

PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

LAW 652.311, Fall 2017

Monday/Wednesday 3 - 4:15 p.m.

Room assignments available at MyUB

Prof. Elizabeth J. Samuels

AL Room 504

esamuels@ubalt.edu

410-837-4534

First Class Assignment

Welcome to the class.

Read the syllabus and bring *any* questions you have about it.

Read pages 1-10 of the casebook (see the syllabus) -- On ethics, choices, and rules" -- and be prepared to answer these two specific questions about the *Spaulding v. Zimmerman* case:

1. Why did the defendant's lawyer know about David Spaulding's dangerous condition and the plaintiff's lawyers did not know?
2. If David Spaulding had not been a minor when the parties reached their settlement, would the court have vacated the settlement? Why or why not?

First Class Invitation

What an auspicious beginning to the semester and the class. At 2:42 p.m. on Monday, August 21, the solar eclipse will reach its maximum in Baltimore (not totality here but nonetheless a spectacular sight if the sky is clear). (The eclipse begins here at 1:18 and ends at 4:10 p.m.) If you're interested, please join me by 2:30 p.m. or so on Gordon Plaza, across the street from the Student Center, to watch the maximum point and then stroll over to class by 3.

IT IS ONLY SAFE TO LOOK DIRECTLY WITH SPECIAL GLASSES made for the purpose, which can be bought in small lots at low cost per pair (see Web sites, e.g., <http://www.eclipse2017.org/>). Here is information from NASA about looking through glasses or making a "pinhole box":

Eclipse Eyeglass Safety: Don't be Blindsided!

Plan ahead to decide if you're going to make use of an indirect viewing method – more information below – or to watch the eclipse directly by using eclipse glasses. If the latter, please check the safety authenticity of viewing glasses to ensure they meet basic proper safety viewing standards.

Eclipse viewing glasses and handheld solar viewers should meet all the following criteria:

- Have certification information with a designated ISO 12312-2 international standard
- Have the manufacturer's name and address printed somewhere on the product
- **Not** be used if they are older than three years, or have scratched or wrinkled lenses
- **Not** use homemade filters or be substituted for with ordinary sunglasses -- not even very dark ones -- because they are not safe for looking directly at the Sun

Our partner the American Astronomical Society has verified that these five manufacturers are making eclipse glasses and handheld solar viewers that meet the ISO 12312-2 international

standard for such products: American Paper Optics, Baader Planetarium (AstroSolar Silver/Gold film only), Rainbow Symphony, Thousand Oaks Optical, and TSE 17.

How to View the 2017 Solar Eclipse Safely

A solar eclipse occurs when the moon blocks any part of the sun. On Monday, August 21, 2017, a solar eclipse will be visible (weather permitting) across all of North America. The whole continent will experience a partial eclipse lasting 2 to 3 hours. Halfway through the event, anyone within a roughly 70-mile-wide path from Oregon to South Carolina (<https://go.nasa.gov/2pC0lhe>(link is external)) will experience a brief total eclipse, when the moon completely blocks the sun's bright face for up to 2 minutes 40 seconds, turning day into night and making visible the otherwise hidden solar corona — the sun's outer atmosphere — one of nature's most awesome sights. Bright stars and planets will become visible as well.



Looking directly at the sun is unsafe except during the brief total phase of a solar eclipse (“totality”), when the moon entirely blocks the sun's bright face, which will happen only within the narrow path of totality (<https://go.nasa.gov/2pC0lhe>(link is external)).



The only safe way to look directly at the uneclipsed or partially eclipsed sun is through special-purpose solar filters, such as “eclipse glasses” (example shown at left) or hand-held solar viewers. Homemade filters or ordinary sunglasses, even very dark ones, are not safe for looking at the sun. To date five manufacturers have certified that their eclipse glasses and handheld solar viewers meet the ISO 12312-2 international standard for such products: American Paper Optics, Baader Planetarium (AstroSolar Silver/Gold film only), Rainbow Symphony, Thousand Oaks Optical, and TSE 17.

- Always inspect your solar filter before use; if scratched or damaged, discard it. Read and follow any instructions printed on or packaged with the filter. Always supervise children using solar filters.
- Stand still and cover your eyes with your eclipse glasses or solar viewer before looking up at the bright sun. After glancing at the sun, turn away and remove your filter — do not remove it while looking at the sun.
- Do not look at the uneclipsed or partially eclipsed sun through an unfiltered camera, telescope, binoculars, or other optical device. Similarly, do not look at the sun through a camera, a telescope, binoculars, or any other optical device while using your eclipse glasses or hand-held solar viewer — the concentrated solar rays will damage the filter and enter your eye(s), causing serious injury. Seek expert advice from an astronomer before using a solar filter with a camera, a telescope, binoculars, or any other optical device.



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- If you are within the path of totality (<https://go.nasa.gov/2pC0lhe> (link is external)), remove your solar filter only when the Moon completely covers the sun's bright face and it suddenly gets quite dark. Experience totality, then, as soon as the bright sun begins to reappear, replace your solar viewer to glance at the remaining partial phases.
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An alternative method for safe viewing of the partially eclipsed sun is pinhole projection. For example, cross the outstretched, slightly open fingers of one hand over the outstretched, slightly open fingers of the other. With your back to the sun, look at your hands' shadow on the ground. The little spaces between your fingers will project a grid of small images on the ground, showing the sun as a crescent during the partial phases of the eclipse.

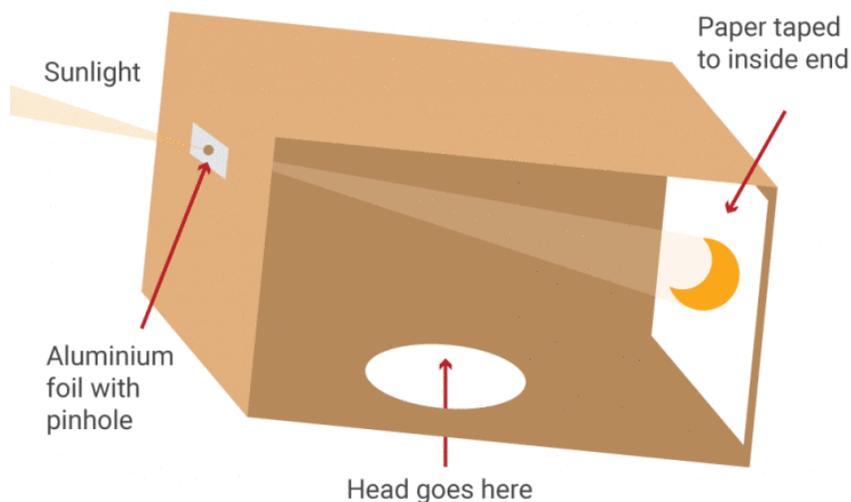
A solar eclipse is one of nature's grandest spectacles. By following these simple rules, you can safely enjoy the view and be rewarded with memories to last a lifetime. More information:

Make a Box Pinhole Projector to Safely Watch a Solar Eclipse



Next Total Solar Eclipse: [Mon, Aug 21, 2017 ... See animation](#)

A simple and safe way to watch a [solar eclipse](#) is with a box pinhole projector. It is easy to make from a cardboard box and ordinary household items.



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Watch an eclipse through a pinhole projector.

Project the Sun

[Never look directly at the Sun](#) without proper eye protection. You can seriously hurt your eyes and even go blind.

Projecting the Sun in a box projector, with [binoculars or a telescope](#), or using only [2 pieces of cardboard](#) is a safe and easy way to see a [solar eclipse](#).

Projector Using a Box

This type of pinhole projector works on the same principle as a [basic pinhole projector](#). However, the box makes this projector much sturdier and easier to set on a surface. And it only requires a few extra items to construct.

You Need:

- a long cardboard box or tube
- scissors
- duct tape
- aluminum foil
- a pin or a thumbtack
- a sharp knife or paper cutter
- a sheet of white paper

What to Do:

1. Cut a rectangular hole at the end of the box. You can tape 2 boxes together to make a long box. The longer the box, the larger the projected image.
2. Using the scissors, cut out a piece of the aluminum foil slightly larger than the rectangular hole. Make sure the foil is completely flat and not crinkled.
3. Tape the foil over the rectangular hole in the box.
4. Use the pin to poke a tiny hole in the center of the foil.
5. Tape the sheet of paper on the inside of the other end of the box.
6. Stand with your back toward the Sun. Place the box over your head with the pinhole towards the Sun. Adjust your position until you see a small projection, a negative image, of the eclipsed Sun on the paper inside the box.

Using a Tube?

If you are using a long tube or taping 2 tubes together, cut the end of the tubes and tape the foil with a pinhole on 1 end. On the other end, tape a piece of white paper over the end of the tube. This will act as the screen. Close to this end, cut a rectangular hole using the knife. This will be your viewing window.

With your back toward the Sun, point the end with the foil toward the Sun, angling the tube along the Sun's rays. Look into the tube through the viewing window until you see a negative image of the eclipsed Sun on the screen.

Keep Safe!

- [Never look at the Sun directly](#) without protective eye gear. Even sunglasses cannot protect your eyes from the damage the Sun's rays can do to them.
- Always keep your back toward the Sun while looking at a pinhole projection.
- Do not look at the Sun through the pinhole