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creates a sexually hostile environment in a tenant's home. In evaluating such allegations, courts have largely applied the law as developed in the sexual-harassment-in-employment area. This Article argues that the wholesale application of Title VII paradigms to Title VIII situations fails because home and work are distinct institutions. This Article provides a multifaceted description of sexual harassment at home. In so doing, it elucidates the rich context in which the harassing actions occur and the social and economic characteristics of the targets of the harassing acts. This Article argues that courts must understand the context of sexual harassment to adequately compensate plaintiffs and to deter defendants from committing harassing acts.

ARE POLITICIANS MORE DESERVING OF PRIVACY THAN SCHOOLCHILDREN? HOW CHANDLER V. MILLER EXPOSED THE ABSURDITIES OF FOURTH AMENDMENT "SPECIAL NEEDS" BALANCING......George M. Dery III 73

This Article critically examines the Supreme Court's most recent applications of its "special needs" balancing analysis in a case regarding the drug testing of state candidates for political office. This work contends that the Court deprives us of clear guidance in this area of search and seizure by abandoning the Fourth Amendment's traditional safeguards. Instead, the Court exploits special needs' malleability to reach results it subjectively values, creating an inconsistent line of precedent.

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This Article argues that an ancient hierarchy that favors speech over writing has insinuated itself into the law school curriculum. It describes how law faculty, law students, and teachers of writing have become trapped in the hierarchy, to the overall detriment of the legal academy. The Article refers to the deconstructionist notion of the "dangerous supplement" in order to criticize the speech/writing hierarchy and to analyze the relation of speech, writing, and the law.

ARIZONA CRIMINAL CODE REVISION: TWENTY

YEARS LATER......Rudolph J. Gerber 143

In 1978, after an expensive and time-consuming project, the Arizona Legislature adopted an almost complete revision of its criminal laws. In the twenty years since then, intervening legislatures have made many changes to the 1978 code that raise serious questions about efficacy, cost effectiveness, and justice. This Article explores present shortcomings in the code and proposes alternative enactments—and attitudes.

This Article explores private agreements in the myth of the Trojan War. Its purpose is twofold: (1) to use literary/mythological contracts as source material for learning about the substance of preliterate and protoliterate Greek contract law; and (2) to examine the interests these contracts protected and the values and policies they promoted. This Article focuses on two types of contracts: agreements in the *Iliad* that contemporary contract theory would characterize as supported by consideration and agreements that structure the myth of the Trojan War.

Increasingly, native species in river basins across the country are becoming extinct due, in large part, to dramatic manipulation of natural in-river conditions by federal river management agencies. This Article addresses application of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) to endangered river ecosystems. It first compares ESA implementation in the Colorado and the Columbia River Basins and then argues broadly for rigorous judicial enforcement of the ESA to restore natural river conditions in basins nationwide.

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This Note provides a critique of Arizona's new insanity defense. It first lays out a background for Arizona's new insanity defense statute, "guilty except insane," and then moves on to analyze the dilemmas surrounding the application and interpretation of the new law. The author also considers the unresolved issue of whether Arizona's insanity defense should be treated as a conviction for the purpose of the deprivation of collateral rights. The Note concludes that Arizona's new insanity defense statute contains ambiguous language and is subject to problematic interpretations.

In 1997, the United States Supreme Court upheld Kansas' Sexually Violent Predator Act, which authorized the civil commitment of sex offenders who had a "mental abnormality" or "personality disorder" that predisposed them to commit sexually violent acts. The Court held that the Act's "mental abnormality" requirement satisfied substantive due process.

This Note focuses on civilly committable mental illness and attendant substantive due process concerns of the Supreme Court's decision. The author contends that Supreme Court precedent supports either of two potential definitional standards for committable mental illness. The Note concludes that under either standard a state could constitutionally commit individuals who have committed a violent offense and who suffer from antisocial personality disorder.

