling vote that I was fighting against raising that debt ceiling, we are now have the capacity to be in debt \$16.7 trillion.

We have almost doubled our indebtedness in four and a half years. That's why we have to have someone as I've often said with a titanium spine to say no and do the very difficult thing that needs to be done and that is cutting back.

I will. I will shut down the Department of Education. I will shut down the EPA. I will shut down the Department of Energy. I will shut down the Department of Interior. I will shut down the Department of Commerce.

We have got to decide once and for all the federal government gets practically right, shut it down, send it back to the states. We can do this. We can do this. The country will be better for it and it will lead to a pro-growth economy. That's my entire life.

I'm a former federal tax litigation attorney. My husband and I run a profitable business. I personally believe that turning a profit is a very good thing. I stand for profit and believe in profit.

And so the first thing that we have to do is what you would do in your home and what you would do in your business. If you're in financial trouble, you either freeze your credit card in the freezer or you cut it up.

In the case of the United States, you take the credit card away. They have to cut back on spending. Then you cut taxes to some of the lowest in the industrialized world. I will abolish the United States federal tax code and have a flatter, simpler, fairer income tax and then you abolish the mother of all regulatory bills in it's 11 points in my plan.

So go to MicheleBachmann.com.

(UNKNOWN): Thank you.

(UNKNOWN): Thank you, Congresswoman Bachmann. What is your comprehensive plan to shape your future administration's energy policy? Please include how this vision differs from the approach of the current administration.

BACHMANN: My plan on energy is 180 degrees different than the current administration's plan on energy and I have been fighting this during my entire time in Congress.

This is one of the best stories that the United States of America has to tell. Earlier this year, the Congressional Research Service issued a report that said that the United States of America is the number one energy resource rich nation in the world.

God has given us such a tremendous gift. If we legalize American energy production, which I have been advocating throughout my time in Congress, we will create very quickly \$1.4 million high-paying jobs, will increase domestic energy supplies 50 percent and that will bring \$800 billion into the United States Treasury.

We have more oil in three western states in the form of shale oil than all of the oil in Saudi Arabia. We have 25 percent of all the coal in the world. We have some of the largest finds in natural gas found recently in Pennsylvania. We have trillions of cubic square feet of natural gas including solar, including wind, including biofuels here in Iowa. We've got it all.

And so I want to legalize it all and I also want to change the EPA and get rid of the EPA. We have 50 EPAs at each state level. So I want to get rid of it so we can open up American energy production and be the leader in the world and be the head and not the tail.

(UNKNOWN): If you could reverse one energy related policy decision from the last three years, what would it be and what would you have done differently?

BACHMANN: There are so many, but I would say that the one that has really hurt the economy in a -- in a -- in a most devastating way with the moratorium that President Obama put on after the oil spill that occurred, there was devastation that incurred because of the oil flow that occurred, but there was nothing that was worse than the moratorium that he put on.

The Gulf Coast region -- the Gulf Coast region still continues to feel the effects from those -- from the moratoriums. Here's something else with energy: I had toured Anwar and had toured the Anwar region in 2008, which by the way, is the most perfect place on the planet to drill for oil and we should be drilling in Anwar.

Every lease -- every lease that gets purchased for drilling before anything happens, there's a radical environmental group that files a lawsuit to drive up the price on those leases.

We need to -- we need to end that practice and we need to set up special courts to deal with that because we have seen our energy policy absolutely tied up in knots. Again, I've spent four years on this issue. I know what it needs to be done and I have proposed an energy policy that will open up, unlock, unleash and create high paying jobs all across the United States of America.

This is the first and easiest thing that the next president of the United States can do and this will be the treasure trove that God has given to the United States to turn our economy around and I can't wait to do it.

Is that it? Is that it? OK. Thank you all. God bless you. God bless the United States of America. I love you all. Thank you.

KRISHNA: Thank you, Congresswoman. Please welcome a life-long conservative who's a proven leader in the fight to create jobs and to protect the unborn, Texas Governor, Rick Perry.

PERRY: Thank you. Listen. Thank you all for coming out and being with us tonight and I want to say a special thanks to Reince Priebus for leadership of the party and Steve, I want to say thank you for the work that you've done, the invitation to be here today and that is really important for all the candidates to come and ask all of you for your votes and your support.

And I really have a special connection to the Iowa voters partly because of that little town in Texas called, Paint Creek where I grew up. And, you know, instead of growing corn, which we were watching being harvested this morning with Steve King, we were growing cotton, dry land cotton.

And when I wasn't attending school, I was out helping on the farm or I was over at Mr. Overton's (ph) place with the Paint Creek Troop 48 and the Boy Scouts of America or I was at a -- at a revival because my mother said that's where I needed to be.

So, you know, we had two churches there in Paint Creek. We had a Baptist Church and a Methodist Church. Your choice. Pick one. Our teachers there in Paint Creek, they lived around the schoolhouse and that building that housed grades 1 through 12 and I will tell you, it was a bit smaller than Hickory High and Hoosiers. It was a tiny little place.

Because I'm the product of those humble beginnings, I never associated happiness with what we had materially, but let me tell you, we were highly blessed spiritually. The fabric of my existence was family and faith and community. We were knit together by strong relationships of that abiding faith.

And if a neighbor became sick, the community pitched in to help raise the crops. I know that spirit's still alive and well right here in Iowa. I was reminded of it a couple of months ago when a little town called, Luwan (ph). They loaded up hay to send to Texas to help our ranchers who were going through a pretty tough time with the drought.

That's just the way it is in small town America. People look out for one another. And it happens through private initiative. It doesn't happen because of government. As Americans, we don't believe Washington should be more central in our lives. We don't believe government exists to spread the wealth or dictate equal outcomes.

We believe government exists to protect our rights and to guarantee our freedom. Our Founding Fathers were some of the very first to declare our rights were endowed by our Creator and that among them are life and liberty, pursuit of happiness.

While liberty may be the gift of God, it's preservation requires the sacrifice of man. In order for America to maintain it's moral authority abroad, we must set a high moral standard at home. That starts with protecting our most innocent and vulnerable unborn children.

Fifty million -- fifty million have died because America has not guaranteed the right to life expressly stated in the Declaration of Independence. As governor of Texas and throughout my career, I have taken an unwavering stand in defense of life.

I signed legislation requiring parental consent for a minor to have an abortion. I signed Prenatal Protection Act. I signed an Informed Consent Law.

This year, I was proud to champion and sign two other protections, one a law that ensures pregnant women receive a sonogram before an abortion and two, I was proud to defund Planned Parenthood in Texas.

That sonogram bill is tied up in the courts and that reminds me of one of the most important responsibilities of any president and that is to appoint federal judges who uphold the Constitution of the United States instead of rewriting, activist judges who gave us Roe vs. Wade and it is time for activist citizens now to pass a Human Life Amendment.

And on this issue you don't just need to listen to my words, but you can look at my record. I've always appointed those strict constructionists who uphold the law and defend our founding principles. Being pro-life is not a matter of a campaign convenience. It is a core conviction and that conviction should include the protection of embryonic stem cells.

The real advances -- the real advances in stem cell research involve adult stem cells. We do not have to compromise our values to advance science. This is true of embryonic stem cell research and it is true of human cloning.

One final thought on the issue of life, it is a liberal canard to say, "I am personally pro-life, but government should stay out of that decision." If that is your view, you are not pro-life. You are pro- having your cake and eating it, too.

We respect life. We respect life as a gift of God and what God has created we should always work to protect. That's not merely an article of faith. It's natural law.

When it comes to faith, it is the core of who I am, an essential act. It's an essential act as much as breathing is an essential act for me.

I wish I could say I came to faith by virtue, but in reality it was a struggle. It was only when I had nowhere else to turn that I turned to God. It was after I had left the family farm, I'd gone off to college, I'd serve my country in the United States Air Force and I finally came to terms with the central guiding row of a personal God in my own life.

I discovered my own limitations, my own brokenness and I found the true source of hope and change and that is a loving God who changes heart of stones into hearts of flesh.

I think we can all find hope in the imperfections of the people that God used to -- God used to write about in the scriptures. You look at Moses. He was hot-tempered. David, he gave in to temptation. Paul who once persecuted Christians who later wrote so personally about his human struggles in the Book of Romans in Chapter 7, you know, in God's eyes we are not disqualified by our imperfections because we are weak. He is strong.

That's the good news. We are not called to be perfect. If any of you have watched my debate performances over the last three or four times, you know I am far from perfect, but here's another thing -- here's another thing you need to know about me, I stick by my principles. No matter what comes my way, my principles stay the same; defend freedom, value life, make policy decisions based on what is best for our families.

I will not accept today's status quo as the fate of America. I will not accept an America that is less productive at home and less influential abroad. I still believe in American exceptionalism. I still believe like Abraham Lincoln and Ronald Reagan that America is the last best hope of mankind.

When I'm president, I will not apologize for our country or our values. I will protect them. I will stand for life. I will stand for freedom. I will

protect the right of people of faith to march on the public square and participate in this cherished democracy.

I ask for your prayers. I ask for your involvement and I ask for your vote. God bless you and thank you for allowing me to come tonight.

(UNKNOWN): Thank you, Governor Perry. What is your comprehensive plan to shape your future administration's energy policy? And please include how this vision differs from the approach of the current administration.

PERRY: Well, it's really a pretty simple concept. Make what Americans buy, buy what Americans make and sell it to the world. That is what we need to be focused on in this country, expanding our domestic exploration, pulling back those regulations that are killing jobs and stopping our ability to use the 300 years of energy that we have in this country, reduce and refocus, if you will, that EPA that has been talked about broadly here tonight, level the playing field for all of the energy industry.

I talked about two weeks ago creating 1.2 million jobs by doing just that without having to go through Congress, the president use an executive action and executive orders to make those changes.

So my plan will make America more energy secure. The idea as Herman talked about that we would send billions, hundreds of billions of dollars offshore every year to countries that are hostile to our future is non-sensible to me.

Let's get America working and open up our oil and gas reserves, open up our coal, open up all of our energy whether it's wind or solar or nuclear, whatever it might be. Get America working and start in the energy industry.

(UNKNOWN): If you could reverse one energy related policy decision from the last three years, what would it be and what would you have done differently?

PERRY: Yes, I agree with Congresswoman Bachmann that the most devastating event that occurred by this administration relative to energy policy was the knee-jerk reaction after the Deepwater Horizon event and shutting down the Gulf of Mexico from drilling.

What it has done -- if we just went back to pre-Obama levels of job creation, 230,000 jobs, one-third of those which would be outside of the Gulf region could be put to work. Eighty percent down on the number of approvals for permits, it takes 400 percent longer today to get a permit in the Gulf of Mexico.

Bobby Jindal and I were talking just within the last month, 12,000 jobs have been lost because of that. This president has killed more jobs with his regulatory schemes that have gone forward and that knee-jerk reaction of stopping drilling and that is some of the fastest things that we can turn around with a new president.

(UNKNOWN): Thank you.

(UNKNOWN): Governor Perry, thank you for coming this evening. The first question is what would you specifically do to prevent abortion on-demand and defend traditional marriage?

PERRY: Well, I'll do the same things as president of the United States that I have done as governor of Texas and that is put strict constructionists on the court when we have that opportunity, clearly justices that understand their role of reading the Constitution and when they read the Constitution, they will overthrow Roe vs. Wade.

And I look forward to the day when we truly have a constitutional amendment that protects life, a protection of life constitutional amendment. And any taxpayer funds for abortion would be vetoed if they came to my desk.

(UNKNOWN): Second question is what would you do to restore fiscal responsibility and promote the creation of jobs in the United States?

PERRY: Well, obviously the creation of jobs is one of the most important issues that face this country from the standpoint of how to get our families strong again. And I laid out two weeks ago a plan clear on the energy side 1.2 million jobs by opening up those federal lands, by pulling back those regulations that are killing jobs, by rebuilding the EPA into an agency that's actually there for no other purpose than to work with cross state issues or what have you.

You can get this country back working very quickly, but you need a president who has a record of job creation. Just like in our state where you -- four simple principles: You keep the tax burden as light as you can on job creators, you send a clear message on the regulatory front that you're going to have a fair and predictable regulatory climate, you have a legal system that doesn't allow for overusing and you don't spend all the money.

I mean, truly it is that simple, but you have to have a president that will stand up. And if a bill comes that is spending more money than we bring in that they pull out a pen, a president that will stand up and say, "If you send me a piece of legislation that spends more than what we are bringing in, I will veto it" and it will be something as magnificent as a Sharpie that we put pen to paper on and send the message we are not going to spend more money than what we're bringing in in this country.

God bless you and thank you all for allowing us to come and be a part of this tonight.

KRISHNA: Thank you, governor. Please welcome the calm and cool man of ideas, the co-author of the 1994, "Contract with America," former Speaker, Newt Gingrich.

GINGRICH: Thank you very much. I want to thank the Faith and Freedom Coalition. I want to thank all of you personally for coming out tonight.

Gopal, I want to thank you and Steve for your great leadership here in Iowa. I want to thank Ralph Reed for what he's done all across the country to build the Faith and Freedom Movement.

2012 is the most important election in this country since 1860. Next year, we will decide whether the disastrous policies of class warfare, bureaucratic socialism, radical judges and bureaucrats who treat us as subjects rather than citizens will be continued in office or whether we will decisively repudiate an 80-year drift to the left, a drift in our newsrooms, a drift in our colleges and universities, a drift in our bureaucracies, a drift with our judges and a drift among elected politicians.

That's how decisive 2012 is. Let me give you one example. The president has announced what will be seen as historians as a decisive defeat for the United States and Iraq despite the best effort of our military which is, I think, tactively (ph) the finest military in history.

The failure of various civilian institutions and frankly the failure to understand the scale of the problem means that we will have lost the third Iraq war. This may or may not be popular to say, but as a historian, I think it needs to be said.

We won the first Iraq war in 1991 driving Iraq out of Kuwait in four days. We won the second Iraq war to defeat Saddam Hussein in 23 days. For reasons I frankly don't understand, Ambassador Bremer then changed our mission to radically changing Iraqi society.

After eight years, thousands of lives, hundreds of billions of dollars, we will leave in defeat. Don't kid yourself. It is defeat. Iran is stronger when Maliki, the head of Iraq, goes to Turan (ph) for a conference on terrorism, when he promises Assad that he will help prop him up as dictator of Syria, when they refuse to sign an agreement protecting American forces from Iraqi law. Go down the list.

We have lost influence despite many American dead, more American wounded and hundreds of billions of losses.

We need to fundamentally rethink our policy for the entire region. We need to recognize that if Iran is dangerous with one bomb potentially, then how dangerous is Pakistan with over 100 in nuclear weapons.

We need to understand how precarious the entire region is and that's an example of what makes this such an extraordinarily important election.

Look. The process of recovery economically is not that difficult. I predict to you that late on election night as it is clear that Obama has been defeated and that the Democratic Senate has been defeated that late that night the recovery will begin.

People react very quickly to news. Investors will start changing their decisions. Small businesses will start hiring. We will have a dramatically better Christmas in 2012 if it is the goodbye, Obama, Christmas than we would possibly have if it was a reelect Obama Christmas.

So one of our slogans should be, "Do you want a great Christmas? Vote against Obama." Now, even for many Democrats, that will begin to be an appealing idea.

Our key symbol is easy. He is the best food stamp president in American history. We want to be the best paycheck president in American history. But President Obama is just a start.

While he personifies the move to the left, there's vastly more work to do than beating Barak Obama.

One of the first things I will do is send a bill to Congress asking them to fire Bernanke immediately so we can replace him. I will insist that the fed be audited and I will insist that all of the decision documents for the last three years be published so all of us can know who got our money and why and who didn't get our money and why and I believe we will be shocked and sobered to learn how out of control the Federal Reserve has been.

And when we replace Bernanke, which I would hope we could do within the first 30 days, it'll be with somebody who is committed to a sound dollar. We should go back to the principle of a dollar as good as gold so that when you save it, it's going to be worth a dollar your entire lifetime and not be eroded by academic theoreticians who think they're smarter than the market and smarter than the American people.

You can see a great deal of what we're outlining if you go to Newt.org and you look at the 21st Century Contract with America which is a fairly elaborate and comprehensive document which will continue to grow and evolve until we issue the final legislative version on September 27, 2012, and the final executive order's version on October 1st that everybody will know going into the final week of the campaign what this is all about.

On executive orders, let me just say the very first one, which will be signed about 4:00 o'clock in the afternoon on the day I'm sworn in as president, about two hours after the inaugural address ends about the time that the Obama family arrives at Andrews Air Force Base to go back to Chicago, the very first executive order will eliminate all of the White House czars as of that moment.

The second executive order will reinstate Ronald Reagan's Mexico City policy that no U.S. money is spent for abortion anywhere in the world.

The third executive order will reinstate President George W. Bush's Conscience policy which says no doctor, no pharmacist, no nurse, no hospital can be compelled to perform any activity against their religious beliefs.

And the fourth executive order will order the State Department as of that day to open the United States Embassy in Jerusalem and recognize the sovereignty of the state of Israel.

The fact is we're going to develop more executive orders over the next year. You can go to Newt.org and participate. We're asking for advice and council. All of the executive orders will be written and laid out in an orderly form so people know what they are.

And in the last month of the campaign if the president says he's for something, we'll be able to print it out and ask -- give him a chance to sign it right then and there so we can find out whether or not he really meant it.

There are a lot of things that I'd like to get into over time. The Environmental Solutions Agency should replace the EPA. All you have to do is imagine the bureaucrat who rides on Metro to get to an air-conditioned high-rise office building to sit in the middle of Washington imagining dust and then writes a dust regulation based on zero understanding of farming and zero understanding of America beyond the beltway and you know why we should replace the EPA.

I would immediately move to defund Planned Parenthood and take that money and devote it to adoption services to create an alternative to abortion. I always tell people I don't ask you to be for me because if you're for me, you'll vote, go home and say, "I hope Newt gets it done."

I ask people to be with me because I think the scale of change we need is going to take eight hard difficult years and in that process, there are going to be a lot of counter-reaction from the left, a lot of fighting from special interests. It can only happen if the American people are with us.

And frankly, if we're going to shrink government in Washington, we need to grow citizenship back home so we return power to people.

The last thing I want to say is because this is the most historical election since 1960, because the issues are so complex and fundamental, as your nominee, I will challenge President Barak Obama to seven Lincoln-Douglas style debates, three hours each with a time keeper, but no moderator.

And to be fair, I would agree that he can use a teleprompter. After all, if you had to spend an entire three hour debate defending Obama Care, wouldn't you want to have the help of a teleprompter?

I believe that in fact he'll in the end agree to it. I think they will be as historic and as decisive as the original debates in 1858 and I think he owes it to the country not to hide behind a billion dollars extorted by a White House incumbent, not to try to smear and destroy his opponent, but to stand face-to-face of the American people, have a genuine opportunity to hear both sides.

And I can assure you as your nominee I think I will be able to represent American exceptionalism (ph), free enterprise, private property rights and the Constitution better than he can represent class warfare, bureaucratic socialism, weakness in foreign policy and total confusion in the economy. I look forward to your questions.

(UNKNOWN): Thank you, Mr. Speaker. What is your comprehensive plan to shape your future administration's energy policy? And please include how this vision differs from the approach of the current administration.

GINGRICH: You know, I've heard you ask that several times tonight and my first thought when you say...

(UNKNOWN): I'm being fair.

GINGRICH: ... "Tell us how it would differ from the current administration's," you've got to be kidding. This is the most anti- American energy administration in history. It is just unbelievable. So start with that. OK?

This is a president who goes to Brazil and says to Brazilians, "I'm really glad you're drilling offshore and I'd like us to be your best customer" which I thought was a sign he had it exactly backwards.

The job of the American president is not to be a purchasing agent for foreign countries, is to be a salesman for the United States of America.

A friend of mine said, "The only way to develop Alaska is to sell it to the Brazilians and then Obama will think it's terrific."

If you go to Newt.org on the 21st Century Contract with America, we outline an energy plan. It's pretty straight forward. Look. Michele Bachmann had it right. We have more energy than any other country in the world.

When you take all of our energy, 20 percent of your electricity here comes from wind where it makes it second only to Denmark as a producer of wind. I have always been a supporter of ethanol. I even supported ethanol was called gasohol in 1984 and I did it for a practical reason.

If my choice is for the next dollar to go to Iran or to go to Iowa, I pick Iowa. If the next dollar is to go to Saudi Arabia or to go to South Dakota, I pick South Dakota. And if you look at the growing efficiencies of corn production and the growing efficiencies of ethanol production, it has been a 25-year success story of greater and greater productivity which has kept money here at home in rich rural communities, created a much better environment to the United States and the fact is, we need to develop more and better science in biofuels, not cut them off.

And I just want to say one thing about -- I don't think I want to pick a fight with any of my good friends who are running, but I get a little weary of people who represent oil which has consistently had tact subsidies for it's entire history explaining that they're really not sure about these subsidies.

Notice it's always these subsidies. It's never the ones down there. And I noticed when Senator Coburn introduced a bill which was anti-ethanol, he didn't include subsidies for gas and oil because as an Oklahoman, that would've been suicidal.

So I just think we ought to have a fair playing field. I would extend and make permanent any kind of credit for things like wind or solar so there's a capital investment ratio -- I mean, rationale.

I would also continue to develop flex fuel vehicles which is really the next stage of ethanol isn't a subsidy for ethanol. It's getting the flex fuel tanks and getting the flex fuel vehicles so that everybody in America can make a consumer choice because the truth is when oil reaches a certain price, ethanol is cheaper, not more expensive, but you have to have vehicles that can use it and gas stations that have it.

So there are steps we can take there, but I'm also for oil and gas. I mean, it is crazy for us to have an area in the Chukchi Sea -- this is not Anwar -- the Chukchi Sea off Alaska has as much oil and gas as the Gulf of Mexico. And our current litigation policies allow all sorts of left-wing environmental groups to stop shale oil, gave up \$3 billion and quit.

So I would go through ever single stage and I have a very simple model. Keep the \$500 billion a year in energy that goes overseas here at home. It's better for the economy. It's better for American jobs. It's better for national security and it makes it much easy for us to then deal with dictators overseas the way we should deal with them without any concern about economic reprisal.

(UNKNOWN): I'm trying to be consistent.

GINGRICH: You're doing good. I'm not -- I didn't mean -- I wasn't trying to attack you.

(UNKNOWN): All right.

GINGRICH: I mean, you're not some news guy.

(UNKNOWN): No. If you could reverse one energy related policy decision from the last three years, what would it be and what would you have done differently? I think you've already said something.

GINGRICH: Actually, I think the biggest ones are personnel. You ought to have a department of -- if you're going to have a Department of Energy, which I wouldn't, but if you were going to have one, you ought to have a secretary's pro-American energy. We don't.

The current secretary's anti-American energy, he favors some fantasy that made perfect sense at Berkley in a classroom and makes no sense in the real world. OK?

By the way, I would also have a Secretary of Interior who favored American solutions as opposed to the current secretary who's done everything he could to stop any production anywhere in the country.

(UNKNOWN): Speaker, we're certainly gratified that you're here tonight. My first question is what would you specifically do to prevent abortion on-demand and defend traditional marriage?

GINGRICH: I just released a fairly lengthy paper, which you can find at Newt.org, which takes up Item 9 in the proposed 21st Century Contract and outlines the framework for bringing balance back to the judiciary.

Most of our major crises in our culture are driven by radical judges who violate the American Constitution, violate American history and are doing things that are fundamentally destructive.

And for 40 years conservatives have said, "Well, I will appoint better judges." After the 2002 Ninth Circuit Court decision that one nation under God and the Pledge of Allegiance was unconstitutional, I got really intrigued. I wrote a book called, "Rediscovering God in America" and, of course, then I made a movie about it.

We then wrote a series of other books, every one of which has chapters on the judiciary. I taught a short course at the University of Georgia Law School and the paper we just released represents nine years of thinking about this.

The courts were third. Read the Constitution. First comes the legislative branch, which is supposed to be closest to people, second comes the executive branch, to execute the law passed by the legislative branch. Third and least important of the three is the judiciary.

The federalist papers, Alexander Hamilton says, "The judiciary will never pick a fight with the two elected branches because it would inevitably lose it." The war in court in 1958 asserts outrageously that the Supreme Court is supreme over the other two branches.

Now, it's always been a Supreme Court within the judicial branch, but we were told that Montesquieu's theory of balance meant each of the three branches balance the other two.

Jefferson when asked about judicial supremacy said, "That is an absurdity. It would be an oligarchy." Lincoln in his first inaugural says of the Dred Scott decision by the Supreme Court, and you could argue the Supreme Court's bad decision led directly to the Civil War, and led -- because I said slavery existed everywhere in the country and you couldn't do anything about it.

And Lincoln says in his first inaugural, "To believe that nine people could dictate to the entire nation, the meaning of the Constitution would be the end of our liberties.

Now, there are four practical consequences of this. Consequence number one is presidents on occasion ignore the court. Jackson thought the Court of the United States Bank was unconstitutional. So the Supreme Court that it was constitutional, said that's fine. In the judicial branch they can believe that. An executive branch, I believe this.

We both swore to uphold the Constitution. We're co-equals in interpreting it and the promptly ignored them and that's doable.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt upon capturing 14 German saboteurs explained they would be tried and they would be executed and he did not -- would not except the rid of Habeas Corpus in the Supreme Court and he sent his attorney general over to say, "Don't issue it. I am commander in chief. We're in the middle of a war" and they didn't.

As president, I would say that I would instruct the national security apparatus to ignore the three most recent Supreme Court decisions on terrorism and I would say those are null and void and have no binding effect on the United States.

And as commander in chief, I will not tolerate a federal judge risking the safety of the United States with some misguided interpretation.

The second thing you can do is the Congress can clearly use it's power to define rights of appeal. The Congress could've said, for example -- and if we'd been clever, we probably would've written into the Defense of Marriage Act that it was not appealable. This has been done before. It was done by Jefferson in the Judicial Reform Act of 1802.

The third option that you have, and one which Robbie George at Princeton has been studying and which I'm intrigued with, is to take the fourteenth amendment which says the Congress shall define personhood and pass a law which says, "Personhood in the United States is defined as beginning at conception" and goes straight at the court.

The last thing you can do is a bit stronger. In 1802, Jefferson -- and I remind folks, Jefferson's Secretary of State was James Madison. So you have to assume Jefferson and Madison had some knowledge of the Constitution.

In 1802, they passed the Judicial Reform Act of 1802 which abolishes 18 out of 35 federal judges. Over half of all the federal judges are just -- they're not impeached, they're abolished. Court's gone, no salary, go home, it's over.

Now, I am not as bold as Jefferson. I would recommend -- I mean this very seriously. Judge Biery in San Antonio on June 1st issued a decree that not only could students not pray at their graduation, they couldn't use the word, "benediction," they couldn't use the word, "invocation," they couldn't use the word, "God," they couldn't use the word, "prayer," they couldn't ask the audience to stand and if they violated his order, he would arrest and imprison the superintendant. Judge Biery's court should be abolished now.

We do not have to tolerate radical anti-American judges rewriting the American Constitution and pretending that we are helpless. And candidly, once we have abolished his court, we should serve notice to the Ninth Circuit that they are on sufferance. And if they decide to continue being radical, they will become unemployed.

(UNKNOWN): Mr. Speaker, what would you do to restore fiscal responsibility and promote the creation of jobs in the United States?

GINGRICH: Well, they actually are very tightly linked. The only way you get to a balanced budget is with a full employment economy. And here I don't have to offer you a theory.

When I became speaker, we passed working with the liberal Democrat in the White House. So imagine how much more fun it will be to have a Republican Senate or Republican House and Republican president who actually all are working on the same direction.

But even with Clinton in the White House, we passed the first major entitlement reform welfare, two out of three people went to work or went to school. We reformed Medicare and saved it for more than a decade financially.

We passed the first tax cut in 16 years and the largest capital gains tax cut number in history. As a result, unemployment went down from 5.6 to 4.2 percent. When you take people off of Medicaid, off of welfare, off of food stamps, off of unemployment, they're taking care of their family and paying taxes, you reduce spending, you increase revenues the right way, which is full employment, give you a sense of scale.

When I became speaker in 1995, the Congressional Budget Office projected over the next 10 years \$2,700,000,000,000 in deficits. When I left office four years later, the Congressional Budget Office projected \$2,200,000,000,000 in surplus. That is a -- that is a \$4.9 trillion swing in four years.

Control spending, apply the principles of strong America now to fundamentally overhaul the entire working of the federal government to save \$500 billion a year, use the tenth amendment to return power to the states, block grant Medicaid and save \$700 billion in a decade, go through a process of fundamental change on things like unemployment by applying a training requirement, if you need the money, you have to sign up for training to get any money. We're not paying people to do nothing for 99 weeks.

Review every aspect of the federal government and start abolishing or shrinking departments starting by abolishing the Department of Energy which has

been for 30 years the anti-energy department.

Finally, I would say to all of you if you have the right approach, if you pass the right tax cuts, if you repeal the Dodd-Frank Bill, which is killing small banks, killing small business, killing housing, if you repeal (Inaudible), if you modernize the Food and Drug Administration so it's job is to help science get to the patient, if you replace the EPA with an environmental solutions agency and if you praise and favor and like people who create jobs and get rid of class warfare at every level, you will be astonished how much we will get done, how rapidly people will go back to work.

And I'll just close with this example: In September of 1983 -- and I was part of all this. I helped in the 1980 campaign, I was serving as a member of the House during this period.

In September of 1983, because Reagan cut taxes, deregulated, strengthened American energy and praised job creators, we added in one month 1,100,000 jobs. It's doable. We can do it. It's not magic, but it does take courage, the right principles and it takes you to be with me, not just for me because all of us are going to have to make it happen.

Thank you. Good luck and God bless you.

KRISHNA: Thank you, Speaker. Please welcome the champion of civil liberties and the champion of the Constitution, the advocate of the gold standard and the nightmare of the Federal Reserve, Congressman Ron Paul.

PAUL: Thank you very much. Thank you very much. I'm very delighted to be here to visit with this nice crowd and on a very important issue. Faith and freedom and family, of course, is very important and we are lacking a lot of the enthusiasm for that in this country today.

My wife is with me this evening and we are about to soon celebrate our 54th wedding anniversary. Family, of course, is very important. If a government gets too big, the family is undermined.

If we resort to the government taking over family responsibilities whether it's education, medical care or whatever, then the family is diminished. The families have -- has been diminished over the many several decades now especially since the 1960s and if you look at it carefully, you'll find that the government has grown tremendously since the 1960s.

But we have a pretty strong admonition in the Old Testament about the importance of family. When the Israelites left Egypt, there were temptations to not follow God's commands, but when they got to their promised land, generally for a good while they lived under judges. They did not have a king and they had an orientation around a patriarchal family society.

But they got bored with this and there was a time when the people came to Samuel during the time of Samuel and said, you know, "Other countries have kings. We would like to have a king and then we would feel safer and more secure."

And Samuel was old and they knew Samuel would die and they wouldn't -- the children -- the two sons of Samuel were not to be considered good judges. So they needed something to reassure them, but Samuel responded by advising them strongly, "Don't choose a king. A king is going to do you harm. A king will raise your taxes. They will draft your young people. They will use your young women. They will undermine you and your society will break down."

And he also said that, "If you pick a king, what you're doing is pushing God aside and it will undermine the family." And it was utterly amazing of the advice that Samuel gave in Samuel Verse 1, Chapter 8, because he talked

about taxes and the cost that this would be if you asked for a king.

I now think that we have drifted in the direction of accepting a king in Washington, D.C. and I would like to undermine this king that we have been following and building for so many decades in Washington. We need more family values, more governance by the family, not by the United States government.

In I Timothy, it was said that anyone who doesn't care for his own family has denied the faith and that is worst than an unbeliever. So the admonition is very strong in the New Testament that we have obligations to our family, I mean, that if you deny -- if you do not take care of your family, this is a -- is worse than being an unbeliever. So we have personal responsibilities.

But today, just think of the breakup of the family. Just think of how many divorces occur, how many children are born out of wedlock, probably close to half now, and the family is in serious trouble, but then I see this coming about and I witnessed this so much in the 1960s, I was drafted in the Air Force in the 1960s and this was during the Vietnam era.

And a lot of things changed in the 1960s due to this war that was not going well, it was undeclared illegal war, but there was so much resorting to drugs and ascension in this country, there was a breakdown. This was the decade when abortion became commonplace.

I was a medical resident at that time and the law still said, "No abortions," but the culture changed, the morality changed, the abortions were done. They were being done in the very hospital that I was studying in.

And so the -- so the morality was dictating the behavior and what happened in a few years later by 1973, what happened? The law accommodated to the moral standards of the people.

So yes, we complain about the law and we look to the law and we say that all we have to do is change the law and we will become a moral people, it doesn't work that way.

Morality can reflect our laws, but the laws cannot make us a moral people. That has to come from our heart.

But in these last several decades from the 60s on, there were a lot of different changes, the work ethic was undermined, the welfare state grew by leaps and bound and in the 1960s, it was the introduction that government would take care of us for medicine.

We moved in the direction that the government would take over our educational standards. It wasn't too long that we had enough activity in Washington dealing with education that we had a Department of Education, but the family is supposed to be responsible for this and to deliver this power and authority to Washington, D.C. and has been very detrimental to us.

But one other area that occurred during this period of time as so many things were changing, it was the issue of money. The issue of money was -- a major change occurred in 1971 when this country rejected the whole notion of honest money. We delinked our dollar from gold and it ushered in an age of a spend-thrift government.

And since that time, the spending has exploded, the deficits have exploded, the inflation has exploded, the money supplies exploded at the same time our personal liberties have been undermined and there is a direct correlation with this, but, you know, Biblically, there's a strong admonition about honest money in the Bible.

In Isaiah -- even in Isaiah, they even talked about the basement of the currency. The basement is inflation, diluting the metals or clipping the coins today. We don't clip coins, we just use a printing press, but it's the basement. Strong admonition not to do it. It was wrong.

In Leviticus, it tells us that we should always follow honest weights and measures. So there are dozens of quotations in the Bible telling us that we should have honest money and honest measurements.

We know by the 10 Commandments we're not to steal and not to lie, yet the monetary system that we have had today has been based on stealing and lying. It's the equivalent to counterfeiting.

If you cannot do it, if you would be arrested for counterfeiting, why do we permit our government to commit -- to commit the same crime of counterfeiting through the Federal Reserve by destroying the value of our money? We should look seriously at this matter.

You know, education is now the role of government. We have a Department of Education, but how did we get there? Did we amend the Constitution? The Constitution says that it gives no authority for the federal government to be involved in education. So we just ignored it.

We've ignored the Constitution in so many ways. We ignore it going to war. Did Obama come to us and ask the Congress for permission to declare war to go into Libya or into Uganda?

The wars that we've been fighting since World War II have been undeclared. So there's not much left to our constitution. So our government got involved in education not by amending the Constitution. So we have the Department of Education. And all the money we've spent on education, have we improved education? No.

The cost of education has skyrocketed. The quality has crashed. Now, we're graduating of thousands, if not millions of people from our colleges. Now, they have more debt, over a trillion dollars worth of debt more than all our credit cards. Why? Because we got careless and we said, "Oh, yes. This sounds good. We mine as well do this" and ignore the Constitution.

We did this with the housing effort. We decided oh, the government's supposed to make sure everybody has a house and now, what has happened? The people who they were supposed to help, they've lost their jobs and they lost their houses and that is because we are so careless, you know, with the -- with our following the rule of law and following the Constitution.

So we are indeed challenged. We're challenged today because we not only ignore our constitution, but we have reneged on placing the important of our governance on ourselves personally being responsible for everything that we do as well as our family.

If we had strong families, we could have very small governments. If we needed some governments, we could use it locally, but we have drifted a long way from that and we have accepted a notion that big government is good and they will take care of us.

We now believe that safety and security as the king -- as they wanted the king in the Old Testament that the king can provide us safety and security, that is not true. Safety and security comes from our own efforts and that is especially true in a free society.

In a total -- in a totalitarian society, you can be safe and secure. There's no doubt about it, but to being treated like a cattle in a field, you want to be treated like a human being. And too much has happened in these last

several decades, both in the form of safety.

Since 9/11, we have been so complicit in saying, "Do whatever you want; take away our civil liberties; give us the patriarchy; do everything possible to make us safe;" but that is not going to make us safe because the king, Washington, D.C., is incapable of making us safe.

What will make us safe is a strong belief in our responsibility to ourselves and to our families, to our friends and our neighbors in assuming responsibility for ourselves.

Unfortunately though going in this wrong direction we have driven this country into bankruptcy. We now face a horrendous problem because we do not believe in honest money anymore. The most significant and most threatening event today to us as a consequence of this lack of understanding of the value of family and civil rights and the Constitution is what has driven us to what we call the debt -- the sovereign debt problem.

It's worldwide. This debt is so huge, it's bigger than anything that has ever happened in the world and it's threatening our breakdown of our society. We see the riots in the streets in Greece. They're coming here. They're already starting here and there's going to be a lot of anger because we've had too much dependency on the government taking care of our sales and not enough responsibility placed on ourselves.

And we of people of faith should clearly understand how important it is that we not become dependent on the government whether it's in social means or whatever, but we need to cut back the spending.

So I have made a few modest proposals because I think this is so serious that in the very first year I don't think that we should plan to cut the proposed increases in five years from now. That's not going to work.

If you really understand how serious this is, you would agree with me that we ought to cut now and I suggest that we cut \$1 trillion out of the budget in one year.

If this is not done, it will get a lot worse and will hurt everybody. If you do it in a -- in a deliberate fashion and pick priorities, you can cut some spending that will be a lot easier. You don't have to pick on the elderly or the sick, but we could start by getting rid of a few departments.

So I've started with let's get rid of five of them. We'll start with that. HUD, that's a corrupt organization that didn't provide houses and a lot of people raked us over in the coals.

Department of Energy and Department of Education and Department of Commerce and Department of Interior, those are for starters, but ultimately if you wanted to stop, if you want big government to stop, you have to deal with the money issue. You have to have Biblical money, you have to have honest weights and measures. You cannot do it with a central bank that has been given license to print the money and monetize debt.

That is crucial if you want to get the economy working again. Very simply we got into this mess because we were careless with our constitution and we have a weak understanding of civil liberties. We have to think of our civil liberties as we think about our religious freedom and also our responsibility and our -- and our right to educate our children.

If we understand our civil liberties protecting all the liberties of the individual as well as obeying the Constitution, I really don't think it will be that difficult to get back on our feet again.

I think we have a year for a recovery, but if we continue to do what we're doing now, it's going to get much, much worse. We're into this thing. I think our bad recession started as long ago as 10 years and it's been downhill. No new jobs.

And we've been in the doldrums. Japan's been in a doldrum for 20 years. We were in a depression for 17 years in the 30s, but if we do the right thing and just go back to our roots, look at our values and look at our constitution, we could be back on our feet in one year. Thank you very much.

(UNKNOWN): Thank you, Congressman. I get to ask this question again, what is your comprehensive plan to shape your future administration's energy policy and please include how this vision differs from the approach of the current administration?

PAUL: Well, my plan is we need to produce energy the same way we produce cell phones. We need to get the government out of the way, we need a lot of competition and we need to deregulate.

I've been in Washington off and on for a good many years. I've met a lot of bureaucrats and I've met a lot of politicians. They don't know anything about energy. Why should they make the plan? They have a responsibility for providing the right environment and that is the market environment.

The point I'm making about the cell phones, the markets in spite of all our problems, the markets still deliver cell phones to us. Can you imagine if we gave a contract to the Department of Homeland Security to provide cell phones and they provided one company and they set the prices? It would cost a lot of money and the phones wouldn't work.

So we don't need -- we don't need a policy other than the policy of the marketplace. We need to understand property rights, we need to understand contract rights, we need to understand competition, but today -- and, of course, the Obama Administration doesn't understand any of this. So I reject everything that they do because they interject like putting on moratoriums and supporting regulations.

But the sooner you can get to the concept of property rights and contracts, all of Texas Energy was developed without government. When we came -- when we came into the union, we essentially had no government property, but out in the west now where some of this oil shale and other things are, so much of it is government-owned land.

We need to get this land in ownership of private property owners and then we need to get the government out of the way.

(UNKNOWN): If you could reverse one energy item -- if you could -- if you could reverse one energy related policy decision from the last three years, what would it be and what would you have done differently?

PAUL: Well, there isn't one policy because there's an overall policy of interference. The policy that this administration has followed is intervention. He follows the whole philosophy of economic intervention.

So you have to reverse the policy of (inaudible) economic intervention and re-instill in the American people the concept and the understanding of how real free markets work and sound money works.

So that is what has to happen, but all the policies that result from intervention disturb the markets and you can't do that unless you have a lot of other things. And in order to reverse that, you have to deregulate across the board, you have to change the tax code, you have to have the sound money system, you have to have better trade policies and all these things would generate the

type of energy that we need.

We do have the energy. There is just no doubt about that, but because we don't understand this issue of property rights and contract rights in true competition and sound money, we're in this mess we're in.

So the goal ought to be freedom not necessarily deciding exactly where you're going to buy your oil. I don't fear the fact that you might have imports. What if somebody wants to sell us something cheaper we can make it? You don't want to deny that benefit to us, but you have to have freedom of choice, you have to have free markets in order to find out where the best deal is and that should be across the board with all products, not just the energy.

(UNKNOWN): Thank you.

(UNKNOWN): Congressman Paul, thank you for being here tonight. My first question is what would you specifically do to prevent abortion on-demand and defend traditional marriages?

PAUL: Well, traditional marriage is obviously, you know, between a man and woman and I have -- I have supported the Defense of Marriage Act and to protect the state's rights to make sure the federal government never dictates or mandates, you know, the definition of marriage.

But I have a bill in that so far this evening has not been mentioned and I think it's a very important bill because I think we can accomplish a lot with marriage and abortion if we were to accept one more principle.

I accept the idea of working to change our courts and to change our constitution and I support the idea. As an O.B. doctor I know when life begins. I know when I assume responsibility for two people because if I do harm to the fetus and I can be sued.

And so therefore, there's no doubt about the legality. Not only the morality, but the -- but the legality of it. But the -- so I support these efforts, but my bill is called We the People's Act and this can be accomplished not by waiting for the courts to be changed and not for waiting to amend the Constitution. That is very, very difficult. But lives could be saved and they could've been saved many, many years ago by saying why don't we get, you know, Roe vs. Wade repealed by removing the jurisdiction of all these issues from the federal courts? That's what we need to do.

When Roe vs. Wade was a law in Texas, it went to the Supreme Court. They nationalized it. I know it's tempting to wait for the courts to be changed and the amendment to be passed and it's a national solution and I support that, but it's taking too long.

One of the biggest problems we got into, and I remember it so clearly because I had gone through that experience of watching the law change in 1960 and, of course, with the Roe vs. Wade, but you can pass this just with another law and that would essentially -- if I will pass the law, it could not be repealed and it could be done just by majority vote with a president who will sign this.

So I would definitely work very hard on that to revitalize that interest and to try to encourage people to say, "Yes, it might not solve every single problem, but look at how much it could help" and that is what I think we should do in the meantime until we solve the problem finally by changing the courts of changing the Constitution.

(UNKNOWN): Thank you. Congressman, what would you do to restore fiscal responsibility and promote creation of jobs in the United States?

PAUL: OK. The fiscal responsibility, I eluded to that a bit in my opening remarks because it is -- it is related to the monetary system, but it's also related to the people's appetite for government.

If you -- if we as a people continue to believe that we should have an entitlement system from cradle to grave and if you believe that we should be the policemen of the world and have 150 bases and 150 countries, 900 bases around the world and that is proper, if we reject the admonition of the founders that said, "Stay out of entangling alliances and get -- don't get involved in internal affairs of other nations," you can't do it. You can't get back to it because we have allowed this desire to do so much. The appetite was bigger than we could afford and it took so long for us to destroy the productive capacity of this country.

For a long time we were the freest and the most prosperous. And then we still -- we started to overspend and then we tried to raise taxes and then that was limited. Then we go borrow and there was a limit to borrowing, but we had this neat little deal. We sent the Treasury bills over to the fed and they created money out of thin air which removed the restraints on the politicians.

Politicians get reelected by spending money. Did you ever notice that? They come and they spend money and brag about it and they get reelected, but what did it do? It destroyed our jobs, chased our jobs overseas and gave us this mountain of debt.

And so the monetary system, if you could not have monetizing of debt, if we did what the founders said, the founders were Biblically oriented, but they did, you know -- they did bend the rules, they broke the rules themselves with the continental dollar.

What they did was they destroyed the continental dollar and they were burnt and that's why they said, "No paper money and only gold and silver can be used," but we threw that out of the window without amending the Constitution where we introduced this notion of a corruption in the money and then this explosion of debt.

You will not get jobs back now until the debt is taken care of. That is why I've never voted for -- the only appropriation bill I voted over all these years has been to help the Veterans and we now have to deal with it because when you have lower interest rates and too much spending and pyramiding of debt, what you do is you get tremendous (inaudible) investment and debt that is run away.

And so the debt has to be liquidated. You have -- if you have too much debt, you had to get your debt down before you can get your economy -- your own personal economy growing again.

So you cannot get jobs coming back again. We're not seeing them. We've had 30 million increase in our population since the year 2000 and no new jobs. That is unsustainable.

So therefore, we have to look at monetary policy, spending policy, foreign policy, entitlement policy and the restriction would best be done to get our jobs back by having honest money.

We have chased our jobs overseas because of bad economic policy. We have lost faith and confidence in what a free market is all about. We've lost confidence and we have lost our determination to follow the rule of law and do only those things that are authorized in our constitution.

If we did that, it would take a short period of time, but we could get back on our feet again and we would have the jobs. Thank you very much.

KRISHNA: Thank you, Congressman. Please welcome a true and consistent

conservative, a defender of life, a fighter for strengthening of families, a persistent person who passed the Welfare Reform and outlawed the partial birth abortions, former Pennsylvania Senator, Rick Santorum.

SANTORUM: Thank you. Thank you. Thank you very much. Thank you very much. Are you numb yet? I am -- I'm very impressed that everybody is still here or at least a vast majority are still here.

I am -- I'm really excited to be here, to be back in Iowa. This is my 5,423 trip to Iowa. Just a little exaggeration. We have -- after tomorrow, I'll be at 78 counties. I saw Chuck Grassley over there and he reminded me that I had 21 more to go, but we are -- we are working very, very hard here.

And I know that you have been deluged now with candidate after candidate talking about policy and I was really tempted to do that, to just go through and sort of hammer through some more policy and I really want to share some other things with you tonight. Maybe take a little different tact as we wrap up the evening and talk a little bit about -- more about, well, why I'm here.

I'm here because Karen and I, we've been married 21 years. We have seven children and we are very, very blessed to have those seven children. We home school those children.

And I'm here because I believe as Newt said and he says it all, and I say it all the time, I think this is the most important election since the election of 1860. I think this is an election where we need a leader that we can trust.

I said in my announcement speech that in 2008 the American public elected someone that they could believe in and in this election, the American public will elect someone that believes in them and that's the fundamental difference.

You've heard a lot of policy up here from a lot of people and still whether the choice for you is to whether the folks that are delivering this are authentic. Can they be trusted? Are these the people who stood up when they had their opportunity and did what was called to be done? Did they stand up and fight the tough battles?

I heard a lot of policy prescriptions tonight, but do they have those policy prescriptions? Did they fight those fights when they had the opportunity to fight those fights.

Ladies and gentlemen, if it comes to whether it's national security issues, I fought those fights. I introduced a bill on Iran, the Iran Freedom Support Act, because I knew at that time it was the existential threat to Israel and the real threat.

I supported the war in Iraq, but even at the time I said, "The bigger threat is Iran. That's what we need to be focusing on." I introduced the bill in 2004 called the Iran Freedom Support Act and I had no co-sponsors. No one would sign on to that bill.

Within two years, not only did everyone sign on, but it passed unanimously in the United States Senate because they understood what I did, what I saw, which is not something unpopular because it was a very unpopular war that was going on in Iraq as we know today.

But I stood up and I said, "Here is the problem. We need to do something to overturn the government of Iran." Newt is right. What's going on in Iraq right now is that we are losing the battle to Iran. They will be stronger when we leave. They are strong now. That's why we can't get a deal

with them. That's why we can't protect our soldiers because Iran is -- has -- is that sphere of influence is growing.

Look at the attack the other day. The -- well, I shouldn't say the attack, the thwarted attack. There wasn't a mistake that the Iranians focused here on America and the Saudis. The Saudis are the head of the Islamist world. They're the head of the -- of the -- of the Islamic world and that's why they went after the Saudis because they want to show -- Iran wants to show that they are the ones who should be leading the Islamic world in an Islamist direction.

And they went after them here in the United States because they wanted to show the rest of the world that they are not afraid of going after the great Satan because they believe that the president of the United States is too weak to respond, won't have the courage to do what's necessary to stop them.

If they receive a -- if they obtain a nuclear weapon, Iran will now have a nuclear shield to be able to do what we saw thwarted the other day on a day-by-day basis and not worry about what's going on with someone potentially attacking them because no nuclear power has ever been attacked.

I was out there on the front line before any saw this. I was opposed by President Bush, by Secretary Rice, but I fought. I've been out there on the front line on the issue of the economy and reducing the burden on our -- on our economy through -- with these huge entitlement programs. I was the author of the Welfare Reform Bill not just because it cut money, but because it transformed lives.

You see, I'm someone who looks at the basic economy of our country and as you heard in the debate the other night, was a debate on Bloomberg. It was about the economy. Not one person except me mentioned the basic economy and that's the family.

If we don't have strong families in America, we will not have a strong economy in this country. The -- but I've been out there fighting the fight on the economy, on cutting government back and strengthening the family.

I wrote a book. It was in response to Hillary Clinton's book. She wrote a book called, "It Takes a Village." I wrote a book called, "It Takes a Family." And it's a policy prescription. It's a policy prescription, 400 and some pages of how if we're going to transform America -- I understand what Ron is saying. I understand what all these folks up here are talking about, how we have to cut this and do that.

If our battle on this -- in this election and when hopefully we're successful is whether we're going to cut taxes for higher income people or not. We are not going to unite this country. We have to unite them on something that is commonly shared and that's a sense of the first economy, the family.

We have to unite them on how we're going to bring people together to strengthen the American families, to strengthen marriage, to create jobs. If you look at my economic plan, my economic plan is focused. Yes, we cut taxes, we do things, but we focus on one very important thing and that is growing the opportunity for the middle of America to expand.

I do it by focusing on the manufacturing sector of the economy. I do it -- we grow that section of the economy, you allow people who are not college educated -- college educated people are doing pretty well in our economy, the rest are struggling.

We don't talk about that as conservatives? Why? Why don't we? Let's talk about the family. Let's talk about those who want to provide for their families and provide them a platform, provide a society with a platform where jobs can grow that can employ people who are skilled and semi-skilled to fill

that middle of America back up.

Our plan does that. Our plan does it and it can get bipartisan support to do it. Why? I was in New Hampshire the other day, spoke to the legislature, bipartisan legislature, and went through my -- I call it my 000 plan because zero is better than nine, but it zeros out the corporate tax for manufacturers, it zeros out repatriated profits to invest in any tax on repatriated profits that come back into the country, it zeros out every regulation that effects manufacturers that cost over \$100 million, it will create jobs in this country.

And my -- one of my supporters of the New Hampshire legislature came up to me afterwards and said, you know, two Democrats came to him and said they'd like me to go into their district and talk about this plan because they can support something like this.

Ladies and gentlemen, we need to bring people together on the basic values of our country, on the basic things that I have stood for and fought for. This is a rally on faith and freedom.

You know, there was a book written recently where they interviewed a member of the Chinese government who had worked in trying to figure out -- as China was opening, they were trying to figure out what was going to make the -- what made the difference in America, what made them the greatest country in the history of the world and you know what it turned out to be? They said, "First what we thought -- this committee that was put together, first we thought it was their economy. We figured no, it's not their economic system. Then we thought it was their guns, their military might. No, it wasn't that."

Then they thought that it was their -- it was their governmental system. No, it wasn't that. You know what they decided was what made America the greatest country in the history of the world? Faith. Faith. People's beliefs in a -- in a transcended God.

Ladies and gentlemen, I've dedicated my public career to all of the things I talked about. I talked about national security, I talked about the economy, I talked about cutting taxes, but the area that I've dedicated and fought on the -- on the battlefield -- well, I'll just give you a quote from yesterday -- last night's Bill Maher show. Bill Maher said, "Rick Santorum is like the Japanese soldier on a remote island after World War II who didn't know that the war was over when it comes to the abortion issue and marriage and homosexual marriage."

Ladies and gentlemen, is the -- is -- are those issues lost in America? Are they lost? No. But we need to have a leader who understands in their heart and that will go out and fight for those.

I've done that. I did that when I was in the United States House, the United States Senate. I didn't always do it, but when I came to the United States Senate, I had something happen to me.

I know we heard some stories here of people of how they came to Christ. Well, I would say I went to the United States Senate and I found the Lord.

And I did it in one of the most almost casual ways. Ended up going to a Bible study by an amazing preacher by the name of Lloyd John Ogilvie. We had a great pastor at our church and that combination, Karen and I just became on fire with our faith.

And as a result of that, I decided I had a purpose of being in the United States Senate. I wasn't quite sure what it was. And then there's this bill that came up called, Partial Birth Abortion.

And I looked at this and I said, you know, "I'm a senator from

Pennsylvania. It's a tough state. It's a state that I should probably just keep my head down, do what most folks up here do, just sort of check the boxes, but not really step out" and I decided no, no more.

That's why I'm here. And I went to the floor of the United States Senate and I fought the battle. I fought the battle on overturning President Clinton's veto on the Partial Birth Abortion Ban Act.

I fought in 1996 and I fought again in 1998 and I fought again in 2000 and then the Supreme Court struck down on a Nebraska statute. We kept losing because we couldn't override the president's veto, but I kept fighting.

And then in 2002 -- in 2000 -- excuse me -- 2001, President Bush was elected. So I went with a group of folks in the House of Representatives. I said, "Look. The Supreme Court struck down the Nebraska statute. We are an equal branch of government. We don't have to stand for this. Let's get together, pass a bill that says right in the front, 'The Supreme Court, you're wrong' and lays out the case as to why they're wrong."

We passed that bill, it was signed by the president. It was eventually appealed in the Supreme Court and the Supreme Court reversed their decision and found in favor of being constitutional.

That -- I hear a lot of theory up here. That's practice. You hear a lot of folks who say we're going to stand up to the court with tough judges. I did it. We took on the United States Supreme Court of the most controversial issue there is, the issue of abortion, and we beat them. We took them on because it's a passion in my life.

Why is it a passion? Well, I'll share a little story as I close. It's a story that happened right at the end of the first debate on partial birth abortion. There was a discussion the day -- the final day and it was Dianne Feinstein that got up and started talking about how -- and this was the reason for partial birth abortion.

Children -- we found out mothers and fathers found out late in pregnancy that the baby they were expecting was not exactly what they were expecting. The baby was somehow not perfect and therefore late in pregnancy they wanted to terminate that pregnancy.

And so Feinstein got up and talked about how we -- mothers find out that they have an abnormal baby that maybe can't -- doesn't have ears or eyes or has organs that are outside of the baby, basically saying that we need to call the disabled in the womb.

And I got up and I'll coach you what I said. I said, "Think about the message we're sending to the less than perfect children in America and the mothers who are right now dealing with the possibility of delivering an abnormal baby."

"My wife is due in March and we haven't had a sonogram done. We're hopeful that everything's fine, but what message are you sending to me if I look at that sonogram in a week or two and things aren't just right?"

Well, a week later Karen and I went in for that sonogram and the doctor went over and kept going over this one area. We were there with our three little children. And he looked at us and said, "Your son has a fatal defect and is going to die."

We packed up the kids as quickly as we could, we went into the car and we cried and cried. And then I made the decision, we said, "No, we're not going to just sit here and take it. We're going to do something about it."

I'd just been up to Children's Hospital in Philadelphia the week before and found I had a meeting with a doctor who had done this breakthrough surgery, an intrauterine surgery. So I called him. He said, "I don't know if we can help, but come on up."

Well, after a long -- after a few days, they figured out they could do something. Of course, they recommended an abortion and, of course, we told them, "No. Why? Why would we kill our son? Why if your child is in trouble would you not do everything you can to help them?" And surgery was done, it was a miracle, it worked.

We came home that night, packed up the next day because we had to head to a reunion, a family reunion, over a 50th -- it was actually a 50th wedding anniversary of my wife's parents in Pittsburgh.

The next day, I'm driving on an appointment and I get a call from my sister-in-law, "Come home. Karen's running a high fever." We were told that everything would probably go all right unless she ran a high fever. So I came back home, her fever was 103 and she was in labor. We knew what was going on.

She had something called, Chorioamnionitis, which is the placenta that's holding our son was infected and the body was trying to expel it. We went through ours of horror as we wanted to save our child, but yet couldn't save our child. He was delivered in the middle of the night, he was born alive, but far too small to survive and we held him for two hours.

It was two hours where he knew only love, not a bad life. The next day, we took him home to our children so our children could know that they had a little brother, that he was real, he was a person, he had dignity and he was part of our family.

My Karen and I have struggled a lot. I remember talking to Pastor Ogilvie and he said to me, "Pray for the gift of understanding." I didn't want to. I was angry. I had committed myself to the Lord. I was doing the brave and heroic thing of standing up for life, risking my political career in Pennsylvania and this was my answer, "You take my son?"

Karen did more. She wrote. She kept writing. She wrote letters. She always did with all of our children from the time that they were born, the time that they were -- we found out of their pregnancy. She would have these little sonogram pictures and little diaries and notes just telling the kids what their life was like because we knew at the moment of conception that was our son or our daughter.

She kept writing those letters and about a month later, her mom came to see her and she read all the letters and she said, "You should publish them. Maybe they will help heal somebody."

Now, she published this little book called, "Letters to Gabriel," 25,000 copies from a publisher who had never published a book before and never published another book afterwards and there isn't a month that goes by that I don't meet somebody who was touched, whose life was saved, whose baby was delivered or whose burden was lessened.

I always tell my children that if you can do for God and for life what your little brother did in two hours, you will be a great warrior for God.

One final story. It's from the last page of Karen's book. The last page of Karen's book, "Letters to Gabriel," it's a letter to our son and it reads as follows: "During the partial birth abortion debate, a Senator -- Senator Boxer, I might add -- was thanking the women who had had partial birth abortions from coming forward with their stories."

"There were women in-between the elevator of the Senate office buildings and the Senate chamber itself who had had this procedure and they were button-holding senators trying to get them to vote against this bill."

She says, quote, "They're crying. They're crying because they don't understand how senators could take away an option. They're crying because they don't believe that those senators truly understand what this meant for their families."

Karen continues, "Daddy said in response, 'The senator says she hears the cries of women outside this chamber. We would be deafened by the cries of the children who are not here to cry because of this procedure.'"

"The Washington Post described what happened next. 'Republican Senator Rick Santorum turned to face the opposition and a high pleading voice cried out, 'Where do we draw the line? Some people have likened this procedure to an appendectomy. That's not an appendix,' he shouted, pointing to a drawing of a fetus. 'That's not a blob of tissue. It's a baby. It's a baby.'"

"The Post continued. 'And then impossibly, in an already hush gallery in one of those moments when the floor of a Senate looks like a stage set with it's small wooden desks somehow too small for the matters at hand, the cry of a baby pierced the room, echoing across the hallway and echoing across the chamber from an outside hallway. No one mentioned the cry. Before a few seconds, no one spoke at all.'"

"A coincidence," Karen continues, "perhaps. A visitor's baby was crying as the door of the Senate gallery opened at that precise moment and then closed. Or maybe it was the cry from the son whose voice we never heard, but who has changed our lives forever."

You want to know why I'm pro-life? Do you want to know why I stand up and fight for the family and marriage? Because God showed me that if you are faithful, he will be faithful.

Ladies and gentlemen, we need people who are leaders in this country who believe that, who believe that the faithfulness of God that he has blessed this country and has he has blessed each and every one of us.

And if we stand and we are faithful and fear not that this country again could have a rebirth of freedom like we have never seen before. Thank you and God bless.

(UNKNOWN): Senator, thank you so much for being here tonight. First question is what would you specifically do to prevent abortion on-demand and defend traditional marriage?

SANTORUM: I think it's really important that when you hear this question to understand it's a question about marriage and abortion. And you'll hear everybody up here say, "Well -- most everybody say that they support traditional marriage and they support a constitutional amendment to ban abortion -- I mean, to ban gay marriage.

But you'll also hear if you listen to the debates people say that while they may support a constitutional amendment, they don't support getting involved in the states and doing something to make sure the states don't pass either through judicial fiat or through legislation, marriage different than one man and one woman and that is all the difference.

When I first took on -- there's been one vote on the floor of the United States Senate on the issue of the Federal Marriage Amendment and I forced it when I was there. There hasn't been one since. There hasn't been one since.

I forced it, we lost, but we had the debate. We went for the right solution. There are people up here who will tell you that they're for that, but will they push the debate? Will they have the vote? Will they take it to the American people? And one way you can tell how convicted they are is will they go to the states and fight it where the fight is. I will. I did.

I came to Iowa last year. I campaigned here in Iowa against the three Supreme Court justices who delivered same sex marriage to Iowa and I'll come back. No matter what, I'll come back and make sure that not only do we defeat those justices in the future, but that we go to every single state. Why? Because if we don't -- if we don't, then one by one these liberal states or judicial opinions will come down and the Supreme Court will say, "Well, we can't have all these different definitions of marriage" just like they did with abortion.

It's the same game plan. So when people stand up and say, "I'm for marriage, but I won't do anything about the states because of the tenth amendment," the tenth amendment doesn't allow -- Abraham Lincoln said it best, "The tenth amendment doesn't allow states the right to do wrong."

And -- if the state of Iowa wanted to pass a gun ban, would all these folks say, "Oh. Well, the Iowan has the right to do whatever they want"? I wouldn't. No way.

This leads to the other issue which is what are you going to do about the issue of abortion. We have -- you've heard some people stand up here and say, "Oh, I'd vote for a constitutional amendment." Did they? Did they ever sponsor it? Did they ever try to fight to get a vote for it when they had the opportunity? I did.

Yes, I fought for partial birth and I know there's a battle here in Iowa and it's a good battle to have. I know it's uncomfortable, but it's an important battle to have. Do we stand on the 50-yard line on the issue of abortion and do we throw Hail Mary passes trying to pass Personhood Amendments, trying to get constitutional amendments that are adopted or do we try to get a couple of yards?

I was just at the A&M State game. So I'm using football analogy. So I apologize for that, but -- or do we try to get a couple of yards? Do we try to get some things passed like partial birth or fetal pain or other things?

I find myself solidly in both camps, but here's the issue: Are the folks who are trying to do these incremental measures committed to scoring a touchdown or are they just trying to pad their stats? They just trying to make a few first downs to keep everybody happy in the pro-life movement and really not convicted to try to push that ball down the field?

My feeling is as a good offensive coordinator -- and that's what I was in the United States Senate. I was an offensive coordinator on the life issue. I was trying to move the ball down the field.

My issue on that is you know what? Yes, take your gains, but sometimes as you know as an offensive coordinator you have to stretch the field. You have to mix up the defense a little bit and you've got to go for those long passes whether it's the Personhood Amendment or whatever it is.

The other thing is we have to have a discussion when it comes to what we can do and there's lots of things a president can do. Mexico City is certainly one of them and we can repeal the Obama Care reg on making businesses carry abortion policies, we can get rid of the conscience clause, the phony conscience clause protection that doesn't protect people from providing abortifacients and other types of drugs.

We can do all those things. We can go to the legislature. We can try to do fetal pain. We can do those things, but we do it in the context of saying, "This is a human life from the moment of conception and it is wrong."

And it is we will take this few yards, but we are coming back because we will not differentiate what is illegal and biological fallacy that a human life is not a person, that a human life is different because it's located in the womb as opposed to outside the womb.

Some of you may remember the debate I had with Barbara Boxer on when a child was born. We were talking about partial birth and in the Partial Birth Abortion Bill, the baby was delivered all, but the head.

So I asked her the question what if the baby was delivered all but the foot? With -- could you kill the baby then? It's on You Tube. Look at it. For five minutes, she can't answer the question. She won't answer the question.

We started the debate with her standing right there. By the end of the debate, she was at the back of the Senate chamber trying to get out because she couldn't answer what is the truth that there's an artificial line that we draw and we have to have the courage to say the truth no matter what legislation we're bringing forward.

(UNKNOWN): Thank you, Senator. The next question is what would you do to restore fiscal responsibility and promote creation of jobs in the United States?

SANTORUM: I talked about my 000 plan as to how we're going to bring the manufacturing base in this economy and grow the middle of America again. I also talked about what I did in the area of trying to reduce government spending.

Yes, we need to do to the rest of programs in Washington, D.C., food stamps, Medicaid, housing programs, education and training programs, all of these programs have no business being in the federal government.

We should do to them what we did with welfare, block (inaudible) them, send them back to the states, give the states the flexibility to implement those programs, which they should've been doing all along, and put requirements.

What we did with welfare, I had two things that we required. They were the two basis that I was refusing to negotiate on and that is we had to have a time limit on welfare and we had to have a work requirement.

People should not be able to get government benefits unless you're disabled, unless you're either working for them or you're on for a very short and temporary period of time. That's the deal.

That's why we need welfare temporary assistance for needy families as opposed to aid to families with dependent children. That's one idea. Here's the big idea, of course, which is the Balanced Budget Amendment.

I was for cut, cap and balance, but I argued during that time when we were dealing with the debt ceiling what we really needed was balance, balance and balance. We were focused on cuts and what we should've been focusing on is focusing on the American public saying we need to balance this budget and we can do it. We can do it over a period of years.

If you pass a Balanced Budget Amendment, it takes four to five years for it to be ratified. According to the Balanced Budget Amendment, it takes five years after that to be implemented. You're talking seven to eight years, nine years. There's plenty of time to get to a balanced budget, but you put a wall.

One of the things I learned in Washington, D.C. -- and you learn a lot with experience. You learn how the other side thinks, how they act and all the tricks. Well, the one thing that I do know is the only way you're going to change the way things operate in Washington is to change the rules of the game and that means you have to make it painful. You have to put a wall.

Do you know when almost every bill in the United States Senate passes what day of the week? Thursday night or Friday. Why? Because people want to go home for the weekend. It's a weekend. It creates a backstop. We need a backstop.

I pledge to you not only will I try to pass -- I will -- I will pass our economic plan and we will reform these entitlements, but I will go across this country and we will -- we will get the American public -- just like we do with welfare, we'll get the American public behind a Balanced Budget Amendment to put fiscal sanity and maintain freedom in this country.

(UNKNOWN): Thank you, Mr. Senator. Well, one last time I could ask this question. What is your comprehensive plan to shape your future administration's energy policy and please include how this vision would differ from the approach of the current administration?

SANTORUM: I share with everybody else that there either is a deliberate attempt by this administration to destroy the energy future of our country or they are just simply incompetent. Pick A or B.

They -- the idea that we have at the current rate of extraction, 263 years left of oil in this country, we have almost 300 years of coal at the current rate of extraction, which may be going up not because we found more coal, because we're producing less coal under this administration because you can't get a permit and because they're in the process with a new regulation of shutting down 60 coal fire power plants.

We're going to be to the point where you turn on that switch and it's going to be, oh, Russian roulette. Is it going to go on or not because of this administration and what they're doing to our power -- our power supply.

And, of course, natural gas. It was mentioned earlier. We found the second largest find of natural gas in the world under mostly Pennsylvania. We're drilling 3,000 wells a year in Pennsylvania. And guess what happened to the natural gas price?

You heard the president earlier this year give his energy speech. He gives an energy speech every year just so you know that he's concerned about energy and he gives this energy speech and he says, "Drill, baby, drill was a joke. No, it's never going to work." I mean, they made fun of it and all these students out there are laughing. This was at Cleveland State, I believe, and they're laughing saying, "Oh, yes. Yes, drilling doesn't work, you know? Supply doesn't work."

It's like they teach at that school President Obama went to instead of Economics 101, he went to Economics 50 and a half. And so all -- he ignored supply and all he did was focus on demand, but somehow know that the only way you're going to reduce price in America is by reducing demand.

Well, guess what happened to the natural gas prices as a result of what's going on in Pennsylvania? When I left the United States Senate six years ago, the gas price was about \$12. It's now \$3.60. Supply works. We need to -- we need to drill in Pennsylvania, we need to drill in Alaska, we need to drill offshore, we need to drill wherever we can, we need to have an energy policy.

And I disagree with the Speaker on this. We don't disagree on much. He wants to fund everything. I want to cut every subsidy. Let the marketplace

work. Let -- and that includes -- and that includes for oil and gas.

We need to cut all the subsidies. Let the market work. I agree with Newt on this respect. I learned a lot coming here to Iowa and about the ethanol industries and the efficiencies that have been created. I have no doubts that this industry can compete.

Let it compete on an even playing field with the rest of the energy options in this country.

(UNKNOWN): The last question would be if you could reverse one energy related policy decision from the last three years, what would it be and what would you have done differently?

SANTORUM: I think I agree with everybody else that the moratorium on the -- on gulf drilling was an outrageous cost to the taxpayers with all the lost revenue, it's an outrageous cost to the people of Louisiana and Texas who were -- just that area of the country after being devastated was devastated again by the actions of this administration.

I would just say to you that we need an administration, we need a president who has common sense. In my book, "It takes a Family," I said, "Liberalism is an ideology." If you don't -- if you doubt that, look at what the president's job package is. It's the same as it was before. It was the same as his first package which was an abject failure, yet his answer is propose more of the same. Why? Because liberalism is an ideology, not based on fact, not based on real world experience.

Conservatism as I defined it here is stewardship of patrimony, fancy words that mean taking what we know is good, what we know is true, is of nature and nature's God is how we are ordered in our -- in our world, take those natural laws, take what has worked in applying what our founders created, which was free people, free markets and the ability to be able to pursue not just your dreams, but God's will on your life.

You allow that to continue in America, you allow people to transform this country like we did in 1776 -- I remind everybody at the time of the founding of this country, life expectancy in America as it was in most of the west was 35 to 40 years of age, the same as it was at the time of Jesus Christ.

We were an agrarian society, the same as it was at the time of Jesus Christ. Eighteen hundred years of kings and emperors ruling the world and the human condition did not change.

And then America, the declaration rights coming from the God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob and his laws in order to serve him as I said in our Declaration and in 235 years, life expectancy has doubled.

We have been through an industrial revolution, a technology revolution. The poorest person in America today is wealthier than the wealthiest person, wealthy from the standpoint of creature (inaudible) than the wealthiest person 50 years ago.

How many of you want to go to a hospital that's 50 years old in technology? How many want telecommunications that's 50 years old? Ninety percent of Americans have cell phones. Why? Because we had limited government and we had a president and leaders in Washington who believed in you.

Please. I ask for your help and support. Elect someone who's proven that they'll stand up for the values that made this country great and be able to win elections in states like Pennsylvania so we guarantee that we have a Republican president in this next election.

Thank you all very much and God bless.

KRISHNA: Thank you, Senator. Now, we invite Pastor Mike Demastus of Fort Des Moines Church of Christ in Des Moines to give the benediction.

DEMASTUS: Would you stand as we pray? We thank you, Heavenly Father, for your grace to us in spite of who we are and as a nation, Father, we are seeking a new leader. Our current leader has turned his back on righteousness and truth and he is leading us farther into decadence as a nation.

And even though there is a cacophony of voices in our current culture that say we are antiquated fools for following you, Father, we know you are the only place we can turn as we seek out a new leader.

So we ask you, Father, to help us elect a leader that is a true Christian, one who is guided by your word and your spirit and is a person who desires to make his or her days count for the Kingdom of Christ.

We ask for a leader whose commitment to Christ and love of country compel him or her to stand for truth and righteousness and government. We need a leader who recognizes that he or she will ultimately give account to you, Father.

We know, Lord, the time is waning and the day will soon arrive. Let us not squander what you have given to us as a people. Our nation is a true blessing and we ask, Father, that you hear our prayer in the name of Christ Jesus, our Lord and Savior, Amen.

KRISHNA: Thank you for attending. Have a safe trip. Thank you.

END

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2 of 2 DOCUMENTS

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REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES DELIVER REMARKS AT IOWA
FAITH & FREEDOM DINNER

October 22, 2011 Saturday

EVENT DATE: October 22, 2011

TYPE: NEWS EVENT

LOCATION: IOWA

SPEAKER: REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES

WITNESSES:

GOPAL KRISHNA, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE IOWA FAITH AND FREEDOM COALITION
JEFF MULLEN, LEAD PASTOR OF THE POINT OF GRACE CHURCH
STEVE SCHEFFLER, IFFC PRESIDENT
RALPH REED, FAITH AND FREEDOM COALITION
PAT GRASSLEY, IOWA HOUSE
REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN REINCE PRIEBUS
HERMAN CAIN, REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE
REP. MICHELE BACHMANN, R-MINN., REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE
GOV. RICK PERRY, R-TEXAS, REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE
FORMER REP. NEWT GINGRICH, R-GA., REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE
REP. RON PAUL, R-TEXAS, REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE
FORMER SEN. RICK SANTORUM, R-PA., REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE
PASTOR MIKE DEMASTUS, FORT DES MOINES CHURCH OF CHRIST

TEXT:

KRISHNA: My name is Gopal Krishna. I'm the vice president of the Iowa Faith and Freedom Coalition. On behalf of the IFFC, I want to say thank you to each and every one of you for bringing a good gather for us of this presidential cycle.

Since the Republican National Committee Chairman and the national media are here, let me share my top 10 list as to why Iowa should continue to be the first in the nation for the next presidential cycle.

Number 10, Iowa is the best place to kiss. Iowa is the best place to kiss pigs because we have more pigs than the people.

Number nine, in Iowa, we also have plenty of babies to kiss because we are all excited about the Iowa right to life slogan, "Populate Iowa."

Number eight, Iowa is a diversified state, not in color, but in colorful opinions.

Number seven, in Iowa there are more political operators, more political science professors, more political reporters, more political columnists per capita than in any other state.

Number six, Iowans take their political responsibility seriously by attending many errands and asking (inaudible) persons.

Number five, Iowans can tell the difference between a real person and a robot. Between consistent and conveniently changing positions between talk and walk.

Number four, by voting for the candidate of their choice, Iowans have proven that money cannot buy their words.

Number three, only in Iowa each candidate gets an opportunity to stand on the bale of hay and give the stump speech to total strangers at the Iowa State Fair.

Number two, after campaigning in Iowa in winter, all candidates understand why Iowans are sturdy and why the wimpy live in Florida.

Number one, Iowa is a four letter word for the losers and for the winners. Thank you.

Let us get started. Jeff Mullen, who is the lead pastor of the Point of Grace Church and a candidate for the new Iowa Senate District 22 will give the invocation. Terry Stavlis (ph), who is the chair of the Guthrie County Republican Party, will lead us in the pledge.

First, two sisters to win Miss Iowa title, 2004 Miss Iowa, Carolyn Haugland and 2006 Miss Iowa, Emily Gerdtz will sing the National Anthem. Please rise and remain standing until the National Anthem is done. Thank you.

MULLEN: Is this a great night? Yes. I'll tell you what, take one second, turn around and look at everyone around you. You'll see some of the greatest people in Iowa right here tonight. So the greatest folks in Iowa are right here tonight. Outstanding.

I was asked to give one quick announcement. Outstanding. You don't want to miss this. Steve Emerson, Wednesday night the 26th at 7:30 at Point of Grace Church will be speaking on terrorism and it will be an outstanding evening.

Let's pray together. Father, thank you so much for this day that you have made. We make a choice, we rejoice and we are glad in it. We're grateful for our nation. You have told us in your word to pray for our leaders so we do that right now and we do it humbly, yet we do it confidently.

Father, we pray for our president and vice president that they would humble themselves to you, choosing to follow you, that our Congress would do the same, humbling themselves to one another, putting we the people first.

Father, thank you for this great state, the great state of Iowa. Thank you for our governor and lieutenant governor. For both sides of the aisle, Father, I pray that all of them will truly humble themselves before you, humbling themselves before one another and putting again we the people first.

We're so grateful, so thankful for this evening. Father, thank you for the candidates who have chosen to run. They've put their lives on the line, their families on the line. Thank you for their willingness to run for the presidency. Bless them and their families. Bless them tonight as they share from their hearts their very core convictions and I ask it in Jesus' name, Amen.

(UNKNOWN): Please turn toward our beautiful flag and place your hand over your heart. I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America and to the republic for which it stands, one nation, under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

It is such an honor for us to be here tonight to sing. The National Anthem has always held a very special place in my heart and now, even more so after my husband, Gabe (ph), deployed with the Iowa National Guard this past year to Afghanistan and thankfully -- and thankfully as our three-year-old daughter so sweetly put it, "Daddy did come home."

We'd like to dedicate -- thank you. We'd like to dedicate tonight's National Anthem to all of our veterans and their families who so bravely have served.

KRISHNA: Thank you. Please be seated. Let us recognize our guests. When you hear your name, please stand and remain standing until we applaud the entire group.

First, we want to recognize two people who work long hours for past several months to put together this event, Diana Hanson (ph) and Conner Bozman (ph). Thank you for your hard work.

Next, we want to recognize the officers and the members of the Board of IFFC, Steve Scheffler, President; Morris Heard (ph), Treasurer; Lisa Smith, Secretary; board members Mike Cannidy (ph), Danny Gramants (ph), Bernie Hayes (ph), Peggy Herman (ph), Kate Hunter (ph), Norm Rosendole (ph), Brad Sherman (ph), and Joe Tuanter, thank you for all of your work.

Next, we want to recognize the leaders of other congenial organizations; Bill Schickel, co-chair of the Republican Party of Iowa; Steve Scheffler, national committeeman of the Republican Party of Iowa; Kim Lehman, national committee woman of the Republican Party of Iowa; Jenifer Bowen, executive director of the Iowa Right to Life; Tamara Scott, director of Concerned Women of America and the host of, "Truth of Our Times;" Jody Nation, assistant director of Professional Educators of Iowa; Charlie Gruschow with the Tea Party of America. Thank you for working with us.

We want to recognize the members of the Republican State Central Committee, Shelly Atkins, Wes Enos, David Fischer, Drew Ivers, Jeremiah Johnson, Kim Lehman, Embry Lumpkin (ph), James Mills, John Ortega, Steven Scheffler, A.J. Spiker, thank you for your service to the Republican party.

We want to recognize the chairs of the Republican County Central Committees, Greg Schildberg of Adair County; Roy Schulte of Benton County; Gwen Ecklund, Crawford County; Terry Davis, Guthrie County; Bob Anderson, Johnson County; Randy Harn, Mahaska County; Irene Blom (ph), Mayden (ph) County; Kevin McLaughlin, Polk County; Jeff Jorgenson, Pottawattamie County; Cory Adams, Story County; and Dean Fisher, Tama County. Thank you for your service to the Republican party of Iowa.

We want to recognize the members of the Iowa House, David Young, Julian Garrett, Pat Grassley, Chris Hagenow, Eric Helland, Kevin Koester, Glenn Massie, Kim Pearson, Dawn Pettengill, Henry Rayhons, Jason Schultz and Ralph Horowitz. Thank you for representing us.

We want to recognize two members of the Iowa Senate, Jerry Behn and Pat Ward. Thank you for representing us in the Iowa Senate. We want to recognize the Secretary for Agriculture, Bill Northey. Thank you for your service.

We want to recognize State Auditor, David Vaudt. Thank you for your service. We want to recognize the Secretary of State, Matt Schultz. Thank you for your service. We want to recognize Congressman Tom Latham. Thank you for your service and leadership in the Iowa House. Thank you.

We want to recognize John Archer who is running for the Congress in the second district of the new second district. John, thank you for putting your name on the ballot. We want to recognize Senator Grassley and his wife, Barbara Grassley, for many years of your service and for your leadership in the U.S. Senate. Thank you, Senator.

Before I conclude this segment of the program, let me be clear about three issues. First, we believe that no local government, no mayor, no state legislature, no State Supreme Court, no Congress, no United States Supreme Court and no president should interfere with God's gift of life, with God's creation of magical relationship between a man and a woman which we all call marriage and with God's wishes about our national debt.

Second, we believe that the Statue of Liberty and the USA should stand for legal immigration and not for harboring people who broke immigration laws. We need to secure borders and pass immigration reform that matches demand and supply.

Time has come to stop giving excuses, benefits and subsidies for illegal immigrants and their families. On a personal note, for people like me who followed the legal process, became a legal immigrant and a proud citizen of the United States of America, any type of amnesty for illegal immigrants will be a slap in our faces.

Lastly, we and our Tea Party friends demand that all local, state and federal governments bring back the economic prosperity through fiscal

responsibility, capitalism and private sector creativity.

Instead of economic development efforts that create only an illusion of job creation by bribing the companies to move from one location to the other, let's create real jobs by the forming all tax codes, (inaudible) taxes and removing all obstacles for the corporations to bring back jobs and monies from overseas to the USA.

Now, it's my pleasure to welcome the IFFC president, Steve Scheffler, for a few remarks. Thank you.

SCHEFFLER: Good evening, ladies and gentlemen. We welcome you to the most historic political event of 2011 leading up to the January 3rd Iowa Precinct Caucuses.

We want to thank each and every one of you for making this evening a smashing success. Tonight is the beginning of the end of the socialist agenda that permeates in Washington, D.C.

We are going to reclaim our constitutional form of government in November 2012 and save this great republic for our children and our grandchildren. Most of us in this hall tonight firmly believe that the man occupying the White House needs to be given his walking papers.

Most of us here tonight believe that Mike Gronstal should be given his dismissal papers and replacing him with Al Ringgenberg from Council Bluffs. Most of us in this room tonight would like to see the seat that was vacated in Linn County filled by none other than Cindy Golding tying the state Senate 25/25 so Mr. Gronstal cannot be the dictator in Iowa forever.

How are we going to pull this all off? We're going to do it by activating the grass roots, to door knock, to making phone calls. We're going to have an active and engaged clergy who are no longer going to be told to sit down and shut up.

We are going to be soldiers marching in the battle. And there's a great crowd here tonight. It's indicative that this movement is alive and well and we are on the march.

Your financial and volunteer support has enabled the Iowa Faith and Freedom Coalition to become the most effective and viable multi-issue pro-family organization in Iowa.

First, you have a capital of highly successful lobbyists, Norm Pawlewski. Norm is aggressively working to ensure that the pro-family agenda in Iowa here is advanced. Anybody that knows Norm knows that he does not take no very easily for an answer.

Next, the IFFC distributed a record number of voter guides in all 99 counties. We had two field staffers who were actively involved in eight of the most competitive state legislative races in the state working hard to turn out the pro-family vote. Six of those candidates won.

In addition, this organization generated over 560,000 voter contacts via our voter track program. This program involved direct mail, phone calls and door knocks in several dozen competitive state legislative races and two competitive congressional races.

In the 2011 and 2012 election cycle, we will be working hard to ensure the success of those projects that brought much success in 2010, voter guides' involvement in the most competitive state legislative races including being a key player in state senate races ensuring that Mike Gronstal is no longer the ruler here in Iowa.

And then we will be working hard to educate pro-family Iowans on the caucus process and ensuring that the pro-family agenda will be victorious that night. And many of you in your program tonight have a caucus card.

Our volunteers, I believe, have been circulating through the crowd tonight asking you to take part and be part of a caucus training school to either participate in one or -- and/or to lead one.

Please fill one of those out and I think also there was some of our volunteers handing out some of the caucus packets for your information. We will be getting in contact with you very soon.

I would encourage you to leave this hall tonight after listening to the great speeches and the great presidential candidates, but not let it lie there. We must become active. We must replace Barak Obama to save our republic.

Thank you very much for all that you do. Thank you. It is my distinct pleasure at this time to introduce a friend of 20 plus years, a man who is probably one of the most articulate spokespersons in the pro-family movement, a person who never seems to stick his foot in his mouth, but gets his point across.

He seems to be, like, Teflon for the press. He's a great spokesperson. He is the founder of the National Faith and Freedom Coalition, a multi-issued pro-family organization, an organization that is going to make it's mark more and more as we see these years proceed.

And it is an organization that political candidates and causes are going to have to pay attention to. So without further adieu, please welcome my great friend, the great Ralph Reed.

REED: Thank you. Thank you, Iowa. Did you notice when they were introducing the dignitaries earlier that Steve Scheffler's name was mentioned more than anybody's? Did you notice that? That's because he's doing such an incredible job building this movement.

And Steve, on behalf of Faith and Freedom members all over Iowa, thank you, my friend, for your leadership. We're honored to be on the same team with you.

And I know that I speak not only for the Faith and Freedom members here in Iowa, but for Faith and Freedom members all over America that we want to make sure that Iowa continues to play a decisive and pivotal role in choosing the next leader of the free world and Iowa should continue to go first in choosing our president.

I thought you might agree with that. You know, the pundits and the pollsters continue to be confounded by the persistence and the endurance of the Evangelical vote. Not just here in Iowa, but all over the country.

And you may have seen the exit polls from 2008 that found that between 55 and 60 percent of all the voters who walked into a caucus location in 2008 were self-identified Evangelical Christians, but it wasn't just here in Iowa.

If you look at the exit polls in the 26 states that held primaries for which we have exit polling data, 44 percent of all the voters whose shadow darkened the threshold of a voting booth and a Republican presidential preference primary four years ago was a self-identified Evangelical Christian.

And I don't know why the media and the pollsters continue to be surprised after in 1988, Pat Robertson shocked the political establishment by defeating the incumbent vice president of the United States here.

After George W. Bush came here in 1999 and when Tom Brokaw asked him who his favorite philosopher was, he said, "Jesus Christ" and I still remember. Some of you may have been there when Brokaw said, "Could you elaborate on that?"

And George W. Bush looked at him without blinking an eye and said, "If I have to explain it to you, then you don't understand."

And then when Mike Huckabee came out of nowhere four years ago to win these caucuses and catapult his way to seven primary victories, you see the heartbeat of this movement. Ultimately, we're not looking for a human messiah to save our country. We're not looking for somebody like the other side was looking for four years ago.

We understand that there's only one Messiah who's only -- who's ever walked on the face of this Earth. There's only been one perfect man and he walked in the villages of Judaea and Samaria and he rose from the dead and he sits at the right hand of God, the Father, and that's where we put the hope in the name and in the person of Jesus Christ.

And it is because of our love for him and the calling of God on our lives that we're involved in this process not in order to impose our values on anyone else, for one can only come to God as an act of their own will, but rather to redress evil and injustice where we see it, to seek to establish the common good in the public arena and to seek to minister to those who are hurting and otherwise would be left behind.

We believe we've been given a great birth right. We believe we've been given a priceless inheritance by those who came before us in the form of the Constitution of the United States, the Bill of Rights and the Declaration of Independence and we want the government in Washington to return to that blueprint and do nothing further beyond that blueprint.

We know that sometimes we bring forward issues that others might prefer not to talk about, but we are compelled to do so like the fact that every human being is made in the image of almighty God and that every single life is sacred from conception to natural death and is worthy of our love and our protection. On that, we cannot and will not retreat.

And as three members of the Iowa State Supreme Court found out the hard way, we believe that marriage should be defined as a sacred union between a man and a woman as the essential building block of our society.

And we believe that the federal government should have to balance it's books every month just like we have to sit down at our kitchen table and balance our checkbook every month and live within their means.

And now, we have a key ally in this struggle, especially on the fiscal issues in the Tea Party Movement. How many of you all are active in some way, shape or form in the Tea Party here in Iowa? Let me see your hands. Good for you.

You know, I've noticed they've been taking your name in vain recently. Have you -- have you heard some of the things they're saying about you? Jimmy Hoffa said that you should be, quote, "Taken out."

Now, folks when a teamster leader says you should be taken out, he doesn't mean to dinner. And this was at a rally for the president of the United States. Nancy Pelosi compared you to Nazis which is part of why tonight she's the former Speaker of the House and John Boehner is the speaker.

And then there's Joe Biden. He's become a punch line just the mention of his name. He compared you to terrorists. Can you imagine? Well, I've got

news for Hoffa and Pelosi and Biden and for the people who smear you and attack you every day and that is our right to organize, to speak out and to petition our government has been purchased with the blood of those who bore the ultimate burden and paid the ultimate price that we might be free.

And they now surround us as the Apostle Paul so eloquently said like a great cloud of witnesses and if only to honor their sacrifice, we will not be silent, we will not be intimidated and we will not go away until America is restored to the principles upon which she was founded.

Now, let me tell you what's going to happen here in Iowa and nationally in the next 12 months as a result of this organization, the Faith and Freedom Coalition. We're going to distribute over 40 million voter guides in America's Evangelical and pro-family churches.

We're going to build a prequalified voter file of social conservative voters of both parties and independents. A voter file that we estimate will be 27 million voters strong. We're going to contact every one of those voters seven to 12 times. We're going to mail them, we're going to phone them, we're going to text them, we're going to email them, we're going to knock on their doors and if they haven't voted by election day, we're going to get in a car or a van and we're going to pick them up and we're going to take them to the polls and make sure they vote.

And when -- and when the dust settles, Barak Obama and Michelle Obama are going to be packing boxes and a moving van is going to pull up to 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue and he's going to go back to Chicago where he belongs.

And then on January 20th when the new president that you have helped elect finishes taking the oath of office, that president is going to walk into an anti-room in the Capitol and a few minutes after that inaugural ceremony, they're going to sign into law legislation that has already been passed by a Republican and Senate House repealing Obama Care and leaving it on the ash heap of history where it belongs.

You know, Ronald Reagan once said, "The closest thing to eternal life on this planet is a federal program," but this time it's going to be different. But in order for this to happen, my friends, we're going to have to work harder than we've ever worked, we're going to have to give more than we've ever given and we're going to have to pray for our country like we've never prayed.

Now, there is a bucket on every single table. I want somebody at each of those tables to hold that bucket up right now. I want to see those buckets. There are white envelopes in every single one of them.

I'd like for you to pass those envelopes out at that table right now and I want every single person in this room -- well, we should probably exempt children under the age of six, but anybody over the age of seven, I want you to put something in this envelope for the efforts of Steve and his leadership team at the Iowa Faith and Freedom Coalition.

Get out a check, put some cash in, a check. We take credit cards. There's a place to put a credit card number on that form in the bucket. Use a pen, use a pencil, use an eyebrow pencil, cut your finger if you need to, but fill out that check and put it in this envelope because friends, we're going to turn out the largest, the most enthusiastic and the most dynamic pro-life, pro-family vote in the history of this country. And when we do, America is going to be restored to greatness.

Thank you all very much. God bless you and God bless the great state of Iowa.

GRASSLEY: Mrs. Grassley reminded me of something that I failed to do and

that is there's a special Senate election on November 8th that will tie the Senate to 25/25.

I'm actually going to go and spend about three days there starting next Tuesday and you need to figure putting in some people in a car and headed over there and help those people door knock, make phone calls because this will send a message not across Iowa, but across the country. We're going to take our country and our state back. So please help out where you can.

At this time, I want to introduce a very good friend of mine, a guy who came to the helm of the Republican National Committee in January of this year. Reince Priebus was among five candidates running for chairman and I was one of his earliest supporters I would like to say because I was totally convinced that he was the best person to lead our party towards victory in 2012.

Reince hails from our neighboring state of Wisconsin and in Wisconsin, they knocked off both the majority leader and the Senate, the House Speaker, took back the state Senate, took back the Wisconsin House, picked up two new congressional seats, knocked Russ Feingold of all people with a great Tea Party favorite, Ron Johnson, and picked a new Republican governor, probably one of the most colorful, most adamant conservatives in our movement, Scott Walker, who has taken on the big unions and Reince has -- only 39 years old, but let me tell you, you are in good hands.

So I don't want to hear any of you every badmouth (inaudible) again because this man is single-handedly going to bring this party, resurrect it and bring us great victories in 2012.

So without any further adieu, my great friend, Reince Priebus.

PRIEBUS: Thank you, Steve. Thank you. And thank you for the great work here tonight. This is an incredible showing here tonight and I've got to tell you, as a follower of Christ, this is an honor and a blessing to be here tonight.

When Steve asked me to come by, I said, "Yes, absolutely" the work that he's doing here in Iowa. And, by the way, I want to brag on also one of this partners, Kim Lehman, the National Committee woman from Iowa. Where are you, Kim? Thank you to you and let me put on my party hat for a second here because you have a very, very serious Iowa GOP here led by Matt Strawn. He's not here tonight, but I want to say thank you to Matt for running such a great organization.

And I have good news for you in Iowa because just a few hours ago, it is official, Nevada will hold their caucus on February 4th. So Iowa will be the first caucus in America, the first contest in America.

Well, it's true. My name is really Reince Priebus. It's true. And I know it's a bizarre name. I'm a regular guy. And to prove that to you, I want you to know that my son's name is Jack, my daughter is Grace, my wife is Sally, my dad is Richard, my sister is Marie and I got Reince.

So I tell people what happens when a -- when a Greek and a German get married. So it's sort of a little bit of a cultural disaster, but I'm learning to leave with it.

Well, faith and freedom, it's your cause, it's our cause. We fight for freedom, we stand for faith because they both have long defined America. Not separately, but together.

Faith and freedom, inextricably intertwined have made America great. Now, I told you that half of my family's Greek and I don't know if there's any Greeks out there. I see a few hands. But in Greek, grandfather is papou. I

know you have a yaya and a papou.

Well, I've got to tell you, as an eight-year-old little guy, I loved my papou. I loved my grandpa. And I looked up to him more than any person in my entire life and he loved politics, but he didn't live here.

I remember going to Greece as a nine or 10-year-old little guy and I remember walking out on the balcony and seeing out on the balcony a new democracy flat. See, there's three parties in Greece. There's the new democracy party, there's the PASOK, which are the socialists, and then there's the KKE, which are the communists.

And I remember next to that new democracy flat in downtown Athens was an equally large American flag out on the balcony. And I can remember my papou coming back to Kenosha, Wisconsin where I grew up.

And for those of you who have relatives from overseas, you know, like Americans we go there for a week and a long weekend and we race back, you know? Yaya and Papou they'd come for a couple of months, right?

So I can remember nine, 10 years old sitting on the couch for hours listening to my papou tell me stories. And do you all remember the World Books, right? Those old encyclopedias?

I remember he would read those things for hours and he'd take the letter "P" off the shelf for presidents and he would tell me stories for two or three hours at a time. And it didn't matter who it was. It could be Wig, Democrat, Republican, it didn't matter. Everybody had a story. I don't think most of them were true, but he loved everything and every little detail about America.

He loved this country and he wasn't from here. And that had a profound impact on me growing up nine, 10 years old. I remember when we first moved the family out to Washington a few months ago. I have a little guy by the name of Jack and I -- and he's six. And I brought Jack to the World War II Memorial and I can remember standing in front of that memorial with over 4,000 gold stars each representing 100 lives lost in World War II.

And in front of those stars chiseled in the granite, it says, "Here we mark the price of freedom." I happen to believe that we're in a battle for freedom in this country. I know that not a single person is here and I'm not standing in front of you as the chairman of the Republican National Committee because I'm concerned about the future of the Republican party.

I'm not concerned about the future of the Republican party. I'm not here because of that. I love the party, the party was founded in Ripon, Wisconsin in 1854. I love the party.

But I'm not here and you're not here because of anything like that. I'm here and I'm here to tell you I'm here because I'm concerned about the future of this country. I think -- I believe that we're in a battle for freedom. It's the same battle of freedom that founded our country. It's the same battle of freedom that James Madison reaffirmed in the Bill of Rights. It's the same battle of freedom that founded our party and here we are today.

You see, it's a battle for freedom between governments' insatiable appetite to grow and what's born in every American heart which is unique to America for individual and economic freedom. And that's where we are today.

And we have a great debate in America starting right now and that that debate is do you want to have a country of makers or do you want a country of takers? Do you want to have more people riding the wagon or do you want to have more people driving the wagon?

You know, when my son, Jack, is my age, it's going to cost 45 cents on every dollar made in America -- get that -- 45 on every dollar made in America just to run the federal government. I mean, that's a battle for freedom.

And if you know people that don't think that that's a battle for freedom, well, then what is? What if it's 72 cents? Eight-two? How about 99 cents on every dollar made in America just to run the federal government?

We are in a battle for freedom. And I'm sure you've heard that the president what he was up to this week he is yet on another bus tour paid for by the taxpayers, but he says, "We're not campaigning. There's nothing to see here." They just happen to run the bus through Virginia, Ohio, North Carolina, you know? I don't -- they're not going to Montana or Utah. It just so happens they're going through every battle ground state in America.

There's no doubt about it. This president is obsessed with politics, but good politics do not inherently create good jobs. Good speeches don't create good jobs. The president has a love affair and that love affair that he has is with the sound of his own voice, but he doesn't love following through on his promises, does he?

The president says that he wants an America to live within it's means. The president says that he wants to reduce the deficit in the debt ceiling and the president says he wants to reduce wasteful spending in Washington.

But here's the problem, the redderick doesn't match the results. So what did he do? He said he wanted to reduce and cut the deficit in half by the end of his first term. What did he do? He introduced the biggest structural deficit in the history of the world and not a single Democrat in the Senate voted for it.

He said he wanted to get the debt under control and what did he do? He introduced policies that ultimately passed. He, Barak Obama, no one else. He didn't inherit it. His policies put our country on track to accumulate more debt than every single president before him combined.

That is the legacy of Barak Obama. And everyday, Washington spends \$4 and a half billion just to pay it's bills and by 2040, on the current trajectory that this president put us on this trajectory, our debt will equal twice our entire economy. That's the economic definition of bankruptcy.

I want to tell you, a government that has to surrender it's sovereignty to it's bond holders can't guarantee prosperity or freedom to anybody. And a country that buries it's kids in an avalanche of debt can't rest in any vestige of the moral high ground and certainly a country controlled by China can't compete with China.

We have all been blessed in this room in different ways and after it's all said and done where there's nothing by thankfulness and gratefulness to God for all the blessings in our lives and I think me included I'm just -- I'm just blessed and grateful that God gave us all a heart to care about the future of our country, about what's happening in our government.

And you know what, Ralph said it. There's no such thing as a perfect candidate. There's only one perfect person that walked the face of this Earth. I plan on running a party by the concept of addition and multiplication, not subtraction and division.

We have so much to fight for in this election. We're going to come together and I want you to know that the Republican party, the RNC, the Iowa GOP, we're here to work with you.

I have often said multiple times this party is not in competition with the conservative movement. This party is merely the part of the conservative movement. I intend to keep it that way. I intend to work with you.

And I'll tell you what, I think together we can come up with the best stimulus plan for this country and I think economists from Los Angeles to New York, people, like, you know, Paul Ryan and Mitch Daniels would sign up for our stimulus plan and here it is: Fire Barak Obama, put a Republican in the White House and get America back on track, back to work.

Thank you. God bless you. Have a great night.

KRISHNA: After my brief introduction for about a few seconds, the candidate will give a speech for 10 minutes and the Senator Behn will be asking the two questions of the Iowa Energy Forum and Steve Scheffler will be asking two questions of the Iowa Faith and Freedom to that candidate.

At this time, we request Senator Behn and Steve Scheffler to come and take their stage in the front table here.

In the interest of time, please give only a brief applause when a candidate is coming to speak and when a candidate is leaving after completing the answer to the fourth question.

First candidate, please welcome the plain talking, rapidly rising, no nonsense, non-politician and businessman, former CEO of Godfather's Pizza, Herman Cain.

CAIN: Thank you. Thank you. Thank you very much. Thank you for this invitation and thank you for this meeting.

It was Ronald Reagan who reminded us just how fragile this theme called freedom is when he said, "Freedom is never more than one generation away from extinction."

We can't pass it on in the bloodstream. It must be fought for and protected or one day we will spend our sunset years telling our children and our grandchildren what the United States of America used to be like.

I'm not going to have that conversation with my grandkids and I don't think you're going to have that conversation with your grandkids to talk about what the United States of America used to be like.

And this is a battle, a fight for freedom. It is a fight for freedom. And this nation has protected that precious thing called freedom since it's inception for 235 years because of America's strengths, the strength of the Declaration of Independence as conceived by the Founding Fathers, the strength of the Constitution of the United States of America.

It simply needs to be enforced, not rewritten. That's what the American people are looking for, strengths in terms of our free market system, America's strength. We have the greatest economic engine on the planet. It's sputtering right now because we have an economic crisis.

Our economy is on life support. But when it receives the right fuel, no other nation on the planet can touch it. America's great because of it's strengths, last, but not least, because there's the strength of our military and our men and women in uniform.

But there's one strength that you rarely hear mentioned when people talk about America's greatness and it is because of this particular strength that I am here tonight, that I am on this journey and that is America's ability to change and we've got to change the occupant of the White House again in 2012.

America survived because of it's ability to change throughout it's history. We've had some ups, we've had some downs, but we've been able to change whenever the will of the people demanded it.

I know something about America's ability to change. If it had not been for America's ability to change, I wouldn't be here tonight. I grew up in Atlanta, Georgia in the 50s and the 60s during the height of the Civil Rights Movement in this nation.

It wasn't just in the south. It was all over this nation. I can still remember riding on segregated buses in Atlanta, Georgia. I can still remember the sign at the front of the bus that will forever be branded into my memory, "Whites seat from the front, colored seat from the rear."

I can still remember that, but because of America's ability to change, I stand here today and I own the bus with my picture on the side. America's ability to change is one of our greatest strengths and the founders got it right. They got it right in that document called the Declaration of Independence. They got it right in that document called the Constitution.

It wasn't so restrictive that it didn't allow us to change when we had to, but they got it right when they said, "Endowed by their Creator," not the president's, not Congress. Endowed by their Creator with certainly unalienable rights that among these are life from conception, no abortions, no exceptions.

Liberty and the pursuit of happiness. And when they indicated that among these are like liberty and the pursuit of happiness, it's the gist that they might've been talking about some others.

I happen to believe that there's another unalienable right that the founders intended and that's the right to protect yourself, the right to protect your family, the right to protect your property. We call it the second amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America. That's an unalienable right.

The Founding Fathers got it right. We have to be the defending fathers and that means we have to do three things in order to take back the White House and take back our Congress and get this nation back on the right track.

Number one, we must stay informed -- stay informed because stupid people are ruining America. We can win because there are more of us, we've just to out-vote them.

Secondly, stay involved. Stay involved. It is great to see so many of you here tonight. And as Ralph and Steve challenged you earlier, when you leave here tonight after the speeches, don't just do the same thing that you might've done before and as the great philosopher, Emeril Lagasse says, "Kick it up a notch. Kick it up a notch."

Now, I know that some people in the press are going to say, "He thinks Emeril Lagasse is a philosopher." It's a joke, you all. America needs to lighten up.

And the third thing that I ask you to do is to stay inspired. Stay inspired. The liberals want you to believe that we cannot do this. The liberals want you to believe that they've got this nation in a choke hold and that they are going to hold onto it and not let it go.

But one of the greatest strengths of this nation is the will of the people. And when the will of the American people unleashes the spirit of America, we can achieve whatever we want to achieve.

I'm inspired by a lot of things, folks. I'm inspired by the greatness of this nation. I'm inspired by the face of that first grandchild back in 1999 when I looked into that little face for the very first time. And the first thought that went through my mind wasn't what do I do to give her a good start in life. The first thought that went through my mind was what do I do to make this a better nation and to make this a better world for her and all of the other little faces.

And you see, we don't have a lot of time to get this right. We've got to get it right in 2012 and I believe that we will because we are reminded that while we are on this journey, we all have just a limited amount of time to be here. And we have to decide how are we going to use our time, our talents and our treasure in order to make a difference not only in your community, but to make a difference in this world and make a difference in this nation.

Dr. Mesa (ph) at Morehouse College used to remind the young men of Morehouse when I was a student there that, "Life is just a minute, only 60 seconds in it forced upon you. Can't refuse it, didn't seek it, didn't choose it, but it's up to you to use it. You must suffer if you lose it. Give an account if you abuse it. Just a tiny little minute, but eternity is in it."

In 2012, it is our responsibility to honor the memory of Ronald Reagan as he described America as that shining city on a hill, but in the last few years that shining city on the hill has slid down to the side of the hillside and it is our responsibility in 2012 to take that shining city on a hill back to the top of the hill where it belongs and never apologize for America's greatness.

Gentlemen.

(UNKNOWN): Thank you, Mr. Cain. More and more Americans are coming the realization that specific energy policies affect our jobs and our economy. What is your comprehensive plan to shape your future administration's energy policy? And please include how this vision differs from the approach of our current administration.

CAIN: The current administration doesn't have a policy. We will have an energy independence strategy because America has the resources to become energy independent. We have enough oil, coal, natural gas, shale oil. We have the resources to become energy independent.

And my team is already working on putting that strategy together because energy independence is not only an economic imperative. It is a national security imperative because we do not need to be dependent upon foreign oil from countries that do not like us. So this is why we are going to become energy independent.

Now, the first barrier that some people like to say that we will have in doing that is that the EPA won't let us do that. Well, as president of the United States, I will make sure that the EPA has an attitude adjustment. They work for us.

(UNKNOWN): If you could reverse one energy related policy decision from the last three years, what would it be and what would you have done differently?

CAIN: If I could have reversed one energy related policy over the last three years, what would it have been? I would have allowed the American people to decide what kind of light bulbs they want to put in their homes. America believes in choice. Green energy is a joke.

You ought to be able to pick what light bulb you want. That's why we call this Faith and Freedom Coalition. Yes, sir.

(UNKNOWN): Mr. Cain, thank you for coming this evening. We're honored that you're here. Question number one, what would you do specifically to prevent abortion on-demand and defend traditional marriage?

CAIN: What would I do specifically to prevent abortion on-demand and to defend traditional marriage? I believe that we need a constitutional guarantee for a traditional marriage between a man and a woman.

In terms of preventing abortion on-demand, I would not sign any legislation that -- where government funded abortion. I will not sign any legislation that in any way allowed the government to be involved in it.

I would strengthen all of our current laws that prevent abortion. I believe that abortion should be clearly stated and illegal across this country and I would work to defund Planned Parenthood and I will make sure that I appoint judges that will enforce the Constitution, not activist judges.

And I would also make sure that we didn't allow any bureaucrats to get in the way in order to protect the life of the unborn.

(UNKNOWN): Thank you, Mr. Cain. Question number two, what would you do to restore fiscal responsibility and promote creation of jobs in the United States?

CAIN: In order to promote fiscal responsibility, we need to do two things simultaneously. One, make sure that we grow this economy. This is why I have proposed a bold economic growth and jobs plan that I'm sure everybody in here has heard of.

We must grow this economy at the same time we're going to be reducing spending in Washington, D.C. Here's my approach to reducing spending in Washington, D.C. That would be in across the board 10 percent mandated coming from the president of all federal agencies.

And then like most business people do, you do a deep dive into every agency to find those programs that need to be thrown out that are outdated. The government accounting office documents waste, duplication and inefficiency on a regular basis, but it's just that nobody's ever taken that report that they put together and do something with it.

I believe that we can have costs coming down so that we can stop adding to the national debt, but it starts with putting fuel in that engine for economic growth and this is why I would throw out the current tax code and put in the bold plan that we have proposed called, 999 in order to get this economy growing.

(UNKNOWN): Thank you.

CAIN: Thank you very much and thank you.

KRISHNA: Thank you, Mr. Cain. Please welcome the Iowa-born woman with a titanium spine, the winner of the Republican Party of Iowa's August Straw Poll and conservative congressman, Michele Bachmann.

BACHMANN: Good evening, everyone. Thank you so much for loving our country so much that you are here this evening. Your presence says to the rest of the nation that Barak Obama will be a one-term president. Thank you so much for your presence. He will be the one-term president.

I know that because I've been on the front lines for the last five years in Washington, D.C. I came into office the same day that Nancy Pelosi raised her right arm and got the gavel in her hand as the Speaker of the House.

I have watched the destruction that has come upon our nation, with the out-of-control spending, with the tax increases, with the effort to put into place the takeover of one-sixth of the American economy with the passage of Obama Care.

And it was my honor to be called President Obama's chief critic when it came to opposing him on the issue of Obama Care. This is something that we know in 2012 as was stated earlier by some of our speakers.

We must in 2012 have a very different kind of a president. Everyday I'm on a plane somewhere all across the United States of America and I can tell you, from what I see, everywhere across the country people have made up their mind. They have decided that Barak Obama won't have a second term.

Now, the question will be who will we replace Barak Obama with? Will it be a candidate who has a proven record of standing for us and for what we believe in?

This is the year when social conservatives can have it all because from my experience, a social conservative is a fiscal conservative. A social conservative is a national security conservative.

We can have it all this year. Growing up in Iowa, I was born here, I was raised here. I tell everybody everything I needed to know I learned in the state of Iowa. I thank God for the background and the faith that my parents gave to me.

My parents from a very early age made sure that our family made it to church on the weekend and that we prayed at night and that we prayed before our meals, but it was when I became 16 years of age that I was confronted with a question in my own life. What would I do with Jesus Christ? What would his place be in my own life?

And I made a decision on November 1st of 1972 when I bowed my knee and received Jesus Christ as my Lord and Savior and my life was changed forever. And at that moment, I radically abandoned my life and myself to him and said, "Whatever I am and whoever I am and whatever I will be, it is yours and it is for you to show me the way on that decision."

And I thank God for what the Lord has given to me and what he's done for me and for this nation and for all of us here. And over the course of time in growing with him, I married a man who also gave his life to Jesus Christ. We established our home on Jesus Christ.

And after 33 years of marriage and after five biological children, we've been privileged to raise 23 foster children into our home. We have seen the goodness of God and the grace of God on our nation. And the values that I have learned, I have taken with me and I have stood on those values in Washington, D.C. as a member of Congress.

I have stood up as a firm, strong ally to our friend Israel and as president of the United States, I will stand with Israel. As a member of the United States House of Representative Committee on Intelligence, we're a very small committee that deals with the nation's classified secrets.

I can tell you quite clearly that it was a tremendous mistake for Barak Obama to put daylight between the United States and our ally, Israel. We have been seeing the fruits of that decision and when he called upon Israel to retreat to her indefensible 1967 borders in May of this year, that sent a signal.

And that sends a signal to nations all around the world that it was

time and open season for them to increase their hostilities because this is the first president since Israel declared her sovereignty, 11 minutes after she declared her sovereignty, Harry Truman recognized Israel.

Every president since then has stood by Israel until Barak Obama. He has sent those signals of weakness and today we have seen unspeakable actions including recently where literally in my mind it was an act of war when Iran chose to commit an act, an international assassination in our nation's capitol.

This is something that cannot be abided by and something that the United States has to send a signal. That's why as president of the United States, I will stand by Israel and I will stand with our allies and I will stand against our enemies which would be in Iran with a nuclear weapon.

In this last week, what have we seen besides the incident of international assassination? We saw President Obama put the United States into a fourth war with no identifiable vital American national interests.

There is no important task for a president than to be commander in chief. I see that from the perspective of the Intelligence Committee. I would never consider negotiating and releasing the hostages in Guantanamo Bay in a hostage release. That is something we cannot do.

We have the mastermind of the 911 disaster and tragedy, Khalid Sheikh Mohammed, who is in Guantanamo Bay. We would never consider negotiating those terrorists, admitted terrorists, for an American in a hostage situation.

I also want you to know quite firmly I stand for life from conception until natural death. And a president must know and recognize what Barak Obama does not. He says that he personally does not believe in abortion, but President Obama also believes that the government should not intervene when it comes in the -- to the issue of abortion.

I believe that the government must intervene and I stand for a federal constitutional amendment to protect life from conception until natural death.

I also believe sitting on the Intelligence Committee we know now that there are 59,000 other than Mexicans who come across America's borders every year, this is a national security threat.

I'm the first candidate to sign a pledge to build a fence on our southern border. And I will tell you as president of the United States, I will not only build that fence in the first year of my presidency, I will make sure that we have the boots on the ground with the border security guards to deal with this issue.

We will cut out taxpayer subsidized benefits for illegal aliens and for their children. We will not stand for subsidies for illegal aliens or their children when it comes to higher education.

And I also believe that it's time to put forward legislation to deal with the issue of anchor babies in the United States of America. And English needs to be the official language of the United States government.

This is our year when we don't compromise. This is our year when we don't settle. We need to look at the records of the candidates. We need to look at what we've done and what we've fought for.

For the last five years, I have been at the tip of the spear on issue after issue, whether it's been standing up for our friend, Israel, whether it's been standing against out-of-control spending, whether it's been standing against Barney Frank on the Financial Services Committee.

I have done that against the Job and Housing Destruction Act, also known as Dodd-Frank. It was said earlier that our president needs to come in after being sworn in and sign the repeal bill for Obama Care.

I wrote that bill to repeal Obama Care because I fought against Obama Care. I wrote the bill to repeal Dodd-Frank because I understand what needs to be done to repeal those bills.

I am a fighter. As I said, I grew up in Iowa with three brothers and no sisters. That's the best preparation for politics any girl could ever have. I have been -- we do these things not because we're easy -- these things are easy. We do these things because they're hard and because they must be done.

I firmly believe that 2012 is it. I believe this is it. This is America's last chance to get it right because we know from the International Monetary Fund this is the last election when the United States will be the premiere economic super power of the world. And we know that according to their figures, China will be that economic super power before the 2016 election.

And so you see, we only have one chance and we need to have a candidate that we can count on, someone who will cut back on the spending and we have to cut it by 43 percent. We need someone who gets tough love. I get tough love. I've raised 28 children. I'm the old woman in the shoe. You're looking at tough love.

I've taken tough love not only to Nancy Pelosi, but I've also stood up against the Republican leadership in Washington, D.C. I know how to fight, but I also know how to get things done.

And what we need in the next president is someone who understands what this president does not that our nation will rise and our nation will fall in the way that we uphold the values that America has stood for.

It was George Washington and our founders who told us in the Northwest Ordinance that we stand on religion and morality and virtue. And our nation since the early 1960s in Supreme Court decisions has knocked this off one by one, religion, throwing the Bible and prayer out of public school classrooms and now, out of the marketplace of ideas, throwing morality out of mainstream public life and mocking virtue.

Our nation was formed on religion and morality and virtue. We believe in religious liberty. And once again as a nation, we must stand and we must stand tall.

It looks very difficult right now, but my favorite -- one of my favorite heroes in the Old Testament is someone that you don't hear very often. His name is Jonathan. And Jonathan's father was Saul and King Saul was looking at a battle with the Philistines and King Saul led the Israelite Army.

And King Saul was so defeated because as he looked up at the top of the cliff, there were the Philistines. And as they stood there, they had weapons. They had overpowering numbers in their army. King Saul didn't. He didn't have the weapons. He didn't have the army. He gave up and he was paralyzed.

But not his son, Jonathan. Jonathan turned to his armor bearer, his fellow soldier and said, "The Lord will hear us if we climb the cliffs. And if the Philistines say to us, 'Come up,' then we will know that the Lord is on our side and we scale the cliffs and we will see that victory."

And the armor bearer said to Jonathan some of the most faithful words recorded in holy scripture. He said, "I am with you heart and soul." And together, Jonathan and his armor bearer scaled the cliffs and the Philistines said to them, "Come up. Come up to where we are."

And Jonathan and the armor bearer by faith went to the top of the cliffs. And not only did Jonathan and the armor bearer defeat the Philistines on the cliff, the scripture goes on to say it was the entire Philistine Army because, you see, that day, there was faith and that day there was a miracle and it will take a miracle to set America back on course and on our foundation.

But I believe in miracles and I believe in the one who sends miracles. It is not too late for the United States. And I know that together we can take this nation back and we can restore it to the foundations that the founders so brilliantly gave and fought and died and gave their last full measure of devotion to secure for us and I thank you.

(UNKNOWN): Congresswoman Bachmann, we're privileged to have you here tonight. And question number one is what would you specifically do to prevent abortion on-demand and defend traditional marriage?

BACHMANN: Number one, on abortion on-demand, I would be fully supportive of a federal constitutional amendment to define life from beginning at conception. I believe in life from conception until natural death.

And I would support all pro-life language that comes across my desk. I've recently introduced the Informed Choices Heartbeat Act so that every woman prior to having an abortion would have to listen and see her unborn baby before making that all important decision to choose life.

It's also very important for everyone in this room to know we already have taxpayer funded abortion. Obama Care for the first time in history gave us taxpayer funded abortion.

We will get once chance to repeal Obama Care. One chance and that's 2012. Because \$105,464,000,000 is already embedded in Obama Care and it's a series of post-dated checks that Barak Obama is cashing right now to implement taxpayer funded abortion in Obama Care in all 50 states.

We only have once chance to get rid of what will ultimately become socialized medicine. This is a pro-life issue to repeal Obama Care. I will not rest until I elect 13 like minded U.S. Republican Senators to join me in Washington so we can actually repeal that bill.

And in answer to what will I do to defend marriage, I did. In my home state of Minnesota when it was extremely unpopular, I introduced the bill to define marriage as one man and one woman and we persisted.

And even after I left Minnesota, I worked with my successors and now, Minnesota will be the first state to have on it's ballot the definition of marriage as man and one woman in this upcoming year.

And president of the United States, I would fully support the Federal Marriage Amendment to define marriage as one man and one woman.

(UNKNOWN): Thank you. Question number two, what would you do to restore fiscal responsibility and promote creation of jobs in the United States?

BACHMANN: I've introduced my plan, which is more than the tax plan, more than an energy plan, it is a comprehensive plan to turn the economy around and get it back on the -- on the right rails.

We have to do quite frankly what I learned growing up in Iowa and it's this: You can't spend more money than what you take in. This is a non-negotiable. We are spending 43 percent more than what we're taking in and this is a morality issue. It's an economic issue, but it's a morality issue because you must consider when Ronald Reagan was president in the early 1980s,

America was the number one creditor nation in the world.

We had all the money and we were loaning it to other nations. We are now the biggest debtor nation in the world. Just in the time that I've been in Congress from January 2007, we were \$8.6 trillion in debt. Do you know how indebted we are today after the debt ceiling vote that I was fighting against raising that debt ceiling, we are now have the capacity to be in debt \$16.7 trillion.

We have almost doubled our indebtedness in four and a half years. That's why we have to have someone as I've often said with a titanium spine to say no and do the very difficult thing that needs to be done and that is cutting back.

I will. I will shut down the Department of Education. I will shut down the EPA. I will shut down the Department of Energy. I will shut down the Department of Interior. I will shut down the Department of Commerce.

We have got to decide once and for all the federal government gets practically right, shut it down, send it back to the states. We can do this. We can do this. The country will be better for it and it will lead to a pro-growth economy. That's my entire life.

I'm a former federal tax litigation attorney. My husband and I run a profitable business. I personally believe that turning a profit is a very good thing. I stand for profit and believe in profit.

And so the first thing that we have to do is what you would do in your home and what you would do in your business. If you're in financial trouble, you either freeze your credit card in the freezer or you cut it up.

In the case of the United States, you take the credit card away. They have to cut back on spending. Then you cut taxes to some of the lowest in the industrialized world. I will abolish the United States federal tax code and have a flatter, simpler, fairer income tax and then you abolish the mother of all regulatory bills in it's 11 points in my plan.

So go to MicheleBachmann.com.

(UNKNOWN): Thank you.

(UNKNOWN): Thank you, Congresswoman Bachmann. What is your comprehensive plan to shape your future administration's energy policy? Please include how this vision differs from the approach of the current administration.

BACHMANN: My plan on energy is 180 degrees different than the current administration's plan on energy and I have been fighting this during my entire time in Congress.

This is one of the best stories that the United States of America has to tell. Earlier this year, the Congressional Research Service issued a report that said that the United States of America is the number one energy resource rich nation in the world.

God has given us such a tremendous gift. If we legalize American energy production, which I have been advocating throughout my time in Congress, we will create very quickly \$1.4 million high-paying jobs, will increase domestic energy supplies 50 percent and that will bring \$800 billion into the United States Treasury.

We have more oil in three western states in the form of shale oil than all of the oil in Saudi Arabia. We have 25 percent of all the coal in the world. We have some of the largest fines in natural gas found recently in

Pennsylvania. We have trillions of cubic square feet of natural gas including solar, including wind, including biofuels here in Iowa. We've got it all.

And so I want to legalize it all and I also want to change the EPA and get rid of the EPA. We have 50 EPAs at each state level. So I want to get rid of it so we can open up American energy production and be the leader in the world and be the head and not the tail.

(UNKNOWN): If you could reverse one energy related policy decision from the last three years, what would it be and what would you have done differently?

BACHMANN: There are so many, but I would say that the one that has really hurt the economy in a -- in a -- in a most devastating way with the moratorium that President Obama put on after the oil spill that occurred, there was devastation that incurred because of the oil flow that occurred, but there was nothing that was worse than the moratorium that he put on.

The Gulf Coast region -- the Gulf Coast region still continues to feel the effects from those -- from the moratoriums. Here's something else with energy: I had toured Anwar and had toured the Anwar region in 2008, which by the way, is the most perfect place on the planet to drill for oil and we should be drilling in Anwar.

Every lease -- every lease that gets purchased for drilling before anything happens, there's a radical environmental group that files a lawsuit to drive up the price on those leases.

We need to -- we need to end that practice and we need to set up special courts to deal with that because we have seen our energy policy absolutely tied up in knots. Again, I've spent four years on this issue. I know what it needs to be done and I have proposed an energy policy that will open up, unlock, unleash and create high paying jobs all across the United States of America.

This is the first and easiest thing that the next president of the United States can do and this will be the treasure trove that God has given to the United States to turn our economy around and I can't wait to do it.

Is that it? Is that it? OK. Thank you all. God bless you. God bless the United States of America. I love you all. Thank you.

KRISHNA: Thank you, Congresswoman. Please welcome a life-long conservative who's a proven leader in the fight to create jobs and to protect the unborn, Texas Governor, Rick Perry.

PERRY: Thank you. Listen. Thank you all for coming out and being with us tonight and I want to say a special thanks to Reince Priebus for leadership of the party and Steve, I want to say thank you for the work that you've done, the invitation to be here today and that is really important for all the candidates to come and ask all of you for your votes and your support.

And I really have a special connection to the Iowa voters partly because of that little town in Texas called, Paint Creek where I grew up. And, you know, instead of growing corn, which we were watching being harvested this morning with Steve King, we were growing cotton, dry land cotton.

And when I wasn't attending school, I was out helping on the farm or I was over at Mr. Overton's (ph) place with the Paint Creek Troop 48 and the Boy Scouts of America or I was at a -- at a revival because my mother said that's where I needed to be.

So, you know, we had two churches there in Paint Creek. We had a

Baptist Church and a Methodist Church. Your choice. Pick one. Our teachers there in Paint Creek, they lived around the schoolhouse and that building that housed grades 1 through 12 and I will tell you, it was a bit smaller than Hickory High and Hoosiers. It was a tiny little place.

Because I'm the product of those humble beginnings, I never associated happiness with what we had materially, but let me tell you, we were highly blessed spiritually. The fabric of my existence was family and faith and community. We were knit together by strong relationships of that abiding faith.

And if a neighbor became sick, the community pitched in to help raise the crops. I know that spirit's still alive and well right here in Iowa. I was reminded of it a couple of months ago when a little town called, Luwan (ph). They loaded up hay to send to Texas to help our ranchers who were going through a pretty tough time with the drought.

That's just the way it is in small town America. People look out for one another. And it happens through private initiative. It doesn't happen because of government. As Americans, we don't believe Washington should be more central in our lives. We don't believe government exists to spread the wealth or dictate equal outcomes.

We believe government exists to protect our rights and to guarantee our freedom. Our Founding Fathers were some of the very first to declare our rights were endowed by our Creator and that among them are life and liberty, pursuit of happiness.

While liberty may be the gift of God, it's preservation requires the sacrifice of man. In order for America to maintain it's moral authority abroad, we must set a high moral standard at home. That starts with protecting our most innocent and vulnerable unborn children.

Fifty million -- fifty million have died because America has not guaranteed the right to life expressly stated in the Declaration of Independence. As governor of Texas and throughout my career, I have taken an unwavering stand in defense of life.

I signed legislation requiring parental consent for a minor to have an abortion. I signed Prenatal Protection Act. I signed an Informed Consent Law. This year, I was proud to champion and sign two other protections, one a law that ensures pregnant women receive a sonogram before an abortion and two, I was proud to defund Planned Parenthood in Texas.

That sonogram bill is tied up in the courts and that reminds me of one of the most important responsibilities of any president and that is to appoint federal judges who uphold the Constitution of the United States instead of rewriting, activist judges who gave us Roe vs. Wade and it is time for activist citizens now to pass a Human Life Amendment.

And on this issue you don't just need to listen to my words, but you can look at my record. I've always appointed those strict constructionists who uphold the law and defend our founding principles. Being pro-life is not a matter of a campaign convenience. It is a core conviction and that conviction should include the protection of embryonic stem cells.

The real advances -- the real advances in stem cell research involve adult stem cells. We do not have to compromise our values to advance science. This is true of embryonic stem cell research and it is true of human cloning.

One final thought on the issue of life, it is a liberal canard to say, "I am personally pro-life, but government should stay out of that decision." If that is your view, you are not pro-life. You are pro- having your cake and eating it, too.

We respect life. We respect life as a gift of God and what God has created we should always work to protect. That's not merely an article of faith. It's natural law.

When it comes to faith, it is the core of who I am, an essential act. It's an essential act as much as breathing is an essential act for me.

I wish I could say I came to faith by virtue, but in reality it was a struggle. It was only when I had nowhere else to turn that I turned to God. It was after I had left the family farm, I'd gone off to college, I'd serve my country in the United States Air Force and I finally came to terms with the central guiding row of a personal God in my own life.

I discovered my own limitations, my own brokenness and I found the true source of hope and change and that is a loving God who changes heart of stones into hearts of flesh.

I think we can all find hope in the imperfections of the people that God used to -- God used to write about in the scriptures. You look at Moses. He was hot-tempered. David, he gave in to temptation. Paul who once persecuted Christians who later wrote so personally about his human struggles in the Book of Romans in Chapter 7, you know, in God's eyes we are not disqualified by our imperfections because we are weak. He is strong.

That's the good news. We are not called to be perfect. If any of you have watched my debate performances over the last three or four times, you know I am far from perfect, but here's another thing -- here's another thing you need to know about me, I stick by my principles. No matter what comes my way, my principles stay the same; defend freedom, value life, make policy decisions based on what is best for our families.

I will not accept today's status quo as the fate of America. I will not accept an America that is less productive at home and less influential abroad. I still believe in American exceptionalism. I still believe like Abraham Lincoln and Ronald Reagan that America is the last best hope of mankind.

When I'm president, I will not apologize for our country or our values. I will protect them. I will stand for life. I will stand for freedom. I will protect the right of people of faith to march on the public square and participate in this cherished democracy.

I ask for your prayers. I ask for your involvement and I ask for your vote. God bless you and thank you for allowing me to come tonight.

(UNKNOWN): Thank you, Governor Perry. What is your comprehensive plan to shape your future administration's energy policy? And please include how this vision differs from the approach of the current administration.

PERRY: Well, it's really a pretty simple concept. Make what Americans buy, buy what Americans make and sell it to the world. That is what we need to be focused on in this country, expanding our domestic exploration, pulling back those regulations that are killing jobs and stopping our ability to use the 300 years of energy that we have in this country, reduce and refocus, if you will, that EPA that has been talked about broadly here tonight, level the playing field for all of the energy industry.

I talked about two weeks ago creating 1.2 million jobs by doing just that without having to go through Congress, the president use an executive action and executive orders to make those changes.

So my plan will make America more energy secure. The idea as Herman talked about that we would send billions, hundreds of billions of dollars

offshore every year to countries that are hostile to our future is non-sensible to me.

Let's get America working and open up our oil and gas reserves, open up our coal, open up all of our energy whether it's wind or solar or nuclear, whatever it might be. Get America working and start in the energy industry.

(UNKNOWN): If you could reverse one energy related policy decision from the last three years, what would it be and what would you have done differently?

PERRY: Yes, I agree with Congresswoman Bachmann that the most devastating event that occurred by this administration relative to energy policy was the knee-jerk reaction after the Deepwater Horizon event and shutting down the Gulf of Mexico from drilling.

What it has done -- if we just went back to pre-Obama levels of job creation, 230,000 jobs, one-third of those which would be outside of the Gulf region could be put to work. Eighty percent down on the number of approvals for permits, it takes 400 percent longer today to get a permit in the Gulf of Mexico.

Bobby Jindal and I were talking just within the last month, 12,000 jobs have been lost because of that. This president has killed more jobs with his regulatory schemes that have gone forward and that knee-jerk reaction of stopping drilling and that is some of the fastest things that we can turn around with a new president.

(UNKNOWN): Thank you.

(UNKNOWN): Governor Perry, thank you for coming this evening. The first question is what would you specifically do to prevent abortion on-demand and defend traditional marriage?

PERRY: Well, I'll do the same things as president of the United States that I have done as governor of Texas and that is put strict constructionists on the court when we have that opportunity, clearly justices that understand their role of reading the Constitution and when they read the Constitution, they will overthrow Roe vs. Wade.

And I look forward to the day when we truly have a constitutional amendment that protects life, a protection of life constitutional amendment. And any taxpayer funds for abortion would be vetoed if they came to my desk.

(UNKNOWN): Second question is what would you do to restore fiscal responsibility and promote the creation of jobs in the United States?

PERRY: Well, obviously the creation of jobs is one of the most important issues that face this country from the standpoint of how to get our families strong again. And I laid out two weeks ago a plan clear on the energy side 1.2 million jobs by opening up those federal lands, by pulling back those regulations that are killing jobs, by rebuilding the EPA into an agency that's actually there for no other purpose than to work with cross state issues or what have you.

You can get this country back working very quickly, but you need a president who has a record of job creation. Just like in our state where you -- four simple principles: You keep the tax burden as light as you can on job creators, you send a clear message on the regulatory front that you're going to have a fair and predictable regulatory climate, you have a legal system that doesn't allow for overusing and you don't spend all the money.

I mean, truly it is that simple, but you have to have a president that

will stand up. And if a bill comes that is spending more money than we bring in that they pull out a pen, a president that will stand up and say, "If you send me a piece of legislation that spends more than what we are bringing in, I will veto it" and it will be something as magnificent as a Sharpie that we put pen to paper on and send the message we are not going to spend more money than what we're bringing in in this country.

God bless you and thank you all for allowing us to come and be a part of this tonight.

KRISHNA: Thank you, governor. Please welcome the calm and cool man of ideas, the co-author of the 1994, "Contract with America," former Speaker, Newt Gingrich.

GINGRICH: Thank you very much. I want to thank the Faith and Freedom Coalition. I want to thank all of you personally for coming out tonight.

Gopal, I want to thank you and Steve for your great leadership here in Iowa. I want to thank Ralph Reed for what he's done all across the country to build the Faith and Freedom Movement.

2012 is the most important election in this country since 1860. Next year, we will decide whether the disastrous policies of class warfare, bureaucratic socialism, radical judges and bureaucrats who treat us as subjects rather than citizens will be continued in office or whether we will decisively repudiate an 80-year drift to the left, a drift in our newsrooms, a drift in our colleges and universities, a drift in our bureaucracies, a drift with our judges and a drift among elected politicians.

That's how decisive 2012 is. Let me give you one example. The president has announced what will be seen as historians as a decisive defeat for the United States and Iraq despite the best effort of our military which is, I think, tactively (ph) the finest military in history.

The failure of various civilian institutions and frankly the failure to understand the scale of the problem means that we will have lost the third Iraq war. This may or may not be popular to say, but as a historian, I think it needs to be said.

We won the first Iraq war in 1991 driving Iraq out of Kuwait in four days. We won the second Iraq war to defeat Saddam Hussein in 23 days. For reasons I frankly don't understand, Ambassador Bremer then changed our mission to radically changing Iraqi society.

After eight years, thousands of lives, hundreds of billions of dollars, we will leave in defeat. Don't kid yourself. It is defeat. Iran is stronger when Maliki, the head of Iraq, goes to Turan (ph) for a conference on terrorism, when he promises Assad that he will help prop him up as dictator of Syria, when they refuse to sign an agreement protecting American forces from Iraqi law. Go down the list.

We have lost influence despite many American dead, more American wounded and hundreds of billions of losses.

We need to fundamentally rethink our policy for the entire region. We need to recognize that if Iran is dangerous with one bomb potentially, then how dangerous is Pakistan with over 100 in nuclear weapons.

We need to understand how precarious the entire region is and that's an example of what makes this such an extraordinarily important election.

Look. The process of recovery economically is not that difficult. I predict to you that late on election night as it is clear that Obama has been

defeated and that the Democratic Senate has been defeated that late that night the recovery will begin.

People react very quickly to news. Investors will start changing their decisions. Small businesses will start hiring. We will have a dramatically better Christmas in 2012 if it is the goodbye, Obama, Christmas than we would possibly have if it was a reelect Obama Christmas.

So one of our slogans should be, "Do you want a great Christmas? Vote against Obama." Now, even for many Democrats, that will begin to be an appealing idea.

Our key symbol is easy. He is the best food stamp president in American history. We want to be the best paycheck president in American history. But President Obama is just a start.

While he personifies the move to the left, there's vastly more work to do than beating Barak Obama.

One of the first things I will do is send a bill to Congress asking them to fire Bernanke immediately so we can replace him. I will insist that the fed be audited and I will insist that all of the decision documents for the last three years be published so all of us can know who got our money and why and who didn't get our money and why and I believe we will be shocked and sobered to learn how out of control the Federal Reserve has been.

And when we replace Bernanke, which I would hope we could do within the first 30 days, it'll be with somebody who is committed to a sound dollar. We should go back to the principle of a dollar as good as gold so that when you save it, it's going to be worth a dollar your entire lifetime and not be eroded by academic theoreticians who think they're smarter than the market and smarter than the American people.

You can see a great deal of what we're outlining if you go to Newt.org and you look at the 21st Century Contract with America which is a fairly elaborate and comprehensive document which will continue to grow and evolve until we issue the final legislative version on September 27, 2012, and the final executive order's version on October 1st that everybody will know going into the final week of the campaign what this is all about.

On executive orders, let me just say the very first one, which will be signed about 4:00 o'clock in the afternoon on the day I'm sworn in as president, about two hours after the inaugural address ends about the time that the Obama family arrives at Andrews Air Force Base to go back to Chicago, the very first executive order will eliminate all of the White House czars as of that moment.

The second executive order will reinstate Ronald Reagan's Mexico City policy that no U.S. money is spent for abortion anywhere in the world.

The third executive order will reinstate President George W. Bush's Conscience policy which says no doctor, no pharmacist, no nurse, no hospital can be compelled to perform any activity against their religious beliefs.

And the fourth executive order will order the State Department as of that day to open the United States Embassy in Jerusalem and recognize the sovereignty of the state of Israel.

The fact is we're going to develop more executive orders over the next year. You can go to Newt.org and participate. We're asking for advice and council. All of the executive orders will be written and laid out in an orderly form so people know what they are.

And in the last month of the campaign if the president says he's for

something, we'll be able to print it out and ask -- give him a chance to sign it right then and there so we can find out whether or not he really meant it.

There are a lot of things that I'd like to get into over time. The Environmental Solutions Agency should replace the EPA. All you have to do is imagine the bureaucrat who rides on Metro to get to an air-conditioned high-rise office building to sit in the middle of Washington imagining dust and then writes a dust regulation based on zero understanding of farming and zero understanding of America beyond the beltway and you know why we should replace the EPA.

I would immediately move to defund Planned Parenthood and take that money and devote it to adoption services to create an alternative to abortion. I always tell people I don't ask you to be for me because if you're for me, you'll vote, go home and say, "I hope Newt gets it done."

I ask people to be with me because I think the scale of change we need is going to take eight hard difficult years and in that process, there are going to be a lot of counter-reaction from the left, a lot of fighting from special interests. It can only happen if the American people are with us.

And frankly, if we're going to shrink government in Washington, we need to grow citizenship back home so we return power to people.

The last thing I want to say is because this is the most historical election since 1960, because the issues are so complex and fundamental, as your nominee, I will challenge President Barak Obama to seven Lincoln-Douglas style debates, three hours each with a time keeper, but no moderator.

And to be fair, I would agree that he can use a teleprompter. After all, if you had to spend an entire three hour debate defending Obama Care, wouldn't you want to have the help of a teleprompter?

I believe that in fact he'll in the end agree to it. I think they will be as historic and as decisive as the original debates in 1858 and I think he owes it to the country not to hide behind a billion dollars extorted by a White House incumbent, not to try to smear and destroy his opponent, but to stand face-to-face of the American people, have a genuine opportunity to hear both sides.

And I can assure you as your nominee I think I will be able to represent American exceptionalism (ph), free enterprise, private property rights and the Constitution better than he can represent class warfare, bureaucratic socialism, weakness in foreign policy and total confusion in the economy. I look forward to your questions.

(UNKNOWN): Thank you, Mr. Speaker. What is your comprehensive plan to shape your future administration's energy policy? And please include how this vision differs from the approach of the current administration.

GINGRICH: You know, I've heard you ask that several times tonight and my first thought when you say...

(UNKNOWN): I'm being fair.

GINGRICH: ... "Tell us how it would differ from the current administration's," you've got to be kidding. This is the most anti- American energy administration in history. It is just unbelievable. So start with that. OK?

This is a president who goes to Brazil and says to Brazilians, "I'm really glad you're drilling offshore and I'd like us to be your best customer" which I thought was a sign he had it exactly backwards.

The job of the American president is not to be a purchasing agent for foreign countries, is to be a salesman for the United States of America.

A friend of mine said, "The only way to develop Alaska is to sell it to the Brazilians and then Obama will think it's terrific."

If you go to Newt.org on the 21st Century Contract with America, we outline an energy plan. It's pretty straight forward. Look. Michele Bachmann had it right. We have more energy than any other country in the world.

When you take all of our energy, 20 percent of your electricity here comes from wind where it makes it second only to Denmark as a producer of wind. I have always been a supporter of ethanol. I even supported ethanol was called gasohol in 1984 and I did it for a practical reason.

If my choice is for the next dollar to go to Iran or to go to Iowa, I pick Iowa. If the next dollar is to go to Saudi Arabia or to go to South Dakota, I pick South Dakota. And if you look at the growing efficiencies of corn production and the growing efficiencies of ethanol production, it has been a 25-year success story of greater and greater productivity which has kept money here at home in rich rural communities, created a much better environment to the United States and the fact is, we need to develop more and better science in biofuels, not cut them off.

And I just want to say one thing about -- I don't think I want to pick a fight with any of my good friends who are running, but I get a little weary of people who represent oil which has consistently had tact subsidies for it's entire history explaining that they're really not sure about these subsidies.

Notice it's always these subsidies. It's never the ones down there. And I noticed when Senator Coburn introduced a bill which was anti-ethanol, he didn't include subsidies for gas and oil because as an Oklahoman, that would've been suicidal.

So I just think we ought to have a fair playing field. I would extend and make permanent any kind of credit for things like wind or solar so there's a capital investment ratio -- I mean, rationale.

I would also continue to develop flex fuel vehicles which is really the next stage of ethanol isn't a subsidy for ethanol. It's getting the flex fuel tanks and getting the flex fuel vehicles so that everybody in America can make a consumer choice because the truth is when oil reaches a certain price, ethanol is cheaper, not more expensive, but you have to have vehicles that can use it and gas stations that have it.

So there are steps we can take there, but I'm also for oil and gas. I mean, it is crazy for us to have an area in the Chukchi Sea -- this is not Anwar -- the Chukchi Sea off Alaska has as much oil and gas as the Gulf of Mexico. And our current litigation policies allow all sorts of left-wing environmental groups to stop shale oil, gave up \$3 billion and quit.

So I would go through ever single stage and I have a very simple model. Keep the \$500 billion a year in energy that goes overseas here at home. It's better for the economy. It's better for American jobs. It's better for national security and it makes it much easy for us to then deal with dictators overseas the way we should deal with them without any concern about economic reprisal.

(UNKNOWN): I'm trying to be consistent.

GINGRICH: You're doing good. I'm not -- I didn't mean -- I wasn't trying to attack you.

(UNKNOWN): All right.

GINGRICH: I mean, you're not some news guy.

(UNKNOWN): No. If you could reverse one energy related policy decision from the last three years, what would it be and what would you have done differently? I think you've already said something.

GINGRICH: Actually, I think the biggest ones are personnel. You ought to have a department of -- if you're going to have a Department of Energy, which I wouldn't, but if you were going to have one, you ought to have a secretary's pro-American energy. We don't.

The current secretary's anti-American energy, he favors some fantasy that made perfect sense at Berkley in a classroom and makes no sense in the real world. OK?

By the way, I would also have a Secretary of Interior who favored American solutions as opposed to the current secretary who's done everything he could to stop any production anywhere in the country.

(UNKNOWN): Speaker, we're certainly gratified that you're here tonight. My first question is what would you specifically do to prevent abortion on-demand and defend traditional marriage?

GINGRICH: I just released a fairly lengthy paper, which you can find at Newt.org, which takes up Item 9 in the proposed 21st Century Contract and outlines the framework for bringing balance back to the judiciary.

Most of our major crises in our culture are driven by radical judges who violate the American Constitution, violate American history and are doing things that are fundamentally destructive.

And for 40 years conservatives have said, "Well, I will appoint better judges." After the 2002 Ninth Circuit Court decision that one nation under God and the Pledge of Allegiance was unconstitutional, I got really intrigued. I wrote a book called, "Rediscovering God in America" and, of course, then I made a movie about it.

We then wrote a series of other books, every one of which has chapters on the judiciary. I taught a short course at the University of Georgia Law School and the paper we just released represents nine years of thinking about this.

The courts were third. Read the Constitution. First comes the legislative branch, which is supposed to be closest to people, second comes the executive branch, to execute the law passed by the legislative branch. Third and least important of the three is the judiciary.

The federalist papers, Alexander Hamilton says, "The judiciary will never pick a fight with the two elected branches because it would inevitably lose it." The war in court in 1958 asserts outrageously that the Supreme Court is supreme over the other two branches.

Now, it's always been a Supreme Court within the judicial branch, but we were told that Montesquieu's theory of balance meant each of the three branches balance the other two.

Jefferson when asked about judicial supremacy said, "That is an absurdity. It would be an oligarchy." Lincoln in his first inaugural says of the Dred Scott decision by the Supreme Court, and you could argue the Supreme Court's bad decision led directly to the Civil War, and led -- because I said slavery existed everywhere in the country and you couldn't do anything about it.

And Lincoln says in his first inaugural, "To believe that nine people could dictate to the entire nation, the meaning of the Constitution would be the end of our liberties."

Now, there are four practical consequences of this. Consequence number one is presidents on occasion ignore the court. Jackson thought the Court of the United States Bank was unconstitutional. So the Supreme Court that it was constitutional, said that's fine. In the judicial branch they can believe that. An executive branch, I believe this.

We both swore to uphold the Constitution. We're co-equals in interpreting it and the promptly ignored them and that's doable.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt upon capturing 14 German saboteurs explained they would be tried and they would be executed and he did not -- would not except the rid of Habeas Corpus in the Supreme Court and he sent his attorney general over to say, "Don't issue it. I am commander in chief. We're in the middle of a war" and they didn't.

As president, I would say that I would instruct the national security apparatus to ignore the three most recent Supreme Court decisions on terrorism and I would say those are null and void and have no binding effect on the United States.

And as commander in chief, I will not tolerate a federal judge risking the safety of the United States with some misguided interpretation.

The second thing you can do is the Congress can clearly use it's power to define rights of appeal. The Congress could've said, for example -- and if we'd been clever, we probably would've written into the Defense of Marriage Act that it was not appealable. This has been done before. It was done by Jefferson in the Judicial Reform Act of 1802.

The third option that you have, and one which Robbie George at Princeton has been studying and which I'm intrigued with, is to take the fourteenth amendment which says the Congress shall define personhood and pass a law which says, "Personhood in the United States is defined as beginning at conception" and goes straight at the court.

The last thing you can do is a bit stronger. In 1802, Jefferson -- and I remind folks, Jefferson's Secretary of State was James Madison. So you have to assume Jefferson and Madison had some knowledge of the Constitution.

In 1802, they passed the Judicial Reform Act of 1802 which abolishes 18 out of 35 federal judges. Over half of all the federal judges are just -- they're not impeached, they're abolished. Court's gone, no salary, go home, it's over.

Now, I am not as bold as Jefferson. I would recommend -- I mean this very seriously. Judge Biery in San Antonio on June 1st issued a decree that not only could students not pray at their graduation, they couldn't use the word, "benediction," they couldn't use the word, "invocation," they couldn't use the word, "God," they couldn't use the word, "prayer," they couldn't ask the audience to stand and if they violated his order, he would arrest and imprison the superintendant. Judge Biery's court should be abolished now.

We do not have to tolerate radical anti-American judges rewriting the American Constitution and pretending that we are helpless. And candidly, once we have abolished his court, we should serve notice to the Ninth Circuit that they are on sufferance. And if they decide to continue being radical, they will become unemployed.

(UNKNOWN): Mr. Speaker, what would you do to restore fiscal responsibility and promote the creation of jobs in the United States?

GINGRICH: Well, they actually are very tightly linked. The only way you get to a balanced budget is with a full employment economy. And here I don't have to offer you a theory.

When I became speaker, we passed working with the liberal Democrat in the White House. So imagine how much more fun it will be to have a Republican Senate or Republican House and Republican president who actually all are working on the same direction.

But even with Clinton in the White House, we passed the first major entitlement reform welfare, two out of three people went to work or went to school. We reformed Medicare and saved it for more than a decade financially.

We passed the first tax cut in 16 years and the largest capital gains tax cut number in history. As a result, unemployment went down from 5.6 to 4.2 percent. When you take people off of Medicaid, off of welfare, off of food stamps, off of unemployment, they're taking care of their family and paying taxes, you reduce spending, you increase revenues the right way, which is full employment, give you a sense of scale.

When I became speaker in 1995, the Congressional Budget Office projected over the next 10 years \$2,700,000,000,000 in deficits. When I left office four years later, the Congressional Budget Office projected \$2,200,000,000,000 in surplus. That is a -- that is a \$4.9 trillion swing in four years.

Control spending, apply the principles of strong America now to fundamentally overhaul the entire working of the federal government to save \$500 billion a year, use the tenth amendment to return power to the states, block grant Medicaid and save \$700 billion in a decade, go through a process of fundamental change on things like unemployment by applying a training requirement, if you need the money, you have to sign up for training to get any money. We're not paying people to do nothing for 99 weeks.

Review every aspect of the federal government and start abolishing or shrinking departments starting by abolishing the Department of Energy which has been for 30 years the anti-energy department.

Finally, I would say to all of you if you have the right approach, if you pass the right tax cuts, if you repeal the Dodd-Frank Bill, which is killing small banks, killing small business, killing housing, if you repeal (Inaudible), if you modernize the Food and Drug Administration so it's job is to help science get to the patient, if you replace the EPA with an environmental solutions agency and if you praise and favor and like people who create jobs and get rid of class warfare at every level, you will be astonished how much we will get done, how rapidly people will go back to work.

And I'll just close with this example: In September of 1983 -- and I was part of all this. I helped in the 1980 campaign, I was serving as a member of the House during this period.

In September of 1983, because Reagan cut taxes, deregulated, strengthened American energy and praised job creators, we added in one month 1,100,000 jobs. It's doable. We can do it. It's not magic, but it does take courage, the right principles and it takes you to be with me, not just for me because all of us are going to have to make it happen.

Thank you. Good luck and God bless you.

KRISHNA: Thank you, Speaker. Please welcome the champion of civil liberties

and the champion of the Constitution, the advocate of the gold standard and the nightmare of the Federal Reserve, Congressman Ron Paul.

PAUL: Thank you very much. Thank you very much. I'm very delighted to be here to visit with this nice crowd and on a very important issue. Faith and freedom and family, of course, is very important and we are lacking a lot of the enthusiasm for that in this country today.

My wife is with me this evening and we are about to soon celebrate our 54th wedding anniversary. Family, of course, is very important. If a government gets too big, the family is undermined.

If we resort to the government taking over family responsibilities whether it's education, medical care or whatever, then the family is diminished. The families have -- has been diminished over the many several decades now especially since the 1960s and if you look at it carefully, you'll find that the government has grown tremendously since the 1960s.

But we have a pretty strong admonition in the Old Testament about the importance of family. When the Israelites left Egypt, there were temptations to not follow God's commands, but when they got to their promised land, generally for a good while they lived under judges. They did not have a king and they had an orientation around a patriarchal family society.

But they got bored with this and there was a time when the people came to Samuel during the time of Samuel and said, you know, "Other countries have kings. We would like to have a king and then we would feel safer and more secure."

And Samuel was old and they knew Samuel would die and they wouldn't -- the children -- the two sons of Samuel were not to be considered good judges. So they needed something to reassure them, but Samuel responded by advising them strongly, "Don't choose a king. A king is going to do you harm. A king will raise your taxes. They will draft your young people. They will use your young women. They will undermine you and your society will break down."

And he also said that, "If you pick a king, what you're doing is pushing God aside and it will undermine the family." And it was utterly amazing of the advice that Samuel gave in Samuel Verse 1, Chapter 8, because he talked about taxes and the cost that this would be if you asked for a king.

I now think that we have drifted in the direction of accepting a king in Washington, D.C. and I would like to undermine this king that we have been following and building for so many decades in Washington. We need more family values, more governance by the family, not by the United States government.

In I Timothy, it was said that anyone who doesn't care for his own family has denied the faith and that is worst than an unbeliever. So the admonition is very strong in the New Testament that we have obligations to our family, I mean, that if you deny -- if you do not take care of your family, this is a -- is worse than being an unbeliever. So we have personal responsibilities.

But today, just think of the breakup of the family. Just think of how many divorces occur, how many children are born out of wedlock, probably close to half now, and the family is in serious trouble, but then I see this coming about and I witnessed this so much in the 1960s, I was drafted in the Air Force in the 1960s and this was during the Vietnam era.

And a lot of things changed in the 1960s due to this war that was not going well, it was undeclared illegal war, but there was so much resorting to drugs and ascension in this country, there was a breakdown. This was the decade when abortion became commonplace.

I was a medical resident at that time and the law still said, "No abortions," but the culture changed, the morality changed, the abortions were done. They were being done in the very hospital that I was studying in.

And so the -- so the morality was dictating the behavior and what happened in a few years later by 1973, what happened? The law accommodated to the moral standards of the people.

So yes, we complain about the law and we look to the law and we say that all we have to do is change the law and we will become a moral people, it doesn't work that way.

Morality can reflect our laws, but the laws cannot make us a moral people. That has to come from our heart.

But in these last several decades from the 60s on, there were a lot of different changes, the work ethic was undermined, the welfare state grew by leaps and bound and in the 1960s, it was the introduction that government would take care of us for medicine.

We moved in the direction that the government would take over our educational standards. It wasn't too long that we had enough activity in Washington dealing with education that we had a Department of Education, but the family is supposed to be responsible for this and to deliver this power and authority to Washington, D.C. and has been very detrimental to us.

But one other area that occurred during this period of time as so many things were changing, it was the issue of money. The issue of money was -- a major change occurred in 1971 when this country rejected the whole notion of honest money. We delinked our dollar from gold and it ushered in an age of a spend-thrift government.

And since that time, the spending has exploded, the deficits have exploded, the inflation has exploded, the money supplies exploded at the same time our personal liberties have been undermined and there is a direct correlation with this, but, you know, Biblically, there's a strong admonition about honest money in the Bible.

In Isaiah -- even in Isaiah, they even talked about the basement of the currency. The basement is inflation, diluting the metals or clipping the coins today. We don't clip coins, we just use a printing press, but it's the basement. Strong admonition not to do it. It was wrong.

In Leviticus, it tells us that we should always follow honest weights and measures. So there are dozens of quotations in the Bible telling us that we should have honest money and honest measurements.

We know by the 10 Commandments we're not to steal and not to lie, yet the monetary system that we have had today has been based on stealing and lying. It's the equivalent to counterfeiting.

If you cannot do it, if you would be arrested for counterfeiting, why do we permit our government to commit -- to commit the same crime of counterfeiting through the Federal Reserve by destroying the value of our money? We should look seriously at this matter.

You know, education is now the role of government. We have a Department of Education, but how did we get there? Did we amend the Constitution? The Constitution says that it gives no authority for the federal government to be involved in education. So we just ignored it.

We've ignored the Constitution in so many ways. We ignore it going to

war. Did Obama come to us and ask the Congress for permission to declare war to go into Libya or into Uganda?

The wars that we've been fighting since World War II have been undeclared. So there's not much left to our constitution. So our government got involved in education not by amending the Constitution. So we have the Department of Education. And all the money we've spent on education, have we improved education? No.

The cost of education has skyrocketed. The quality has crashed. Now, we're graduating of thousands, if not millions of people from our colleges. Now, they have more debt, over a trillion dollars worth of debt more than all our credit cards. Why? Because we got careless and we said, "Oh, yes. This sounds good. We mine as well do this" and ignore the Constitution.

We did this with the housing effort. We decided oh, the government's supposed to make sure everybody has a house and now, what has happened? The people who they were supposed to help, they've lost their jobs and they lost their houses and that is because we are so careless, you know, with the -- with our following the rule of law and following the Constitution.

So we are indeed challenged. We're challenged today because we not only ignore our constitution, but we have reneged on placing the important of our governance on ourselves personally being responsible for everything that we do as well as our family.

If we had strong families, we could have very small governments. If we needed some governments, we could use it locally, but we have drifted a long way from that and we have accepted a notion that big government is good and they will take care of us.

We now believe that safety and security as the king -- as they wanted the king in the Old Testament that the king can provide us safety and security, that is not true. Safety and security comes from our own efforts and that is especially true in a free society.

In a total -- in a totalitarian society, you can be safe and secure. There's no doubt about it, but to being treated like a cattle in a field, you want to be treated like a human being. And too much has happened in these last several decades, both in the form of safety.

Since 9/11, we have been so complicit in saying, "Do whatever you want; take away our civil liberties; give us the patriarch; do everything possible to make us safe;" but that is not going to make us safe because the king, Washington, D.C., is incapable of making us safe.

What will make us safe is a strong belief in our responsibility to ourselves and to our families, to our friends and our neighbors in assuming responsibility for ourselves.

Unfortunately though going in this wrong direction we have driven this country into bankruptcy. We now face a horrendous problem because we do not believe in honest money anymore. The most significant and most threatening event today to us as a consequence of this lack of understanding of the value of family and civil rights and the Constitution is what has driven us to what we call the debt -- the sovereign debt problem.

It's worldwide. This debt is so huge, it's bigger than anything that has ever happened in the world and it's threatening our breakdown of our society. We see the riots in the streets in Greece. They're coming here. They're already starting here and there's going to be a lot of anger because we've had too much dependency on the government taking care of our sales and not enough responsibility placed on ourselves.

And we of people of faith should clearly understand how important it is that we not become dependent on the government whether it's in social means or whatever, but we need to cut back the spending.

So I have made a few modest proposals because I think this is so serious that in the very first year I don't think that we should plan to cut the proposed increases in five years from now. That's not going to work.

If you really understand how serious this is, you would agree with me that we ought to cut now and I suggest that we cut \$1 trillion out of the budget in one year.

If this is not done, it will get a lot worse and will hurt everybody. If you do it in a -- in a deliberate fashion and pick priorities, you can cut some spending that will be a lot easier. You don't have to pick on the elderly or the sick, but we could start by getting rid of a few departments.

So I've started with let's get rid of five of them. We'll start with that. HUD, that's a corrupt organization that didn't provide houses and a lot of people raked us over in the coals.

Department of Energy and Department of Education and Department of Commerce and Department of Interior, those are for starters, but ultimately if you wanted to stop, if you want big government to stop, you have to deal with the money issue. You have to have Biblical money, you have to have honest weights and measures. You cannot do it with a central bank that has been given license to print the money and monetize debt.

That is crucial if you want to get the economy working again. Very simply we got into this mess because we were careless with our constitution and we have a weak understanding of civil liberties. We have to think of our civil liberties as we think about our religious freedom and also our responsibility and our -- and our right to educate our children.

If we understand our civil liberties protecting all the liberties of the individual as well as obeying the Constitution, I really don't think it will be that difficult to get back on our feet again.

I think we have a year for a recovery, but if we continue to do what we're doing now, it's going to get much, much worse. We're into this thing. I think our bad recession started as long ago as 10 years and it's been downhill. No new jobs.

And we've been in the doldrums. Japan's been in a doldrum for 20 years. We were in a depression for 17 years in the 30s, but if we do the right thing and just go back to our roots, look at our values and look at our constitution, we could be back on our feet in one year. Thank you very much.

(UNKNOWN): Thank you, Congressman. I get to ask this question again, what is your comprehensive plan to shape your future administration's energy policy and please include how this vision differs from the approach of the current administration?

PAUL: Well, my plan is we need to produce energy the same way we produce cell phones. We need to get the government out of the way, we need a lot of competition and we need to deregulate.

I've been in Washington off and on for a good many years. I've met a lot of bureaucrats and I've met a lot of politicians. They don't know anything about energy. Why should they make the plan? They have a responsibility for providing the right environment and that is the market environment.

The point I'm making about the cell phones, the markets in spite of all our problems, the markets still deliver cell phones to us. Can you imagine if we gave a contract to the Department of Homeland Security to provide cell phones and they provided one company and they set the prices? It would cost a lot of money and the phones wouldn't work.

So we don't need -- we don't need a policy other than the policy of the marketplace. We need to understand property rights, we need to understand contract rights, we need to understand competition, but today -- and, of course, the Obama Administration doesn't understand any of this. So I reject everything that they do because they interject like putting on moratoriums and supporting regulations.

But the sooner you can get to the concept of property rights and contracts, all of Texas Energy was developed without government. When we came -- when we came into the union, we essentially had no government property, but out in the west now where some of this oil shale and other things are, so much of it is government-owned land.

We need to get this land in ownership of private property owners and then we need to get the government out of the way.

(UNKNOWN): If you could reverse one energy item -- if you could -- if you could reverse one energy related policy decision from the last three years, what would it be and what would you have done differently?

PAUL: Well, there isn't one policy because there's an overall policy of interference. The policy that this administration has followed is intervention. He follows the whole philosophy of economic intervention.

So you have to reverse the policy of (inaudible) economic intervention and re-instill in the American people the concept and the understanding of how real free markets work and sound money works.

So that is what has to happen, but all the policies that result from intervention disturb the markets and you can't do that unless you have a lot of other things. And in order to reverse that, you have to deregulate across the board, you have to change the tax code, you have to have the sound money system, you have to have better trade policies and all these things would generate the type of energy that we need.

We do have the energy. There is just no doubt about that, but because we don't understand this issue of property rights and contract rights in true competition and sound money, we're in this mess we're in.

So the goal ought to be freedom not necessarily deciding exactly where you're going to buy your oil. I don't fear the fact that you might have imports. What if somebody wants to sell us something cheaper we can make it? You don't want to deny that benefit to us, but you have to have freedom of choice, you have to have free markets in order to find out where the best deal is and that should be across the board with all products, not just the energy.

(UNKNOWN): Thank you.

(UNKNOWN): Congressman Paul, thank you for being here tonight. My first question is what would you specifically do to prevent abortion on-demand and defend traditional marriages?

PAUL: Well, traditional marriage is obviously, you know, between a man and woman and I have -- I have supported the Defense of Marriage Act and to protect the state's rights to make sure the federal government never dictates or mandates, you know, the definition of marriage.

But I have a bill in that so far this evening has not been mentioned and I think it's a very important bill because I think we can accomplish a lot with marriage and abortion if we were to accept one more principle.

I accept the idea of working to change our courts and to change our constitution and I support the idea. As an O.B. doctor I know when life begins. I know when I assume responsibility for two people because if I do harm to the fetus and I can be sued.

And so therefore, there's no doubt about the legality. Not only the morality, but the -- but the legality of it. But the -- so I support these efforts, but my bill is called We the People's Act and this can be accomplished not by waiting for the courts to be changed and not for waiting to amend the Constitution. That is very, very difficult. But lives could be saved and they could've been saved many, many years ago by saying why don't we get, you know, Roe vs. Wade repealed by removing the jurisdiction of all these issues from the federal courts? That's what we need to do.

When Roe vs. Wade was a law in Texas, it went to the Supreme Court. They nationalized it. I know it's tempting to wait for the courts to be changed and the amendment to be passed and it's a national solution and I support that, but it's taking too long.

One of the biggest problems we got into, and I remember it so clearly because I had gone through that experience of watching the law change in 1960 and, of course, with the Roe vs. Wade, but you can pass this just with another law and that would essentially -- if I will pass the law, it could not be repealed and it could be done just by majority vote with a president who will sign this.

So I would definitely work very hard on that to revitalize that interest and to try to encourage people to say, "Yes, it might not solve every single problem, but look at how much it could help" and that is what I think we should do in the meantime until we solve the problem finally by changing the courts of changing the Constitution.

(UNKNOWN): Thank you. Congressman, what would you do to restore fiscal responsibility and promote creation of jobs in the United States?

PAUL: OK. The fiscal responsibility, I eluded to that a bit in my opening remarks because it is -- it is related to the monetary system, but it's also related to the people's appetite for government.

If you -- if we as a people continue to believe that we should have an entitlement system from cradle to grave and if you believe that we should be the policemen of the world and have 150 bases and 150 countries, 900 bases around the world and that is proper, if we reject the admonition of the founders that said, "Stay out of entangling alliances and get -- don't get involved in internal affairs of other nations," you can't do it. You can't get back to it because we have allowed this desire to do so much. The appetite was bigger than we could afford and it took so long for us to destroy the productive capacity of this country.

For a long time we were the freest and the most prosperous. And then we still -- we started to overspend and then we tried to raise taxes and then that was limited. Then we go borrow and there was a limit to borrowing, but we had this neat little deal. We sent the Treasury bills over to the fed and they created money out of thin air which removed the restraints on the politicians.

Politicians get reelected by spending money. Did you ever notice that? They come and they spend money and brag about it and they get reelected, but what did it do? It destroyed our jobs, chased our jobs overseas and gave us this mountain of debt.

And so the monetary system, if you could not have monetizing of debt, if we did what the founders said, the founders were Biblically oriented, but they did, you know -- they did bend the rules, they broke the rules themselves with the continental dollar.

What they did was they destroyed the continental dollar and they were burnt and that's why they said, "No paper money and only gold and silver can be used," but we threw that out of the window without amending the Constitution where we introduced this notion of a corruption in the money and then this explosion of debt.

You will not get jobs back now until the debt is taken care of. That is why I've never voted for -- the only appropriation bill I voted over all these years has been to help the Veterans and we now have to deal with it because when you have lower interest rates and too much spending and pyramiding of debt, what you do is you get tremendous (inaudible) investment and debt that is run away.

And so the debt has to be liquidated. You have -- if you have too much debt, you had to get your debt down before you can get your economy -- your own personal economy growing again.

So you cannot get jobs coming back again. We're not seeing them. We've had 30 million increase in our population since the year 2000 and no new jobs. That is unsustainable.

So therefore, we have to look at monetary policy, spending policy, foreign policy, entitlement policy and the restriction would best be done to get our jobs back by having honest money.

We have chased our jobs overseas because of bad economic policy. We have lost faith and confidence in what a free market is all about. We've lost confidence and we have lost our determination to follow the rule of law and do only those things that are authorized in our constitution.

If we did that, it would take a short period of time, but we could get back on our feet again and we would have the jobs. Thank you very much.

KRISHNA: Thank you, Congressman. Please welcome a true and consistent conservative, a defender of life, a fighter for strengthening of families, a persistent person who passed the Welfare Reform and outlawed the partial birth abortions, former Pennsylvania Senator, Rick Santorum.

SANTORUM: Thank you. Thank you. Thank you very much. Thank you very much. Are you numb yet? I am -- I'm very impressed that everybody is still here or at least a vast majority are still here.

I am -- I'm really excited to be here, to be back in Iowa. This is my 5,423 trip to Iowa. Just a little exaggeration. We have -- after tomorrow, I'll be at 78 counties. I saw Chuck Grassley over there and he reminded me that I had 21 more to go, but we are -- we are working very, very hard here.

And I know that you have been deluged now with candidate after candidate talking about policy and I was really tempted to do that, to just go through and sort of hammer through some more policy and I really want to share some other things with you tonight. Maybe take a little different tact as we wrap up the evening and talk a little bit about -- more about, well, why I'm here.

I'm here because Karen and I, we've been married 21 years. We have seven children and we are very, very blessed to have those seven children. We home school those children.

And I'm here because I believe as Newt said and he says it all, and I say it all the time, I think this is the most important election since the election of 1860. I think this is an election where we need a leader that we can trust.

I said in my announcement speech that in 2008 the American public elected someone that they could believe in and in this election, the American public will elect someone that believes in them and that's the fundamental difference.

You've heard a lot of policy up here from a lot of people and still whether the choice for you is to whether the folks that are delivering this are authentic. Can they be trusted? Are these the people who stood up when they had their opportunity and did what was called to be done? Did they stand up and fight the tough battles?

I heard a lot of policy prescriptions tonight, but do they have those policy prescriptions? Did they fight those fights when they had the opportunity to fight those fights.

Ladies and gentlemen, if it comes to whether it's national security issues, I fought those fights. I introduced a bill on Iran, the Iran Freedom Support Act, because I knew at that time it was the existential threat to Israel and the real threat.

I supported the war in Iraq, but even at the time I said, "The bigger threat is Iran. That's what we need to be focusing on." I introduced the bill in 2004 called the Iran Freedom Support Act and I had no co-sponsors. No one would sign on to that bill.

Within two years, not only did everyone sign on, but it passed unanimously in the United States Senate because they understood what I did, what I saw, which is not something unpopular because it was a very unpopular war that was going on in Iraq as we know today.

But I stood up and I said, "Here is the problem. We need to do something to overturn the government of Iran." Newt is right. What's going on in Iraq right now is that we are losing the battle to Iran. They will be stronger when we leave. They are strong now. That's why we can't get a deal with them. That's why we can't protect our soldiers because Iran is -- has -- is that sphere of influence is growing.

Look at the attack the other day. The -- well, I shouldn't say the attack, the thwarted attack. There wasn't a mistake that the Iranians focused here on America and the Saudis. The Saudis are the head of the Islamist world. They're the head of the -- of the -- of the Islamic world and that's why they went after the Saudis because they want to show -- Iran wants to show that they are the ones who should be leading the Islamic world in an Islamist direction.

And they went after them here in the United States because they wanted to show the rest of the world that they are not afraid of going after the great Satan because they believe that the president of the United States is too weak to respond, won't have the courage to do what's necessary to stop them.

If they receive a -- if they obtain a nuclear weapon, Iran will now have a nuclear shield to be able to do what we saw thwarted the other day on a day-by-day basis and not worry about what's going on with someone potentially attacking them because no nuclear power has ever been attacked.

I was out there on the front line before any saw this. I was opposed by President Bush, by Secretary Rice, but I fought. I've been out there on the front line on the issue of the economy and reducing the burden on our -- on our economy through -- with these huge entitlement programs. I was the author of

the Welfare Reform Bill not just because it cut money, but because it transformed lives.

You see, I'm someone who looks at the basic economy of our country and as you heard in the debate the other night, was a debate on Bloomberg. It was about the economy. Not one person except me mentioned the basic economy and that's the family.

If we don't have strong families in America, we will not have a strong economy in this country. The -- but I've been out there fighting the fight on the economy, on cutting government back and strengthening the family.

I wrote a book. It was in response to Hillary Clinton's book. She wrote a book called, "It Takes a Village." I wrote a book called, "It Takes a Family." And it's a policy prescription. It's a policy prescription, 400 and somad (ph) pages of how if we're going to transform America -- I understand what Ron is saying. I understand what all these folks up here are talking about, how we have to cut this and do that.

If our battle on this -- in this election and when hopefully we're successful is whether we're going to cut taxes for higher income people or not. We are not going to unite this country. We have to unite them on something that is commonly shared and that's a sense of the first economy, the family.

We have to unite them on how we're going to bring people together to strengthen the American families, to strengthen marriage, to create jobs. If you look at my economic plan, my economic plan is focused. Yes, we cut taxes, we do things, but we focus on one very important thing and that is growing the opportunity for the middle of America to expand.

I do it by focusing on the manufacturing sector of the economy. I do it -- we grow that section of the economy, you allow people who are not college educated -- college educated people are doing pretty well in our economy, the rest are struggling.

We don't talk about that as conservatives? Why? Why don't we? Let's talk about the family. Let's talk about those who want to provide for their families and provide them a platform, provide a society with a platform where jobs can grow that can employ people who are skilled and semi-skilled to fill that middle of America back up.

Our plan does that. Our plan does it and it can get bipartisan support to do it. Why? I was in New Hampshire the other day, spoke to the legislature, bipartisan legislature, and went through my -- I call it my 000 plan because zero is better than nine, but it zeros out the corporate tax for manufacturers, it zeros out repatriated profits to invest in any tax on repatriated profits that come back into the country, it zeros out every regulation that effects manufacturers that cost over \$100 million, it will create jobs in this country.

And my -- one of my supporters of the New Hampshire legislature came up to me afterwards and said, you know, two Democrats came to him and said they'd like me to go into their district and talk about this plan because they can support something like this.

Ladies and gentlemen, we need to bring people together on the basic values of our country, on the basic things that I have stood for and fought for. This is a rally on faith and freedom.

You know, there was a book written recently where they interviewed a member of the Chinese government who had worked in trying to figure out -- as China was opening, they were trying to figure out what was going to make the -- what made the difference in America, what made them the greatest country in the history of the world and you know what it turned out to be? They said, "First

what we thought -- this committee that was put together, first we thought it was their economy. We figured no, it's not their economic system. Then we thought it was their guns, their military might. No, it wasn't that."

Then they thought that it was their -- it was their governmental system. No, it wasn't that. You know what they decided was what made America the greatest country in the history of the world? Faith. Faith. People's beliefs in a -- in a transcended God.

Ladies and gentlemen, I've dedicated my public career to all of the things I talked about. I talked about national security, I talked about the economy, I talked about cutting taxes, but the area that I've dedicated and fought on the -- on the battlefield -- well, I'll just give you a quote from yesterday -- last night's Bill Maher show. Bill Maher said, "Rick Santorum is like the Japanese soldier on a remote island after World War II who didn't know that the war was over when it comes to the abortion issue and marriage and homosexual marriage."

Ladies and gentlemen, is the -- is -- are those issues lost in America? Are they lost? No. But we need to have a leader who understands in their heart and that will go out and fight for those.

I've done that. I did that when I was in the United States House, the United States Senate. I didn't always do it, but when I came to the United States Senate, I had something happen to me.

I know we heard some stories here of people of how they came to Christ. Well, I would say I went to the United States Senate and I found the Lord.

And I did it in one of the most almost casual ways. Ended up going to a Bible study by an amazing preacher by the name of Lloyd John Ogilvie. We had a great pastor at our church and that combination, Karen and I just became on fire with our faith.

And as a result of that, I decided I had a purpose of being in the United States Senate. I wasn't quite sure what it was. And then there's this bill that came up called, Partial Birth Abortion.

And I looked at this and I said, you know, "I'm a senator from Pennsylvania. It's a tough state. It's a state that I should probably just keep my head down, do what most folks up here do, just sort of check the boxes, but not really step out" and I decided no, no more.

That's why I'm here. And I went to the floor of the United States Senate and I fought the battle. I fought the battle on overturning President Clinton's veto on the Partial Birth Abortion Ban Act.

I fought in 1996 and I fought again in 1998 and I fought again in 2000 and then the Supreme Court struck down on a Nebraska statute. We kept losing because we couldn't override the president's veto, but I kept fighting.

And then in 2002 -- in 2000 -- excuse me -- 2001, President Bush was elected. So I went with a group of folks in the House of Representatives. I said, "Look. The Supreme Court struck down the Nebraska statute. We are an equal branch of government. We don't have to stand for this. Let's get together, pass a bill that says right in the front, 'The Supreme Court, you're wrong' and lays out the case as to why they're wrong."

We passed that bill, it was signed by the president. It was eventually appealed in the Supreme Court and the Supreme Court reversed their decision and found in favor of being constitutional.

That -- I hear a lot of theory up here. That's practice. You hear a

lot of folks who say we're going to stand up to the court with tough judges. I did it. We took on the United States Supreme Court of the most controversial issue there is, the issue of abortion, and we beat them. We took them on because it's a passion in my life.

Why is it a passion? Well, I'll share a little story as I close. It's a story that happened right at the end of the first debate on partial birth abortion. There was a discussion the day -- the final day and it was Dianne Feinstein that got up and started talking about how -- and this was the reason for partial birth abortion.

Children -- we found out mothers and fathers found out late in pregnancy that the baby they were expecting was not exactly what they were expecting. The baby was somehow not perfect and therefore late in pregnancy they wanted to terminate that pregnancy.

And so Feinstein got up and talked about how we -- mothers find out that they have an abnormal baby that maybe can't -- doesn't have ears or eyes or has organs that are outside of the baby, basically saying that we need to call the disabled in the womb.

And I got up and I'll coach you what I said. I said, "Think about the message we're sending to the less than perfect children in America and the mothers who are right now dealing with the possibility of delivering an abnormal baby."

"My wife is due in March and we haven't had a sonogram done. We're hopeful that everything's fine, but what message are you sending to me if I look at that sonogram in a week or two and things aren't just right?"

Well, a week later Karen and I went in for that sonogram and the doctor went over and kept going over this one area. We were there with our three little children. And he looked at us and said, "Your son has a fatal defect and is going to die."

We packed up the kids as quickly as we could, we went into the car and we cried and cried. And then I made the decision, we said, "No, we're not going to just sit here and take it. We're going to do something about it."

I'd just been up to Children's Hospital in Philadelphia the week before and found I had a meeting with a doctor who had done this breakthrough surgery, an intrauterine surgery. So I called him. He said, "I don't know if we can help, but come on up."

Well, after a long -- after a few days, they figured out they could do something. Of course, they recommended an abortion and, of course, we told them, "No. Why? Why would we kill our son? Why if your child is in trouble would you not do everything you can to help them?" And surgery was done, it was a miracle, it worked.

We came home that night, packed up the next day because we had to head to a reunion, a family reunion, over a 50th -- it was actually a 50th wedding anniversary of my wife's parents in Pittsburgh.

The next day, I'm driving on an appointment and I get a call from my sister-in-law, "Come home. Karen's running a high fever." We were told that everything would probably go all right unless she ran a high fever. So I came back home, her fever was 103 and she was in labor. We knew what was going on.

She had something called, Chorioamnionitis, which is the placenta that's holding our son was infected and the body was trying to expel it. We went through ours of horror as we wanted to save our child, but yet couldn't save our child. He was delivered in the middle of the night, he was born alive,

but far too small to survive and we held him for two hours.

It was two hours where he knew only love, not a bad life. The next day, we took him home to our children so our children could know that they had a little brother, that he was real, he was a person, he had dignity and he was part of our family.

My Karen and I have struggled a lot. I remember talking to Pastor Ogilvie and he said to me, "Pray for the gift of understanding." I didn't want to. I was angry. I had committed myself to the Lord. I was doing the brave and heroic thing of standing up for life, risking my political career in Pennsylvania and this was my answer, "You take my son?"

Karen did more. She wrote. She kept writing. She wrote letters. She always did with all of our children from the time that they were born, the time that they were -- we found out of their pregnancy. She would have these little sonogram pictures and little diaries and notes just telling the kids what their life was like because we knew at the moment of conception that was our son or our daughter.

She kept writing those letters and about a month later, her mom came to see her and she read all the letters and she said, "You should publish them. Maybe they will help heal somebody."

Now, she published this little book called, "Letters to Gabriel," 25,000 copies from a publisher who had never published a book before and never published another book afterwards and there isn't a month that goes by that I don't meet somebody who was touched, whose life was saved, whose baby was delivered or whose burden was lessened.

I always tell my children that if you can do for God and for life what your little brother did in two hours, you will be a great warrior for God.

One final story. It's from the last page of Karen's book. The last page of Karen's book, "Letters to Gabriel," it's a letter to our son and it reads as follows: "During the partial birth abortion debate, a Senator -- Senator Boxer, I might add -- was thanking the women who had had partial birth abortions from coming forward with their stories."

"There were women in-between the elevator of the Senate office buildings and the Senate chamber itself who had had this procedure and they were button-holding senators trying to get them to vote against this bill."

She says, quote, "They're crying. They're crying because they don't understand how senators could take away an option. They're crying because they don't believe that those senators truly understand what this meant for their families."

Karen continues, "Daddy said in response, 'The senator says she hears the cries of women outside this chamber. We would be deafened by the cries of the children who are not here to cry because of this procedure.'"

"The Washington Post described what happened next. 'Republican Senator Rick Santorum turned to face the opposition and a high pleading voice cried out, 'Where do we draw the line? Some people have likened this procedure to an appendectomy. That's not an appendix,' he shouted, pointing to a drawing of a fetus. 'That's not a blob of tissue. It's a baby. It's a baby.'"

"The Post continued. 'And then impossibly, in an already hush gallery in one of those moments when the floor of a Senate looks like a stage set with it's small wooden desks somehow too small for the matters at hand, the cry of a baby pierced the room, echoing across the hallway and echoing across the chamber from an outside hallway. No one mentioned the cry. Before a few seconds, no one

spoke at all.'"

"A coincidence," Karen continues, "perhaps. A visitor's baby was crying as the door of the Senate gallery opened at that precise moment and then closed. Or maybe it was the cry from the son whose voice we never heard, but who has changed our lives forever."

You want to know why I'm pro-life? Do you want to know why I stand up and fight for the family and marriage? Because God showed me that if you are faithful, he will be faithful.

Ladies and gentlemen, we need people who are leaders in this country who believe that, who believe that the faithfulness of God that he has blessed this country and has he has blessed each and every one of us.

And if we stand and we are faithful and fear not that this country again could have a rebirth of freedom like we have never seen before. Thank you and God bless.

(UNKNOWN): Senator, thank you so much for being here tonight. First question is what would you specifically do to prevent abortion on-demand and defend traditional marriage?

SANTORUM: I think it's really important that when you hear this question to understand it's a question about marriage and abortion. And you'll hear everybody up here say, "Well -- most everybody say that they support traditional marriage and they support a constitutional amendment to ban abortion -- I mean, to ban gay marriage.

But you'll also hear if you listen to the debates people say that while they may support a constitutional amendment, they don't support getting involved in the states and doing something to make sure the states don't pass either through judicial fiat or through legislation, marriage different than one man and one woman and that is all the difference.

When I first took on -- there's been one vote on the floor of the United States Senate on the issue of the Federal Marriage Amendment and I forced it when I was there. There hasn't been one since. There hasn't been one since.

I forced it, we lost, but we had the debate. We went for the right solution. There are people up here who will tell you that they're for that, but will the push the debate? Will they have the vote? Will they take it to the American people? And one way you can tell how convicted they are is will they go to the states and fight it where the fight is. I will. I did.

I came to Iowa last year. I campaigned here in Iowa against the three Supreme Court justices who delivered same sex marriage to Iowa and I'll come back. No matter what, I'll come back and make sure that not only do we defeat those justices in the future, but that we go to every single state. Why? Because if we don't -- if we don't, then one by one these liberal states or judicial opinions will come down and the Supreme Court will say, "Well, we can't have all these different definitions of marriage" just like they did with abortion.

It's the same game plan. So when people stand up and say, "I'm for marriage, but I won't do anything about the states because of the tenth amendment," the tenth amendment doesn't allow -- Abraham Lincoln said it best, "The tenth amendment doesn't allow states the right to do wrong."

And -- if the state of Iowa wanted to pass a gun ban, would all these folks say, "Oh. Well, the Iowan has the right to do whatever they want"? I wouldn't. No way.

This leads to the other issue which is what are you going to do about the issue of abortion. We have -- you've heard some people stand up here and say, "Oh, I'd vote for a constitutional amendment." Did they? Did they ever sponsor it? Did they ever try to fight to get a vote for it when they had the opportunity? I did.

Yes, I fought for partial birth and I know there's a battle here in Iowa and it's a good battle to have. I know it's uncomfortable, but it's an important battle to have. Do we stand on the 50-yard line on the issue of abortion and do we throw Hail Mary passes trying to pass Personhood Amendments, trying to get constitutional amendments that are adopted or do we try to get a couple of yards?

I was just at the A&M State game. So I'm using football analogy. So I apologize for that, but -- or do we try to get a couple of yards? Do we try to get some things passed like partial birth or fetal pain or other things?

I find myself solidly in both camps, but here's the issue: Are the folks who are trying to do these incremental measures committed to scoring a touchdown or are they just trying to pad their stats? They just trying to make a few first downs to keep everybody happy in the pro-life movement and really not convicted to try to push that ball down the field?

My feeling is as a good offensive coordinator -- and that's what I was in the United States Senate. I was an offensive coordinator on the life issue. I was trying to move the ball down the field.

My issue on that is you know what? Yes, take your gains, but sometimes as you know as an offensive coordinator you have to stretch the field. You have to mix up the defense a little bit and you've got to go for those long passes whether it's the Personhood Amendment or whatever it is.

The other thing is we have to have a discussion when it comes to what we can do and there's lots of things a president can do. Mexico City is certainly one of them and we can repeal the Obama Care reg on making businesses carry abortion policies, we can get rid of the conscience clause, the phony conscience clause protection that doesn't protect people from providing abortifacients and other types of drugs.

We can do all those things. We can go to the legislature. We can try to do fetal pain. We can do those things, but we do it in the context of saying, "This is a human life from the moment of conception and it is wrong."

And it is we will take this few yards, but we are coming back because we will not differentiate what is illegal and biological fallacy that a human life is not a person, that a human life is different because it's located in the womb as opposed to outside the womb.

Some of you may remember the debate I had with Barbara Boxer on when a child was born. We were talking about partial birth and in the Partial Birth Abortion Bill, the baby was delivered all, but the head.

So I asked her the question what if the baby was delivered all but the foot? With -- could you kill the baby then? It's on You Tube. Look at it. For five minutes, she can't answer the question. She won't answer the question.

We started the debate with her standing right there. By the end of the debate, she was at the back of the Senate chamber trying to get out because she couldn't answer what is the truth that there's an artificial line that we draw and we have to have the courage to say the truth no matter what legislation we're bringing forward.

(UNKNOWN): Thank you, Senator. The next question is what would you do

to restore fiscal responsibility and promote creation of jobs in the United States?

SANTORUM: I talked about my 000 plan as to how we're going to bring the manufacturing base in this economy and grow the middle of America again. I also talked about what I did in the area of trying to reduce government spending.

Yes, we need to do to the rest of programs in Washington, D.C., food stamps, Medicaid, housing programs, education and training programs, all of these programs have no business being in the federal government.

We should do to them what we did with welfare, block (inaudible) them, send them back to the states, give the states the flexibility to implement those programs, which they should've been doing all along, and put requirements.

What we did with welfare, I had two things that we required. They were the two basis that I was refusing to negotiate on and that is we had to have a time limit on welfare and we had to have a work requirement.

People should not be able to get government benefits unless you're disabled, unless you're either working for them or you're on for a very short and temporary period of time. That's the deal.

That's why we need welfare temporary assistance for needy families as opposed to aid to families with dependent children. That's one idea. Here's the big idea, of course, which is the Balanced Budget Amendment.

I was for cut, cap and balance, but I argued during that time when we were dealing with the debt ceiling what we really needed was balance, balance and balance. We were focused on cuts and what we should've been focusing on is focusing on the American public saying we need to balance this budget and we can do it. We can do it over a period of years.

If you pass a Balanced Budget Amendment, it takes four to five years for it to be ratified. According to the Balanced Budget Amendment, it takes five years after that to be implemented. You're talking seven to eight years, nine years. There's plenty of time to get to a balanced budget, but you put a wall.

One of the things I learned in Washington, D.C. -- and you learn a lot with experience. You learn how the other side thinks, how they act and all the tricks. Well, the one thing that I do know is the only way you're going to change the way things operate in Washington is to change the rules of the game and that means you have to make it painful. You have to put a wall.

Do you know when almost every bill in the United States Senate passes what day of the week? Thursday night or Friday. Why? Because people want to go home for the weekend. It's a weekend. It creates a backstop. We need a backstop.

I pledge to you not only will I try to pass -- I will -- I will pass our economic plan and we will reform these entitlements, but I will go across this country and we will -- we will get the American public -- just like we do with welfare, we'll get the American public behind a Balanced Budget Amendment to put fiscal sanity and maintain freedom in this country.

(UNKNOWN): Thank you, Mr. Senator. Well, one last time I could ask this question. What is your comprehensive plan to shape your future administration's energy policy and please include how this vision would differ from the approach of the current administration?

SANTORUM: I share with everybody else that there either is a deliberate attempt by this administration to destroy the energy future of our country or

they are just simply incompetent. Pick A or B.

They -- the idea that we have at the current rate of extraction, 263 years left of oil in this country, we have almost 300 years of coal at the current rate of extraction, which may be going up not because we found more coal, because we're producing less coal under this administration because you can't get a permit and because they're in the process with a new regulation of shutting down 60 coal fire power plants.

We're going to be to the point where you turn on that switch and it's going to be, oh, Russian roulette. Is it going to go on or not because of this administration and what they're doing to our power -- our power supply.

And, of course, natural gas. It was mentioned earlier. We found the second largest find of natural gas in the world under mostly Pennsylvania. We're drilling 3,000 wells a year in Pennsylvania. And guess what happened to the natural gas price?

You heard the president earlier this year give his energy speech. He gives an energy speech every year just so you know that he's concerned about energy and he gives this energy speech and he says, "Drill, baby, drill was a joke. No, it's never going to work." I mean, they made fun of it and all these students out there are laughing. This was at Cleveland State, I believe, and they're laughing saying, "Oh, yes. Yes, drilling doesn't work, you know? Supply doesn't work."

It's like they teach at that school President Obama went to instead of Economics 101, he went to Economics 50 and a half. And so all -- he ignored supply and all he did was focus on demand, but somehow know that the only way you're going to reduce price in America is by reducing demand.

Well, guess what happened to the natural gas prices as a result of what's going on in Pennsylvania? When I left the United States Senate six years ago, the gas price was about \$12. It's now \$3.60. Supply works. We need to -- we need to drill in Pennsylvania, we need to drill in Alaska, we need to drill offshore, we need to drill wherever we can, we need to have an energy policy.

And I disagree with the Speaker on this. We don't disagree on much. He wants to fund everything. I want to cut every subsidy. Let the marketplace work. Let -- and that includes -- and that includes for oil and gas.

We need to cut all the subsidies. Let the market work. I agree with Newt on this respect. I learned a lot coming here to Iowa and about the ethanol industries and the efficiencies that have been created. I have no doubts that this industry can compete.

Let it compete on an even playing field with the rest of the energy options in this country.

(UNKNOWN): The last question would be if you could reverse one energy related policy decision from the last three years, what would it be and what would you have done differently?

SANTORUM: I think I agree with everybody else that the moratorium on the -- on gulf drilling was an outrageous cost to the taxpayers with all the lost revenue, it's an outrageous cost to the people of Louisiana and Texas who were -- just that area of the country after being devastated was devastated again by the actions of this administration.

I would just say to you that we need an administration, we need a president who has common sense. In my book, "It takes a Family," I said, "Liberalism is an ideology." If you don't -- if you doubt that, look at what the president's job package is. It's the same as it was before. It was the

same as his first package which was an abject failure, yet his answer is propose more of the same. Why? Because liberalism is an ideology, not based on fact, not based on real world experience.

Conservatism as I defined it here is stewardship of patrimony, fancy words that mean taking what we know is good, what we know is true, is of nature and nature's God is how we are ordered in our -- in our world, take those natural laws, take what has worked in applying what our founders created, which was free people, free markets and the ability to be able to pursue not just your dreams, but God's will on your life.

You allow that to continue in America, you allow people to transform this country like we did in 1776 -- I remind everybody at the time of the founding of this country, life expectancy in America as it was in most of the west was 35 to 40 years of age, the same as it was at the time of Jesus Christ.

We were an agrarian society, the same as it was at the time of Jesus Christ. Eighteen hundred years of kings and emperors ruling the world and the human condition did not change.

And then America, the declaration rights coming from the God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob and his laws in order to serve him as I said in our Declaration and in 235 years, life expectancy has doubled.

We have been through an industrial revolution, a technology revolution. The poorest person in America today is wealthier than the wealthiest person, wealthy from the standpoint of creature (inaudible) than the wealthiest person 50 years ago.

How many of you want to go to a hospital that's 50 years old in technology? How many want telecommunications that's 50 years old? Ninety percent of Americans have cell phones. Why? Because we had limited government and we had a president and leaders in Washington who believed in you.

Please. I ask for your help and support. Elect someone who's proven that they'll stand up for the values that made this country great and be able to win elections in states like Pennsylvania so we guarantee that we have a Republican president in this next election.

Thank you all very much and God bless.

KRISHNA: Thank you, Senator. Now, we invite Pastor Mike Demastus of Fort Des Moines Church of Christ in Des Moines to give the benediction.

DEMASTUS: Would you stand as we pray? We thank you, Heavenly Father, for your grace to us in spite of who we are and as a nation, Father, we are seeking a new leader. Our current leader has turned his back on righteousness and truth and he is leading us farther into decadence as a nation.

And even though there is a cacophony of voices in our current culture that say we are antiquated fools for following you, Father, we know you are the only place we can turn as we seek out a new leader.

So we ask you, Father, to help us elect a leader that is a true Christian, one who is guided by your word and your spirit and is a person who desires to make his or her days count for the Kingdom of Christ.

We ask for a leader whose commitment to Christ and love of country compel him or her to stand for truth and righteousness and government. We need a leader who recognizes that he or she will ultimately give account to you, Father.

We know, Lord, the time is waning and the day will soon arrive. Let us

not squander what you have given to us as a people. Our nation is a true blessing and we ask, Father, that you hear our prayer in the name of Christ Jesus, our Lord and Savior, Amen.

KRISHNA: Thank you for attending. Have a safe trip. Thank you.

END

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS (90%); POLITICAL CANDIDATES (79%); POLITICAL PARTIES (79%); US STATE GOVERNMENT (79%); LEGISLATIVE BODIES (79%); US PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS (79%); VOTERS & VOTING (59%); POLITICS (59%); JOB CREATION (59%); CAUCUSES (59%); POLLS & SURVEYS (59%); CAMPAIGNS & ELECTIONS (59%); EMPLOYMENT GROWTH (59%); CHRISTIANS & CHRISTIANITY (59%); RELIGION (59%); REGIONAL & LOCAL GOVERNMENTS (59%); US REPUBLICAN PARTY (59%); US DEMOCRATIC PARTY (59%); ECONOMIC NEWS (59%); MAMMALS (59%); US PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES 2008 (59%)

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The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

AJ-C

October 22, 2011 Saturday
Main Edition

LENGTH: 726 words

HEADLINE: Metro & Obituaries HAMILTON MCWHORTER JR., 98;
'Walking encyclopedia on Georgia history'

BYLINE: Christopher Seward; Staff

HIGHLIGHT:

Former longtime Senate secretary also attorney, big UGA supporter.

BODY:

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Hamilton McWhorter Jr., 98, of Atlanta died Tuesday. A graveside service will be held at 2 p.m. today at Clark Cemetery in Lexington, his hometown just south of Athens. Lord & Stephens East is in charge of arrangements.

Gov. Nathan Deal has ordered flags be flown at half-staff today at the Capitol until sunset in honor of Mr. McWhorter's public and military service.

Mr. McWhorter followed the legislative footsteps of his father, Hamilton McWhorter Sr., who was Senate president in 1933 and a former House member, and his great-grandfather, Robert Ligion McWhorter, who was House speaker from 1868 until 1870.

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Mrs. Schroder said her uncle was a very affectionate person who loved his family. He also loved his hometown of Lexington, where he and his brother and two sisters grew up and where Mr. McWhorter practiced law with their father. He was also city attorney, member of the City Council and attorney for Oglethorpe County.

When he finally announced in October 1992 that he was calling it quits, Mr. McWhorter, then 79, quipped to the AJC, "I believe some people can be of service after they're 75, but if I could vote on it, I wouldn't have them working for the government."

Not only was Mr. McWhorter a public servant, but he also served during and after World War II in the Military Intelligence Service.

Former Gov. Miller said Mr. McWhorter proved "you can make a real contribution without having to be known and making a lot of fuss. He did it quietly. He did it behind the scenes. He did it very effectively."

At his death, Mr. McWhorter, who never married, lived at the Lenbrook retirement community in Buckhead. He is survived by nieces and nephews.

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October 5, 2011 Wednesday

SECTION: BUSINESS AND FINANCIAL NEWS

ACC-NO:
20111005-AH-Justice-Project-targeting-incarceration-rate-crisis-1005-20111005

LENGTH: 557 words

HEADLINE: Justice Project targeting incarceration rate 'crisis'

BYLINE: Don Nelson, Athens Banner-Herald, Ga.

BODY:

Oct. 05--One in 70 Georgians are locked up behind bars, branding the state with the fourth highest incarceration rate in the country, according to Pew Center statistics cited by the Athens Justice Project in an appeal for its annual fundraiser luncheon scheduled for Oct. 13.

"One of every 13 (Georgians) -- the highest proportion in any state -- is subject to confinement, probation or parole. AJP's efforts are focused on addressing this crisis," wrote Tom Eaton, chair of the upcoming luncheon. "The organization works to prevent recidivism, to drive down the cost it imposes on victims and taxpayers, and to bring renewal to individual lives by offering comprehensive support to deserving former inmates and their families."

The Athens Justice Project's Oct. 13 luncheon, which will be held at noon in the University of Georgia's Tate Center Grand Ball Room, 45 Baxter St., represents the AJP's biggest fundraiser, said Jenni Austin, executive director of AJP. During the event, the AJP board honors individuals who have been supportive of the program and the greater concept of social justice, Austin said. Past honorees have included former Gov. Roy Barnes and the late Milner Ball.

This year, the AJP will recognize two individuals, Austin said.

Paul M. Kurtz, associate dean and J. Alton Hosch Professor at the University of Georgia School of Law, will be awarded the Milner S. Ball Social Justice Award, and Matt Munnell with the Kroger Co., will be presented the Social Empowerment Award.

"We are honoring Kurtz for his tremendous support of AJP since its inception and his other professional affiliations through the UGA School of Law and the public defender standards council as well as his support of philanthropic activities," Austin said. "He is somebody who has carried the banner for social justice and a strong advocate for helping people who are in the criminal justice system and who are caught up in the cycle of poverty, addiction or untreated mental health (problems) find pathways out of that."

Munnell, now working out of Tucker, used to manage the Alps Road Kroger in Athens and has devoted volunteer hours to co-facilitate an employment class that AJP offers to its clients, Austin said. Munnell helps teach and prepare the curriculum and worked on program enhancement to help people find jobs and be better employees, she added.

In his position as a manager at the Athens Kroger, he also used to hire people from the local diversion center, she said.

AJP represents people who have pending criminal charges or have been convicted, Austin said. The program helps the clients through the legal process and provides services to help them assimilate into society and pursue positive behaviors like finding a self-supporting job.

"When we represent clients on pending charges, we wrap in social services that include substance abuse recovery services, therapy and employment enhancement classes that try to bolster core intrinsic skills and improve their work ethic," Austin said.

Tickets for the luncheon are \$35 each and reservations can be taken until Thursday. For more information, contact AJP at (706) 613-2026 or visit the

website at www.athensjusticeproject.org.

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You are here: Home - News - Academics - Lawyers and lawyers-to-be hobnob with lawmakers at politics symposium

Lawyers and lawyers-to-be hobnob with lawmakers at politics symposium

By RAISA HABERSHAM on October 22, 2011

The UGA Law School hosted the Georgia Association of Law and Politics Symposium Saturday, which featured judges, members of the Georgia state legislature and business proprietors discussing hot button issues such as immigration, redistricting plans, judiciary finances and Georgia's new evidence code.

The symposium began by focusing on monetary concerns within the judicial system. Finances have become an increasing concern in the judicial system. Carol Hunstein, Chief Justice of the Georgia Supreme Court, said though judicial revenue is increasing, difficulties do remain such as fewer employees and an increase in case load. Both, Hunstein said, contribute to the diminishing of funds. "Courts are not designed to be revenue producers and are not to be financially self-sufficient," she said. "There are still court houses that close their doors one day a month." Chief Judge John Ellington of the 11th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals compared the current state of the Georgia's judicial system to when he first started his law career, stating that the population has more than doubled and the number of superior court judges has nearly tripled.

Ellington stressed that the judicial system and economy go hand in hand.

"When people can't get into court house and feel like they aren't getting their justice or due process, they lose faith in system," he said. "It's not just criminal cases that I'm seeing. What I'm seeing now is all these business litigation suits that weren't filed before economy went bad."

Kenneth Mauldin, district attorney for the western judicial circuit, utilized a solution many business turned to – furloughing and employee freezes.

"The folks who are committing crimes aren't being furloughed," he said. "They aren't taking a day off. The victims that come to us, they don't want to hear 'hey we can't help you we're being furloughed'."

When justices take furlough days, man hours are lost, Ellington said.

"If we furloughed just in the justices office, one furlough day adds up to 500 hours," he said. "If there are six furlough days, you're looking at 3000 hours that justices aren't getting a chance to work on cases. What if it's your case?"

The second portion of the symposium focused on the new Georgia Evidence code effective in January 2013. Fulton County Superior Court Judge Shawn Ellen LaGrue said there are three main grey areas that concern Georgia's evidence code: contradictions between the new law and current law, issues that have arose that the new current laws don't address, but new one does and a mixing of the new law and old law.

"The challenges for judges are what do we do right now with the new rules," she said. "Theoretically, the new rules don't apply – the old ones apply."

LaGrue urged students to help judges understand new law, since most of the students would have a better understanding of it.

"Across our state, the majority of our judges are 10 to 15 years out of school," she said. "You're going to be faced with judges who have spent years facing the Georgia code of evidence. Practically, you are going to be smarter than judge on code of evidence."

The symposium segued into a discussion about redistricting, which discussed how voters and incumbents are affected by both.

The discussion began with images of redistricting plans for counties, some of which were.

One of the main concerns the panelists had with redistricting was pleasing the constituents and incumbents.

"Senators and house members will come and go, but the district belongs to the people," Sen. Tommie Williams (R-Lyons) said. "They need to have some clarity of where they belong."

It is difficult to campaign since candidates can't predict which counties are in their district, Williams said. A few

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years ago, Williams said seven counties were added to his district, but they were later split up during redistricting.

Anne Lewis, a partner at Strickland, Brockington, Lewis LLP, said that one concern has been the protecting the representation of inner city and rural populations.

"We want to protect the representation of inner city and rural area populations," she said. "Even though there may not be enough people to make a district, we want to make sure have representation."

The final topic of the day, immigration, raised concerns about how vague HB87 is and how its interpretation affects legal residents in Georgia.

"A lot of folks don't understand Georgia's immigration law as well as they thought they would," said Rusi Patel, associate general counsel at the Georgia Municipal Association. "It's not a simple cut and dry law. It's very detailed. There are parts to [the law] that are very confusing and can be interpreted in many different ways."

One major concern from panelists was the many immigration laws states were passing, which would make for difficult hiring practices.

"I have to make flow charts to make companies comply with various immigration laws in different states," Sharon Poorak, partner at Frazier, Soloway and Poorak, P.C, said when discussing working with clients.

Poorak said immigration needs to be handled on a federal level so that issues can be resolved in a more effective manner.

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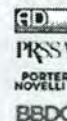
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Hamilton McWhorter Jr., former Senate secretary

By Christopher Seward
The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

10:47 a.m. Saturday, October 22, 2011

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Find this article at:

<http://www.ajc.com/news/georgia-politics-elections/hamilton-mcwhorter-jr-former-1207131.html>

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Lawyers say immigration law hurts state's economy

By BLAKE AUED - blake.ued@onlineathens.com

Published Sunday, October 23, 2011

State and federal immigration laws are making it hard for international companies to do business in Georgia, a panel of legal experts said Saturday at the University of Georgia.

"We literally have companies saying 'I don't want to do business in this state,' " Atlanta immigration lawyer Sharon Cook Poorak said.

A UGA law school symposium Saturday included a discussion on the impact of House Bill 87, the new state immigration law that is among the most strict in the nation.

The law affects not only migrant farm workers in South Georgia, but also millionaire European CEOs who want to do business in the U.S., panelists said.

"Georgia is really shooting themselves in the foot right now, to pass these laws that hurt us economically," Poorak said.

She noted that the state's unemployment rate is still above 10 percent since the law took effect in July, so jobs held by illegal immigrants aren't being filled by Americans.

It's impossible for unskilled workers like dishwashers to immigrate legally because they can't get visas, said another immigration lawyer, Teri Simmons.

And visas for skilled workers like scientists are hard to get, she said.

"America has one of the toughest, strictest immigration systems in the entire world," Simmons said.

In addition to discouraging corporations from coming to Georgia, apartments are sitting vacant and small businesses are closing up shop, immigration lawyer Carolina Antonini said.

Her clients are reluctant to go to the hospital if they're sick or call the police if they're victims of crime because they fear being deported, she said.

“We’re seeing people flee the state, whole families flee the state,” Antonini said.

Vidalia onion farmers are suffering from a labor shortage because of the law, Toombs County Solicitor Paul Threlkeld said.

“We’ve built an economy on the backs of these folks, and no one wants to treat them like second-class citizens,” he said.

State Sen. Jack Murphy, R-Cumming, said he understands why people come to the U.S. illegally.

“If I could make \$10 an hour rather than \$10 a week, believe me, I’d come across the border and do the same thing,” he said.

But since the federal government won’t reform its immigration program to allow more workers into the country legally, the state had to act, Murphy said.

Simply asking for identification, “I don’t think that’s unreasonable,” he said.

Threlkeld said he’s glad a federal judge has halted enforcement of some of the laws provisions, such as one empowering police to check the immigration status of people they pull over or arrest, while he rules on the law’s constitutionality.

Toombs County doesn’t have the resources to enforce the law, he said.

Neither do many cities, which will be required to verify employees’, public works contractors’ and business owners’ immigration status, said Rusi Patel, counsel for the Georgia Municipal Association.

The law may be thrown out because it conflicts with federal law, said Neil Kinkopf, a Georgia State University constitutional law professor and advisor to U.S. Attorney General Eric Holder.

State and local police can only enforce federal law if the attorney general certifies them to do so, but HB 87 allows them to enforce immigration law without any training or oversight from the federal government, he said.

The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

October 24, 2011 Monday
Main Edition

AN-C

LENGTH: 505 words

HEADLINE: Metro;
After politics, Cox finds 'beautiful life' in teaching

BYLINE: Rhonda Cook; Staff

BODY:

Cathy Cox never imagined she would find solace in the mountains, that she would ever leave politics, that she would be a teacher.

But she has done all those things.

"I knew I'd like it, but I didn't know I would love it," Cox, a former secretary of state and a 2006 gubernatorial candidate, said of her life as president of Young Harris College, a private, liberal arts school in the North Georgia mountains.

"It's a beautiful life when you can wake up to these beautiful mountains every day. The fog patterns are different every day," she said.

When she's not traveling, Cox said, all she has to do is walk the short distance from the President's House at the front of the campus to her office. Her husband, Mark Dehler, practices law in nearby Hiawassee, sometimes taking their yellow Lab to work with him.

"It's a far better lifestyle," she said, taking a break from working into the evening recently.

Now a college president, she has had many professions, so it amuses her when her 18-, 19-, 20- and 21-year-old students fret over what they will do for the rest of their lives.

Using herself as an example, she tells them of her many lives that have touched on every branch of government plus the Fourth Estate.

Her first career was as a reporter for her hometown newspaper the Bainbridge Post-Searchlight and then the Gainesville Times.

Her second life put her into the judicial branch of government as a practicing lawyer.

Then in 1989, she ran for the Legislature and won the state House seat held by her late father.

Cox became a star in the Georgia Democratic Party as secretary of state, part of the executive branch of government.

But she left politics and the public sector after losing a vitriolic gubernatorial primary race in 2006 to then-Lt. Gov. Mark Taylor.

Now she teaches.

"I think the Lord rescued me from politics," Cox said.

For the first half of 2007, Cox was the Carl E. Sanders Political Leadership Scholar at the University of Georgia Law School, teaching election law and law

and politics.

That summer, she started running the college near the Georgia-Tennessee line.

"It's been consuming and creative," Cox said of the past four years at Young Harris College.

One of her big accomplishments was to transform the 125-year-old Young Harris from a two-year institution to a four-year college.

"It's almost like starting a college from scratch," Cox said.

The faculty at Young Harris has doubled since 2007, and enrollment has increased from 600 students to 900 under her leadership.

A \$43 million construction project on the campus has just been completed, so Cox is now raising \$44 million for another building.

"I spend a lot of time raising money, but I also get to play architect," Cox said.

Her goal is to get Young Harris College into the top tier of private, small liberal arts schools with class offerings found nowhere else. For example, Cox said, Young Harris had a class on business and public policy, an undergraduate class also offered at Harvard University.

"We're in it to be great, and we're aiming high," Cox said.

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National Law Journal

October 24, 2011

Public Interest Law Career Fair Draws 1,000-Plus Students



"It's bad." "Terrible." "Nerve-wracking."

Law students who flooded a Washington hotel exhibit hall over the weekend looking for public interest law jobs weren't optimistic about the state of the job market, but were still hopeful that their decision to eschew big money at a private law firm would pay off with a position as a public defender, children's rights advocate or civil rights lawyer.

Resumes in hand, more than 1,300 law students from across the United States attended this year's Equal Justice Works annual conference, and more than 1,100 met with employers at the conference's career fair. The nonprofit, which is celebrating its 25th anniversary this year, brought in 117 employers from 27 states to meet with students on Friday and Saturday.

Howard University School of Law second-year student Michael Chijioke said that while



the job market is "terrible," he hopes that a master's degree in public health will give him a leg up as he looks for a job in the health care sector. Chijioke, 25, said he believes public interest lawyers can help the economy grow.

"I'd like to do something positive," he said.

Chris Van Rossem, a second-year student at the University of Georgia School of Law, said on Friday that this was his first time at an Equal Justice Works career fair, and that he was still getting used to the hectic flow of Table Talk. Van Rossem, 23, was looking for summer work as a public defender, and said he was cautiously optimistic about his full-time prospects after graduation.

"There doesn't seem to be the doom and gloom hanging around," he said. But he added, "you still have to work for it."

National Law Journal photo at top by Diego M. Radzinchi. Photos of Rangel and Chijioke by Zoe Tillman.

Posted by Zoe Tillman on October 24, 2011 at 10:03 AM in [Associate Life](#), [Current Affairs](#), [D.C. Courts and Government](#), [Laterals/Hiring](#), [Legal Business](#), [Personal Finance](#), [Points of View](#), [Politics and Government](#), [Salaries](#), [Society and Culture](#) | [Permalink](#)

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Law students waiting on line for a chance to speak with employers all said they held no illusions about their job prospects right now. Although some students were lucky enough to get formal interviews, many more were taking their chances at the informal "Table Talk" sessions, where students waited on line to get a few minutes alone with employers.



Erica "Nic" Rangel, a third-year student at Albany Law School of Union University, said many of the employers she had talked to on Friday were either looking for interns or graduates with fellowships to cover their salaries, but not full-time paid staff positions.

"It's a little bit scary," said Rangel, 29, who has her eye on public defender positions. It was tough angling for time and attention during Table Talk sessions with so many other students, she said, but added that the conference overall, which included workshops and talks from big-name attorneys, had been "fantastic."

Maite Garcia, a third-year law student from Florida Coastal School of Law, said she's trying to "keep a positive attitude" while coming to terms with the fact that she might have to work for free for a while to do what she loves.



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2011 October 24th Florida-Georgia moot court in timeout : Lack of funding cancels 2011 event

Florida-Georgia moot court in timeout : Lack of funding cancels 2011 event

10/24/2011

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by Joe Wilhelm Jr., Staff Writer

One of the Florida-Georgia week traditions will not be held this year because of a lack of funding.

The Hulsey-Kimbrell Moot Court competition has pitted moot court teams from the universities of Florida and Georgia for the past 31 years.

Mark Hulsey, a 1948 graduate of the University of Florida Levin College of Law, and Charles Kimbrell, a 1947 graduate of the University of Georgia School of Law, founded the competition 30 years ago to give law school students some real-world experience in the courtroom.

"We try to emphasize that you shouldn't go in to this profession to make a lot of money," Hulsey said at the 2008 event, explaining why the competition was developed.

Both of the founders of the event have died. Hulsey died in July.

"I can understand the cancellation of the moot court for this year given Mark Hulsey's death. It is such an enjoyable event for the participants and spectators — two competing institutions, excellent legal problems and vigorous high-level argument — that popular demand should ensure its continuation," said U.S. Court of Appeals Circuit Judge Gerald Tjoflat, who has been a part of panels judging the competition.

"I understand that steps are being taken right now to ensure that the event will be held in 2012," he said.

Smith Hulsey Busey shareholder and event organizer Lanny Russell explained that \$12,000 needs to be raised to hold the event. The money pays for the lodging and travel of the teams.

"In this tough economy it has been difficult to raise the funds," said Russell. "We are working hard to have a competition next year, so hopefully it will only be a one-year break."

Both schools look forward to the competition returning.

"Both (UF) Dean (Robert) Jerry and I are disappointed the competition will not be held this year. In this economic environment, we have to make tough decisions about allocation of resources, and unfortunately, this competition was one that we decided to discontinue," said Dean Rebecca White of the University of Georgia School of Law.

"Should resources be forthcoming in the future to support the competition, we both would be delighted to see it reinstated," she said.

While the moot court competition did serve to give law students practice in a real-world setting, it also gave fans of the following Saturday football game an idea of who might win.

Throughout the 1990s, the team that won the moot court competition would lose the football game.

That trend changed with Florida winning football and moot court in 2005 and '06, and Georgia winning the football and moot court in 2007.

In 2008, Georgia won in the court, but lost on the field. Florida came back in 2009 with wins in court and on the field. Georgia came close to two wins in 2010, but the Gators won in overtime to earn the split.

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Tuesday, October 25, 2011

JNC receives 23 nominations for Appeals Court

Successor will replace Presiding Judge J.D. Smith, who will retire at the end of the year

By Alyson M. Palmer, Staff Reporter

Gov. Nathan Deal's Judicial Nominating Commission has released a list of nearly two dozen potential successors to Presiding Judge J.D. Smith of the Georgia Court of Appeals, who is retiring at the end of the year.

The 23 nominees—which include trial judges, prosecutors and those in private practice—still need to complete an extensive questionnaire in order to be considered for the job, per the JNC's usual practice. The JNC accepts self-nominations, but it's possible there are some on the list who were nominated by others and don't plan to apply.

Here's the list of nominees provided by the JNC:

- David N. Baker is the former chairman of the state Public Service Commission and former in-house lawyer for EarthLink. He's now a lobbyist and regulatory lawyer with Saprnov & Butler Government Affairs.
- C. Robert Barker III is general counsel at Mueller Water Products in Atlanta.
- David E. Barrett is the Enotah Circuit Superior Court chief judge.
- Michael P. Boggs is a judge on the Waycross Circuit Superior Court.
- Scott L. Bonder, an Atlanta litigator, launched a campaign for the state Supreme Court this year. But his hopes were dashed when Presiding Justice George H. Carley made the surprise announcement this month that he would retire in July instead of serving out his term that ends at the close of 2012. Carley's decision means there won't be an open election but, instead, an appointment by Deal. (The JNC has not announced when the process for Carley's replacement will begin.)
- Ronald S. Boyter Jr. is an assistant attorney general in the Torts/Litigation Section of the State Law Department.
- Elizabeth L. "Lisa" Branch is a litigation partner at Smith, Gambrell & Russell. She worked as a lawyer in the administration of George W. Bush, first at the Department of Homeland Security, then at the Office of Management and Budget.
- Laverne Lewis Gaskins is university attorney for Valdosta State University.
- Donald P. Geary is a chief assistant district attorney in DeKalb County; he previously was with the Gwinnett DA's office.

- N. Stanley Gunter, the former Enotah Circuit district attorney who ran for an open seat on the Court of Appeals last year, recently became executive director of the Prosecuting Attorneys' Council.
- Adam M. Hames, an Atlanta criminal defense attorney who used to handle habeas cases for the state attorney general's office, has served a term as chairman of the State Bar's appellate practice section.
- Thomas D. Harper is a former State Farm outside defense counsel who turned to the plaintiffs' side earlier this year after the insurance company imposed a flat fee billing arrangement.
- J. Scott Key, a McDonough criminal defense attorney focusing on appellate matters, was featured in the Daily Report's 2009 "On the Rise" issue that profiles up-and-coming lawyers under the age of 40.
- Steven K. Leibel is a Dahlonega personal injury lawyer who represents the Enotah Circuit on the State Bar's Board of Governors.
- Robert L. Moore Jr., a former assistant district attorney in the Southern Judicial Circuit, now focuses on real estate matters in Thomasville.
- John C. Pridgen is Superior Court chief judge in the Cordele Circuit.
- Randolph G. Rich is a Gwinnett County State Court judge.
- Michael L. Rothenberg, a Dunwoody attorney, last year lost in a runoff for a seat on the DeKalb Superior Court. The campaign included allegations that Rothenberg had suggested he had endorsements he didn't have. The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission later sued him and a company he controlled, claiming the defendants operated a fraudulent prime bank scheme; the suit was quickly resolved by a court order to which the defendants consented without admitting liability.
- Robert W. Smith Jr. is an assistant district attorney in Fayette County.
- Mary E. Staley is a Cobb County Superior Court judge who was named by Gov. Sonny Perdue's JNC as a finalist for a spot on the state Supreme Court in 2009.
- Benjamin W. Studdard III is chief judge of the Henry County State Court and also was a finalist for the 2009 Supreme Court opening.
- Larry L. Taylor, a solo practitioner in Columbus, focuses his practice on probate, divorce and estate planning. He told the Daily Report he twice was on shortlists for positions on the Chattahoochee Circuit Superior Court in 1995.
- Timothy N. Toler is a construction lawyer with his own firm in Atlanta.

The JNC, a body of lawyers headed up by J. Randolph Evans of McKenna Long & Aldridge and Pete Robinson of Troutman Sanders, is vetting potential Court of Appeals judges for Deal. Nominees will be sent the commission's application package, which is due to be received by the commission by Nov. 4.

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McLeod joins 12th Congressional District race

By Susan McCord

Staff Writer

Tuesday, Oct. 25, 2011 12:26 PM

Last updated Wednesday, Oct. 26, 2011 4:12 AM

Augusta lawyer Wright McLeod announced Tuesday his plan to seek the 12th Congressional District seat, bringing the Augusta-area field of official contenders for the redrawn district to three.

McLeod, a retired Navy commander who flew F-14 Tomcat missions during Operation Desert Storm, is a real estate lawyer based in Columbia County involved with management of homeowners associations.

"I refuse to accept the premise that my generation is going to turn over to our children a country that is worse off than

what was given to us," said McLeod, 47.

Acknowledging that the last election he won was for Westside High School student council president, McLeod likened his campaign to that of late U.S. Rep. Charlie Norwood, a dentist in whose backyard pool McLeod said he learned to swim.

Norwood's widow, Gloria, will serve as McLeod's honorary campaign chairwoman, he said.

Gloria Norwood "was the first person that I went to after I decided to run," McLeod said. "Her advice, her input, her intuition are invaluable to somebody in my position."

Augusta contractor Rick Allen and Grovetown state Rep. Lee Anderson are also seeking the Republican nomination to run against U.S. Rep. John Barrow, a Democrat serving his fourth term.

The 12th District's boundaries were redrawn by the state Legislature this year to exclude Barrow's Savannah address and include more of Richmond, Columbia and McDuffie counties.

McLeod is a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy with a master's degree from Georgetown University and a juris doctorate from University of Georgia School of Law.

He and his wife of 23 years, Sheri, have three daughters.

McLeod said he expects the Republican primary field to grow before the July primary, but that he is the candidate who can beat Barrow.

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Posted: Oct 26, 2011 9:34 AM by KATC Staff

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The LSU Paul M. Hebert Law Center has been ranked #6 in the Best Value Law Schools by preLaw, a National Jurist publication. The 2011 rankings move the Law Center up twelve spots from last year's Best Value rank of #18.

According to the magazine, the intent of the Best Value rankings is to identify law schools across the country that offer a quality legal education at an affordable price. The magazine considers the following when ranking the law schools: (1) percent of graduates who pass the bar exam; (2) percent of graduates who are employed; (3) tuition; and (4) average indebtedness upon graduation.

"Our #6 best value ranking once again confirms that LSU Law Center offers an exceptional legal education at an exceptional value," said Chancellor Jack Weiss. "The Law Center consistently leads the pack on the Louisiana bar exam, and I'm pleased to

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say we hit that mark again this year. Despite tough times in the last few years, a high percentage of our graduates have continued to find jobs in the legal marketplace. Our high best value ranking reflects the quality of legal education students receive at the Law Center, while at the same time acknowledging our reasonable tuition rates and relatively manageable student debt."

Other law schools ranked as top ten Best Value schools were the University of North Carolina (#4), the University of Georgia (#5), the University of Alabama (#8), and the University of Mississippi (#10).

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The Augusta Chronicle (Georgia)

October 26, 2011 Wednesday
ALL EDITION

The Augusta
Chronicle

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HEADLINE: LAWYER JOINS DISTRICT 12 RACE;
3 REPUBLICANS NOW SEEKING BARROW'S SEAT

BYLINE: Susan McCord Staff Writer

BODY:

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Reach Susan McCord at (706) 823-3215

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Thursday, October 27, 2011

Randy Evans is GOP Lawyer of the Year

McKenna lawyer has a who's who roster of Republican clients

By Mark Niese, Copy Editor

When big-name national Republican leaders need help, they call Atlanta lawyer J. Randolph Evans for discreet and frank advice.

Their reliance on Evans—for congressional ethics investigations, TV appearances, campaign guidance and book deals—earned him recognition as the nation's Republican Lawyer of the Year. Evans received the award from the Republican National Lawyers Association Wednesday evening in Washington, where former House leaders Newt Gingrich and Dennis Hastert and Gov. Nathan Deal—all Evans clients—were to attend.

Evans' rise in GOP circles began, so to speak, at the bottom—in Gingrich's basement. Evans, then a student at West Georgia College, lived in Gingrich's basement in Fairfax, Va., and served as an intern for the congressman during his first term in 1979. They first met in 1976, when Evans took a geography class taught by Gingrich when he was an assistant professor at West Georgia College. Evans volunteered on Gingrich's unsuccessful congressional run that year and his winning campaign two years later. Evans graduated from West Georgia in 1980 and then went on to law school at the University of Georgia.

"His star was rising, and I hitched on to it," Evans said. "The thing I discovered was that that will get you in the room, but you still had to deliver."

As a lawyer at McKenna Long & Aldridge, Evans' practice encompasses financial institutions—he is the chair of that practice at the firm—legal malpractice defense and complex litigation.

But the best-known names on his client list start with his old professor, who he is supporting in his run for president, and from there read like a who's who of star Republicans. Sarah Palin has been a client, as have Herman Cain, Sean Hannity, former GOP National Committee Chairman Michael Steele and former Rep. J.C. Watts.

As to what he does for these clients, well, he can't always tell you.

"I solve problems nobody ever knows about," said Evans. "If you knew the things that never saw the light of day, you'd be pretty astonished. That becomes something that gets spoken about in the halls of Congress and in the halls of the Legislature and in governor's mansions around the country, which is nobody ever talks about it, but they know if you need something, and you need it handled, here's somebody that you might not think about."

He's a go-to Republican problem solver, said Douglas A.S. Chalmers Jr., former chairman of the

Georgia chapter of the Republican National Lawyers Association.

"He has been in an awful lot of important back rooms where a lot of the elected officials, like Speaker Hastert and Speaker Gingrich, have been able to rely on his counsel," said Chalmers, of Political Law Group. "He's one of the best lawyers I've ever known. He has a gift at finding solutions to problems, and he has an ability to see three or four steps ahead."

Some of Evans' work for his political clients has little to do with the law. He said he helped edit former Gov. Zell Miller's book, "A National Party No More," before it landed on The New York Times' best-seller list, and he negotiated cable news gigs for Gingrich, Steele and Watts.

Evans said Republicans grew to trust him because he's not afraid to tell them unpleasant truths. He sits his clients down and asks them to define what makes a win and what they're willing to give up to achieve that goal. For example, when Gingrich was facing House ethics charges in 1996, Evans said he told him he had to decide whether he wanted to make money, fight the charges or seek re-election as speaker. Gingrich chose re-election, and Evans said he negotiated a sanctions agreement—a \$300,000 fee and a reprimand—that allowed Gingrich to stay in power. The Internal Revenue Service later cleared Gingrich in 1999 of alleged tax violations.

"Tell me what the win is, so when I achieve the win, we're not quibbling about 'Oh, we didn't do this,'" Evans said. "Life is about making choices, and you have to figure out which one is most doable."

Evans writes a conservative political column that is carried by newspapers, but he said his personal views don't necessarily influence the strategic advice he provides his clients. He has represented a few Democrats, including Atlanta Mayor Kasim Reed.

But for the most part, Republicans turn to Evans because they know he can be trusted, said Cleta Mitchell, president of the Republican National Lawyers Association.

"In this business, the clients are looking to people who are going to exercise great discretion, and they're going to be exposed to proprietary information," Mitchell said. "You have to choose which team you're playing for."

Evans said he wouldn't rule out taking a White House job if a Republican were elected president.

"If I could make a big difference, sure I would. But I'm having such a good time now, how does it get better than this?" Evans said.

Before Evans, the last three people named Republican Lawyer of the Year were appellate lawyer Chuck Cooper, who is defending California Proposition 8 barring same-sex marriage; National Right to Life general counsel James Bopp; and former Solicitor General Ted Olson.

MDJ Online

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D.A. King: Enforcement works — even if Mexico doesn't like it

10/27/11

by D.A. King

Columnist

10.27.11 - 11:59 pm



The Associated Press recently reported on the frustration of the Mexican government that state immigration enforcement laws put in place in Arizona, Georgia, Alabama and other states are causing Mexicans to migrate home.

This is the ongoing attrition of the illegal population through self deportation because of fear of enforcement that was fully expected when the laws were drafted.

Mexican President Felipe Calderon is complaining about what he called "irrational" immigration laws in the United States. "To the extent to which they continue to put absurd curbs on

migration, to the degree to which they continue to persecute migrants in the United States in an irrational way that sometimes violates their human rights..." he said.

You gotta love it.

He didn't note that the U.S. takes in more than a million legal immigrants each year. More than any nation in the world. With Mexico sending the most immigrants. Or that unemployment here is around 10 percent and has been for years. Or that most states are suffering severe budget shortages.

He has a real point about this level of immigration being "irrational."

At a recent immigration conference, Calderon also said the practice of dumping illegal alien criminals at the border has fueled violence in Mexico's border areas. Golly, sorry about that El Presidente. We know just how you feel.

More from the AP: "Rafael Fernandez de Castro, of the Monterrey Technological Institute, told the conference that about 200,000 Mexicans per year are returning to their country, and that Mexican schools are facing a new problem: tens of thousands of Mexican children are coming back each year with little or no Spanish."

“In the last couple of school years in Mexico, literally tens of thousands of children have turned up with last names like Sanchez, Fernandez, or Hinojosa and, it must be said, they don't speak Spanish, they speak English,” Fernandez de Castro whined. “We have to ask California and Texas how they managed to integrate these Mexican children who went to the United States and didn't speak English.” Indeed.

Maybe Calderon should consider mandating Spanish-as-second-language classes in Mexican schools, putting English translations on all official government forms and publications, adding English to the drivers license tests — and ballots — and force Mexican citizens to “Press one for Spanish” when they use the telephone. Maybe an English version of Univision.

The current complaints are all very reminiscent of the effects of the 2007 Arizona law that put mandatory E-Verify in place there. The outward migration of illegal aliens also caused some howling from the local governments on the south side of the border then. The Mexican state of Sonora even sent a delegation to complain about the law that weeds out illegal aliens from the American workplace.

The Mexican lawmakers said then that enforcement in the U.S. was having a devastating affect. The increased demand for subsidized housing, jobs and schools as illegal Mexican workers in Arizona returned to their Mexican hometowns without jobs or money was a real problem. Huh?

Around here, that kind of talk would be regarded by some Atlanta newspaper opinion page writers, La Raza and the ACLU as “meanspirited, anti-Hispanic and extreme.” At the least.

None of these inconvenient facts from Mexico can be helping the case being presented by some local governments here in Georgia through their powerful lobby that compliance with that darn HB 87, Georgia's newest immigration related law, is just too inconvenient and costly.

Or from immigration lawyers practicing in Georgia who lament that illegals are leaving the state.

The University of Georgia School of Law held a symposium Saturday that included a discussion panel focused on HB 87. Heavily skewed to the anti-enforcement side, the panelists' complaints were music to the ears of most Georgians. “We're seeing people flee the state, whole families flee the state,” immigration lawyer Carolina Antonini lamented. She meant illegals who fear enforcement.

Many cities lack the resources to use the E-Verify system to check employees' and public works contractors' immigration status, said panelist Rusi Patel, counsel for the Georgia Municipal Association. He apparently didn't mention that program was free to use and those requirements have been in place in Georgia since 2007.

What HB 87 did was to finally add clear penalties for officials who ignore the law.

Unsurprising prediction: The coming Gold Dome legislative session will see multiple attempts by the ACLU, the Association County Commissioners of Georgia (ACCG) and the Georgia Municipal Association (GMA) to weaken immigration law in Georgia. Again.

D.A. King is president of the Cobb-based Dustin Inman Society. He has worked closely with legislators on immigration law in Georgia.

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AJ-C 10/29/11

John Talmadge



Family-Placed Death Notice

TALMADGE, John JOHN ERWIN TALMADGE John Erwin Talmadge, 73, passed away on October 28, 2011 from complications brought on by sudden illness. Born in Boston, MA on September 4, 1938 to Dr. Sam and Alice Talmadge, John was raised in Athens, GA. There he earned B.A. in history at UGA and a J.D. degree at the University's law school. Prior to practicing law in Atlanta, John was stationed in Alaska where he served as a Captain in the U.S. Air Force-JAG and Adjunct Professor for Business Law at the Univ. of Alaska for

three years. John returned to Atlanta where he continued his practice in law for 46 years, finishing his career with Hawkins, Parnell, Thackston, and Young. John held affiliations in the State Bar of GA, the Atlanta Bar Assoc., the American Bar Assoc., and the Defense Research Institute. Surrounded by many friends and a loving family, John pursued a number of passions including fly-fishing and a devoted involvement with First Presbyterian Church of Atlanta. There, he taught adult Bible studies, helped establish the Stevens Ministry program, served several terms as an Elder of the church, and led the Church Session as Clerk. John is survived by his devoted and loving wife of 45 years, Margaret Rains Talmadge, his three children, Clair, Jack, and Elizabeth, his daughter-in-law Beth, three grandchildren, Ryland, Madeline, and Lily, his sister, Mary Talmadge Hardman, and brother, Sam McNeill Talmadge. John was loved dearly by many, and possessed a special quality for warm outreach to all he knew. A memorial service will be held at First Presbyterian Church of Atlanta on Monday, October 31 at 2:00pm followed by a reception in the Berean Rm. In lieu of flowers, memorial donations can be made to First Presbyterian Church of Atlanta at 1328 Peachtree St., Atlanta, GA 30309 or the Summit Charter School Foundation at P.O. Box 2943, Cashiers, NC 28717. A.S. Turner & Sons.

Published in The Atlanta Journal-Constitution from October 29 to October 30, 2011

AJ-C 10/30/11

Mark Etheridge



Family-Placed Death Notice

ETHERIDGE, Mark MAJOR MARK SUTTON ETHERIDGE February 25, 1972 - October 28, 2011 Beloved son, brother, uncle and friend, Mark Sutton Etheridge, died on October 28, 2011, after a courageous and inspirational three year battle with brain cancer. He was a fourth generation Atlantan, born at Northside Hospital. He attended Atlanta Public Schools and graduated from Marist School in 1991 where he was a member of the 1989 State Championship football team. He continued his education at the University of Georgia becoming a "Double Dawg" in 1999, graduating Cum Laude from the University of Georgia School of Law. After passing the Bar Exam he was commissioned in the United States Air Force Judge Advocates General Corp. While serving in Texas, Korea, Germany and finally California he rose to the rank of Major and achieved the overall assessment of the number 1 of 21 worldwide senior litigators and number 1 of 107 defense litigators. He received the Meritorious Service Medal for his accomplishments in 2009. Mark was a knowledgeable and avid sports fan. He followed his Georgia Bulldogs and his Marist War Eagles even while serving overseas. He would listen to Marist football games over the internet. He was also an accomplished runner completing half and full marathons in Stockholm, Paris, Budapest and California. During his battle with cancer he completed 5K and 10K races in 27 states toward his goal of running a race in all 50 States before his cancer proved too strong. When asked why he was running in all of these races, his reply was simply "Because I Can." He is survived by his mother and father, Brenda and Philip Etheridge, his brother Paul and sister Chelsea. He is also survived by his Aunt Mary E and Uncle Herbert Gaul of Wilmington, Delaware and Aunt Peggy and Uncle Bill Smitheram of Georgetown, Texas; Uncle Robert and Aunt Pauline Williams of Brisbane, Australia; his first cousins, Katy, Laura, Christopher and Melanie, and their spouses; and his most precious nieces and nephew, Tatum, Colby, Phoebe and Paul, Jr., Etheridge. He will be sorely missed by his soul-mate Patricia Gruen of California and his many, many friends that he made throughout his life. His family would like to thank the wonderful medical staff at both The Tisch Brain Tumor Center at Duke University Medical Center and Peachtree Hematology Oncology Consultants at Piedmont Healthcare for assisting Mark in his battle and allowing his family and friends additional precious time with this wonderful human being. A celebration of his life will be held at Ansley Golf Club, 196 Montgomery Ferry Drive, Atlanta, Georgia 30309 on Wednesday, November 2, 2011, 11.00 a.m. In lieu of flowers donations may be made to the RJCEF- The Mark Etheridge Foundation, 3348 Peachtree Road, N.E. Tower 200, Suite 1250, Atlanta, Ga. 30326.



Published in The Atlanta Journal-Constitution on October 30, 2011



October 29, 2011

Busbee receives lifetime achievement award

(<http://cordeledispatch.com/local/x1415463928/Busbee-receives-lifetime-achievement-award>)

Cordele Dispatch (<http://cordeledispatch.com>)

Atlanta — ATLANTA — Former Governor George Busbee, a native Dooly Countian, is the recipient of the Lifetime Achievement Award for the 2011 Governor's International Awards.

Busbee who passed away in 2004 at the age of 76 is credited with being "the first governor who became the international explorer for business," says Sam Williams, president of the Metro Atlanta Chamber.

The most recent issue of the Atlanta Business Chronicle features a story about Busbee and his achievements in the international arena. His work to make Georgia an international state "left positive ripple effects that are still being felt today," according to the story.

Williams further commented, "he (Busbee) got on a plane . . . he'd roll up his sleeves and get on the phone and call CEOs. If he ever got a CEO's personal number, that was the end of it. He was going to get the deal."

"While there has always been an interest in marketing Georgia around the world, many of us consider Gov. Busbee to really be the father of modern international commerce for the state of Georgia," says Craig Lesser, managing partner of The Pendleton Consulting Group and former commissioner of economic development for the state.

Elected governor in 1975 after 18 years in the legislature, Busbee was a Democrat who campaigned under the slogan, "a workhorse, not a show horse."

"He was blessed with a great deal of personal warmth, and he had almost no sense of partisanship, which is hard to imagine now," says Norman Underwood, senior counsel at Troutman Sanders LLP and Busbee's chief of staff.

"I worked closely with him and I never heard him speak in stark political terms about Democrat-Republican policies."

According to the Business Chronicle story, some of Busbee's biggest accomplishments for the business community came from abroad. His administration sponsored a law allowing international banks to operate in Georgia and, as a result, 16 international bank offices set up operations in the state by the end of his term.

Traveling through North and Central America, Europe and the Far East, Busbee marketed the state, persuading international investment here.

The number of international companies calling Georgia home increased from 150 in 1975 to 680 in 1982.

"He saw Georgia as a global leader, not as a regional leader," says former Atlanta Mayor and Ambassador Andrew Young.

Williams explains that Busbee was the governor who "created the Japanese business community that is here today...I think there are well over 100,000 jobs in Georgia from Japanese companies.

Busbee's vision of a strong relationship between Georgia and Japan eventually led to the formation of The Southeast U.S./Japan Association, an organization aimed at promoting business relationships between the two regions.

This association continues to operate today, and annual meetings are hosted someplace in the southeast U. S. one year, then in Japan the next.

As governor, Busbee worked to lessen Georgia's dependence on the agricultural and textile industries and focused on attracting companies to the state by creating a favorable business climate, the Business Chronicle story further explains.

His administration invested more than \$100 million in the ports at Savannah and Brunswick and completed the original interstate highway system.

Busbee also focused on strengthening the state's agribusiness, tourism and film industries. Under his leadership, Georgia became a popular location for film and television productions with nearly 160 feature films, television movies and specials produced here.

"In my opinion, he was ahead of his time," says Trunicia Rainwater, legal secretary at King & Spalding LLP where Busbee worked after he retired from politics. "His visits to other countries on behalf of our state resulted in many international businesses coming to Georgia. His efforts put Georgia on the map," she says.

The former governor's son, Jeff Busbee says, "the years that my father served as governor were exciting times for our family and also for the state of Georgia.

"When he entered office in 1975, there were no international banks in the state, no international carriers flying out of Atlanta and limited international investment in the state.

"By the end of his administration, there were 16 international banks in Georgia, numerous international flights, and the state averaged one international investment per week during his eight years in office."

The younger Busbee explains that his father had never traveled outside the U. S. prior to his election as governor, but "he developed a passion about the economic potential of international business development that we take for granted today."

Tom Lewis who worked as chief of staff to Gov. Joe Frank Harris, Busbee's successor, credits Busbee with laying the foundation for international business in Georgia that allowed the Harris administration to recruit many international companies and create close to 980,000 jobs.

"Busbee spent a lot of time making close personal ties with countries all over the globe and because of that, when Gov. Harris came into office, he took that foundation and started making economic development calls on many of these countries and their leaders and companies in trying to get them to relocate to Georgia," says Lewis.

A fiscal conservative who avoided major tax increases, Busbee's popularity as a political leader led to both the legislature and Georgia voters approving a constitutional amendment that allowed a Georgia governor to serve two consecutive terms.

When Busbee retired in 1983 and became a partner in the King & Spalding law firm, he kept his finger on the pulse of international business. He was an active member of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce and served on the Export Council for presidents Jimmy Carter and Ronald Reagan.

A graduate of the University of Georgia law school, Busbee practiced law in Albany before being elected to the legislature. In addition to his many political accomplishments, he also was a gifted photographer and had a dark room in the Governor's Mansion.

Three of his siblings, Dr. Perry Busbee, Jane Turton and June Coley, along with a number of nieces and nephews, continue to live in the Crisp-Dooly area.

A banner for RITZPIX.com. On the left, the text "RITZPIX.com" is in a large, bold, stylized font. Below it, a list of services is shown with right-pointing triangles: "Prints", "Enlargements", "Photo Books", "Photo Cards", "Photo & Video on DVD", and "Calendars". In the center, there is a small image of a family (a man, a woman, and two children) looking at a photo album. To the right of the image is a large, white, speech-bubble-like shape containing the text "Try us for FREE!" in a bold, black, sans-serif font.

Cordele Dispatch, Cordele, GA 306 13th Avenue West Cordele, GA 31015

Washingtonian

October 2011

Washingtonian

SECTION: POWER PLAYERS; Pg. 20

LENGTH: 489 words

HEADLINE: LSU Up, Yale Down

BYLINE: By Marisa M. Kashino

BODY:

By Marisa M. Kashino

The Supreme Court is about to start its new term, and that means 39 lucky legal up-and-comers are embarking on the opportunity of their careers. They are this year's high-court clerks—the usually young attorneys hired by the justices to do history-making work for one year, such as helping write opinions and deciding which cases the court should hear.

The clerks traditionally come from the best law schools, have worked in rigorous government positions or at top law firms, and have clerked with federal appellate judges. Each sitting justice gets four clerks, and retired justices Sandra Day O'Connor, David Souter, and John Paul Stevens have one each.

Harvard and Yale are always in competition to have the most law-school alumni chosen to clerk. Though in past years they've been neck-and-neck, Harvard blew Yale away this term, with 13 alums at the high court, compared with Yale's five. Last year, the two schools were tied, with eight grads each, until former Harvard Law dean Elena Kagan was confirmed as a justice in August and welcomed three additional Harvard alumni.

Clarence Thomas, who has made a habit of avoiding Ivies, is the only sitting member of the Supreme Court without an Ivy League law grad clerking for him. One of his group, Michelle Stratton, is the first graduate of Louisiana State University Law Center to land a high-court clerkship. Another of Thomas's clerks, Brian Lea, hails from the University of Georgia School of Law, making him that school's ninth clerk. "I have a preference, actually, for non-Ivy League law clerks, simply because I think clerks should come from a wide range of backgrounds," Thomas said last year.

The University of Virginia made a good showing, though it ended its five-year streak of placing more clerks at the court than any other school besides Harvard and Yale. This year, it's tied with Stanford at four clerks each.

Some of the clerks have served their country in a much different capacity. Harvard's Hagan Scotten, one of chief justice John Roberts's bunch, won two Bronze Stars while in Iraq as a troop commander in the Army's Special Forces. Ryan Newman, a clerk for Samuel Alito and a graduate of the University of Texas School of Law, also served in the Army and deployed to Iraq in 2003.

Somehow these overachievers find time for hobbies. Stratton is a singer, pianist, and flutist and rides horses. And Sonia Sotomayor's clerk Daniel Habib is a former winner of the Yale Cruciverbalist Society's crossword tournament. He's also a former writer for Sports Illustrated. If Sotomayor needs help finding just the right wording for her next opinion, she's got her guy.

The good news for this year's class of clerks is that the already big signing bonuses they can command when leaving the court have jumped this year. Some top firms such as Sidley Austin are now offering \$280,000 to lure high-court clerks-up from \$250,000, the going rate in recent years.

GRAPHIC: Harvard Law has the most Supreme Court clerks. UVA is in the top four.

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Augusta Chronicle 10/31/11

Occupiers have legal right to protest on Arch steps, UGA prof says

By Lee Shearer

Morris News Service

Monday, Oct. 31, 2011 10:25 AM

ATHENS, Ga. -- A University of Georgia law professor says a UGA police order keeping Occupy Wall Street protesters off the steps at the UGA Arch is illegal — but university President Michael Adams is sticking with his police department.

Williamson and other police officers met with the demonstrators earlier this month, after they received complaints that the protesters were blocking the way through the Arch, which is the actual, as well as symbolic, entrance to the UGA campus.

One Athens man complained to UGA officials in a letter.

"I watched people step off the sidewalk at the Arch to avoid the 99% Protest," Chuck Jackson of Athens wrote to Jan Barham, UGA associate dean of students.

Williamson told the demonstrators not to block the steps in a meeting recorded by both police and the demonstrators. They would be "subject to arrest" if they didn't follow police orders, he said.

"All we're asking is for the front door of the university to have free ingress and egress for all the students and other people," Williamson said.

Williamson also told the protesters to remove tents as well as sleeping bags, literature and other items they had been storing on the grassy North Campus lawn near the Arch.

The demonstrators obeyed the orders in the ensuing days, removing their belongings and standing to the side of the Arch.

But the police order goes too far and violates the free speech rights of the Occupy Wall Street demonstrators, according to Eugene Wilkes, who has taught at UGA's law school nearly 40 years.

"The chief seems to be under the impression that if a single person walking through the Arch was required to walk around a protestor on the steps, that alone would justify barring protestors from standing on the steps," Wilkes wrote in a letter to Adams Thursday.

The steps in front of the UGA Arch have been the setting for many demonstrations over the years, said Wilkes, who has not joined the Occupy protestors, but says he sympathizes with them. "I have never heard of a single instance in which demonstrators were barred from standing on the steps," Wilkes wrote to Adams.

If the police order stands, an embarrassing lawsuit against the university is certain, Wilkes wrote.

"I am also quite confident that no federal district court judge or state superior court judge will find that the UGA police policies, which forbid protestors from simply standing on the steps of the Arch while carrying a protest sign, comply with the First Amendment," he wrote. Wilkes' legal arguments cut no ice with UGA's president, however.

"Mr. Wilkes, the Chief's interpretation is correct," Adams replied to Wilkes in a brief email. "We will respect and protect your right to protest, but protesters must stay on the sidewalk, not block the arch, or impede others intent to ingress and egress the campus. Thank you for your inquiry. MFA, UGA"

Occupy Wall Street demonstrator Lauren Farmer was sorry to hear of Adams' response, she said.

"It's disappointing that the university administration really wants to dig in its heels on something that's clearly in violation of our constitutional rights," said Farmer, a law student.



The University of Georgia

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HOMECOMING *from page 1*

on the Grady lawn. Alumni, faculty, staff, students and friends are invited to enjoy barbecue and live music. Tailgate tickets are \$20 per person (children 5 and younger are free) and can be purchased online at www.grady.uga.edu/alumni.php?al1=Alumni&al2=Homecoming&page=alu_homecoming.inc.php.

The School of Law will host reunions for graduating classes celebrating significant anniversaries. On Nov. 4 at 7 p.m., these classes are invited back to the law school for a reception and dinner. The next day, the 21st annual Law School Homecoming BBQ will begin at 9:30 a.m. Pre-registration for these events is required. For more information or to register, see www.law.uga.edu/events/10519.

The College of Pharmacy will host a tailgate lunch and reunions for various classes on Nov. 5. Registration begins at 9 a.m., with tours of the Pharmacy South and Wilson Pharmacy buildings from 9:30-10:30 a.m. Lunch will be served at 11 a.m., with door prize drawings at noon. All events will be held on the Brooks Mall in front of the Wilson Pharmacy Building.

The Agriculture Honorary Society will host its annual Alumni Breakfast Nov. 5 at 7:30 a.m. at the Georgia Center.

The poultry science department will hold a tailgate for alumni Nov. 5 on the patio between the poultry science and food science buildings. Food and soft drinks will be provided, and families are encouraged to attend.

Online Athens

Occupiers have legal right to protest on Arch steps, UGA prof says

By Lee Shearer - lee.shearer@onlineathens.com

Published Monday, October 31, 2011

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