

Georgetown Law Weekly

Vol. 25 No. 23

Georgetown University Law Center

March 19, 1990

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Allegations Made of Chaos and Secrecy

By CLAUDIA CALLAWAY

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In response to the situation, delegates subsequently passed a resolution requiring Treasurer Wagner to compile

an official budget report by March 6. Wagner complied with the resolution, and her report indicates that SBA budget, with an opening balance of "a little over \$80,000," now has a balance of \$5,331.

According to Wagner's report, the main outlay—\$54,180—went to GULC's 27 student organizations. Another \$19,621 went to the operating costs of the SBA itself: Supplies (office supplies) \$130; services (honoraria, copies) \$9,663; travel (speakers, ABA conference) \$594; and "other current charges (food, drink, miscellaneous)" \$9,234.

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One first year delegate expressed his view that the inability to achieve a quorum was directly related to budget matters. "A lot of us are voting with our feet," he said, "because we're tired of being kept in the dark" with regard to the amount of money the SBA currently has in its coffers. Although this delegate did not express a belief that the secrecy surrounding the budget was in furtherance of an improper motive on the part of the SBA Executive Board, he did say that he felt "it's improper when only a handful of students know where \$80,000 in student funds are located."

In addition, delegates reported that some SBA members have missed enough meetings to qualify for impeachment proceeding under the guidelines of the SBA Constitution. Nesmith, who as President is designated by the Constitution to commence such proceedings, has not yet done so. "Many of the students who have been absent didn't receive adequate notice of the meeting times," he explained, "and I have taken it upon myself to make sure

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taken with a grain of salt. She stated, "I'm very pleased in the direction the school has taken in the poll," noting that last year Georgetown was ranked thirteenth. Areen also pointed out that only 2.5 points separated the eighth through twelfth place schools. In all, she feels that the survey "confirms the fact that we're one of the top ten schools."

The only major criticism Areen had of the survey was that the school was ranked 28th in institutional resources, despite the recent opening of the Edward Bennett Williams Library. She explained that this ranking is determined by dividing the number of books by the number of students. She feels this unfairly prejudices large schools. In support of this assertion, she noted that Harvard slipped to tenth in this ranking, and fifth overall because of its size. Areen states, "At some point, proportionality diminishes in importance. You don't need 625 copies of a treatise on Afghanistan law." Furthermore, she points out that the Williams Library is a leader in legal resources. The Association of Law Libraries considers it to be one of the 9 major legal research libraries in the

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When asked in what areas the school is trying to improve, Dean Areen said that the school would like to increase the visibility of its faculty scholarship. Furthermore, she noted that the two main problems imputed to GULC by prospective students—housing and impersonality—are being addressed. Construction will begin on a dormitory in the near future across the street from the main building and Andy Cornblatt of Admissions is in the process of creating a program to enhance first-year student life.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

LETTER: MAKING SUMMER JOBS PERMANENT

The Office of Career Services along with the Legal Research and Writing Department will sponsor a two-part series entitled, "Turning A Summer Clerkship Into a Job Offer" beginning on Tuesday, March 27 at 3:30 p.m. in Room 201.

The Tuesday program consists of a panel presentation with a partner who supervises a summer program, a recruitment administrator who has overseen several summer programs, and a third year student who had a summer clerkship. This program will be held on Tues., March 27. They will discuss some of the common mistakes and the do's and don'ts of turning the summer experience into a job offer and/or maximizing the time spent clerking.

For the Wednesday program we have obtained actual summer clerk projects from Washington law firms with their assessment of the quality of the work performed. Jill Ramsfield, Director of the Legal Research and Writing Department, will discuss the sample projects as well as research strategies, note taking skills as well as important strategies for making the summer a successful one. In

addition an attorney, from a second law firm, will walk through one project page-by-page to discuss the overall impression it made, the pros and cons of the way the student developed the assignment, and suggestions for how the work product could have been improved. This project, which will be discussed in great detail, will be available at the Tuesday session for those students who want to review it prior to listening to the critique on Wednesday.

Students who attended last year's program reported that it was extremely beneficial in helping them to approach their summer position with confidence. No matter what your plans are today, whether you have obtained a summer job, or whether you will be clerking in a formal summer program or in a non-firm setting, this program will help you to demystify the process and provide you with the opportunity to learn from mistakes made by previous clerks. We hope to see you there!

Marilyn Tucker
Director of
Career Services

LETTER FROM DEAN AREEN

One of the most important activities at Georgetown Law Center is the annual fund drive sponsored by the Equal Justice Foundation. The money collected funds fellowships to pay law students who take low-paying public interest jobs during the summer. The recipients will be chosen by votes of contributing students. EJJ is both student initiated and student run. It is one of the finest examples of what can be accomplished by determined and committed students.

The 1990 fund drive will begin on March 21st. In 1984 and 1985, EJJ raised about \$1,500 each year. The sum began

steadily rising to reach \$22,500 in 1988 and \$36,000 in 1989.

Many people talk about how difficult it is for law students to take public interest jobs in view of the loan debt burden so many of you carry. The EJJ program is an important opportunity to do more than talk about this problem, whether it is by winning one of the fellowships or providing support for the program.

I urge everyone in the Law Center community to support EJJ and its fund raising efforts.

Judith Areen, Dean

LAW WEEKLY STAFF:

All staff, writers and interested students must attend a meeting Wed., March 21 at 4:30 to discuss the future of the Law Weekly. Refreshments. Room number TBA—check office door Wednesday AM or call Student Affairs.

Georgetown Law Weekly

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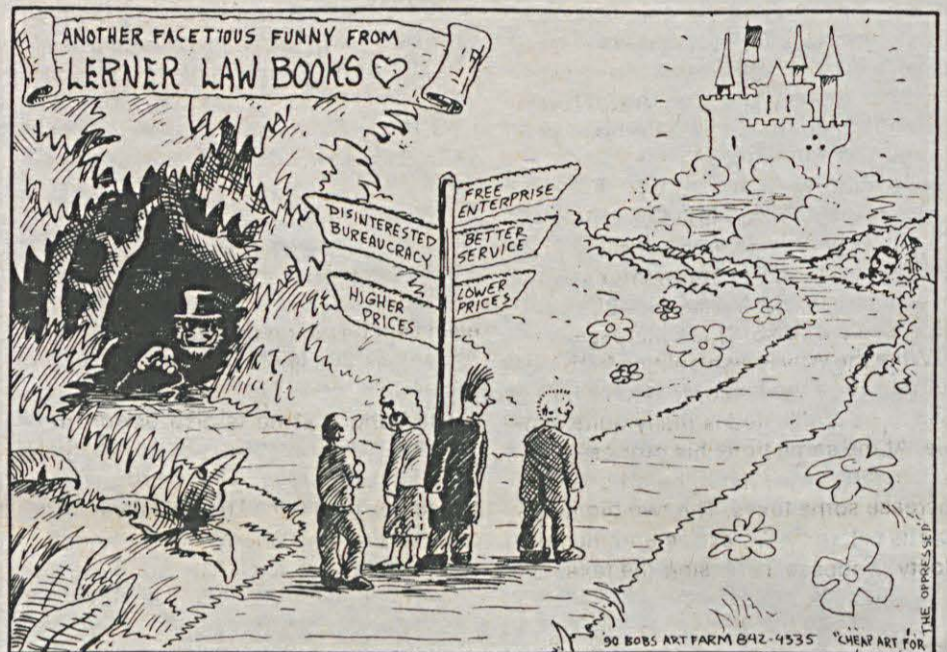
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POINTS OF VIEW

DOWN FROM THE MOUNTAINTOP

By J.K. WALKER

Just when we thought that Congress was forever bounded in sorrows (ethics, PAC money, etc.) and in miseries (perpetual campaigning, inability to act), down comes Moses from the mountaintop. And you couldn't have picked a more unexpected Moses: Rep. Dan Rostenkowski.

Rosty, apparently having caught a glimpse of the fiscal Burning Bush, was touched by a sublime and elegant economic insight. If you want to get rid of a deficit, you have three choices: 1) spend less, 2) tax more, or 3) see 1 AND 2. I am utterly overwhelmed by the originality of such insight.

Thus spake Rosty, the once all-powerful chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee. And, if you haven't noticed subsequently, thus scattered the other Democratic rats deserting the sinking ship of state. Every Democrat who has said anything at all about the Rostenkowski proposal has paid the required lip service to the Chairman's (that's Rosty, not Frank Sinatra) far-sightedness and then left skid marks trying to distance themselves from something that looks, quacks, and smells like a (GASP!) tax increase.

What the Wily Polish politico from that bastion of enlightened democracy, Chicago, has suggested is really quite simple. At the same time, his proposals are quite astonishing. First, he proposes to increase some taxes. The two big items in this category are excise and income. Rosty proposes increasing the taxes on

cigarettes, liquor, and gasoline. Even though these taxes, by their very nature, are regressive, Rosty figures that cigarettes and liquor aren't exactly necessities of life. (Watch the good Senators from the Carolinas scream like pigs stuck right in the ol' pork barrel!) Gasoline is a little dodgier, however. Most of the noise thus far comes from Congressmen representing rural areas, basically because two of their more powerful constituent groups use a lot of petroleum: farmers and truckers. Generally, there seems to be a kind of resignation concerning an increase in the gas tax. Apparently, the fact that we Americans squander energy like a fat man at a smorgasbord has finally reached the great American public. Besides, we pay less than just about anybody on the planet for gas; a little tax increase just might put us a little closer to the prevailing world price of gasoline.

The income tax measures proposed by Rostenkowski are a little more interesting, politically speaking. He appears to be waging a first, rather tentative frontal assault on the Reagan tax program/debacle of 1981. Rosty proposes a temporary end to indexing (that's raising the various tax brackets each year based on the rate of inflation). As long as this is temporary, it may not be a bad fund raising idea. (Especially considering that he is also asking the elderly to give up social security COLAs temporarily. Throwing indexing into the pot seems only fair.) The Chairman also proposes ending one of the really ugly little maneuvers left from the Reagan

years. For some inexplicable reason, the income tax rate actually goes DOWN when income rises above \$185,000. (It might have something to do with the fact that every single person on Ron and Nancy's Christmas card list falls into this category.) Whatever the motives behind this little fiscal anomaly, it should have been strangled at birth. It's already been on the books too long, so Rosty is right on target in dumping this little piece of "let them eat cake" Reaganomics.

Rostenkowski also proposes some pretty heavy duty spending cuts. Although this kind of talk is nothing new, the targets are rather interesting. If one thinks back to those brawny Reagan days, one will remember Uncle Ronnie's two sacred cows: social security and defense spending. Well, times certainly have changed. Mr. Rostenkowski proposes cutting spending for, you guessed it, social security and defense. Nothing drastic for social security, mind you; Rostenkowski may be brave but he's not stupid. Just a COLA freeze for one year. Again, as long as the income tax measures are simultaneously adopted, this seems fair enough. The Rosty Plan also calls for reductions in defense spending totalling about \$150 billion over five years. Again, with peace breaking out all over, this seems fair enough (If not overly timid).

Just to show that he is a really bipartisan kind of guy at heart. Rosty also throws in a little proviso outlawing any tax cuts. What a brilliant move this is: if the Bushmen want to squash the Moyni-

han social security proposal, then they'll have to give up the President's current favorite, the capital gains cut. Rostenkowski has always loved putting people between the rocks and the whirlpool.

Unfortunately, the only people showing any kind of positive reaction to Rostenkowski's proposals belong to the President. On a recent *McNeil-Lehrer News Hour*, Budget Director Darman showed a pretty fair amount of interest in the plan. (He didn't even say anything about lip reading; this may be the most positive sign. By the way, *U.S. News* reported last year that Mr. Darman thinks he's so good at everything that he even cuts his own hair. Is it just me, or does it really *look* like he cuts his own hair?) What worries me is that the Bushmen may be looking at this as a win-win for them. Since the Democrats suggested the plan, the White House can get the dose of salts that the national budget admittedly needs while blaming any resulting suffering on the plan's Democratic author.

I don't think we should take such a synical view of the current occupants of the White House. But as for me, the minute Lee Atwater starts saying what a great idea the Rostenkowski proposal is, I'm leaving my skid marks right next to all those Democratic Congressmen. For any effective assault on the federal deficit, everybody is going to have to take their fair share of the credit... and the blame.

RUSSIA, NOT GERMANY, IS SUSPECT

By KURT ANDERSON-BACCA

The separation of political systems and viewpoints into camps on the right and the left has long seemed to me to be one of the greatest triumphs of 'progressive' politics. [Ed. note: *It is solely due to Federalist Society complaints that any labeling of opinions under a left-right dichotomy occurs in the Law Weekly.*] Regardless of the historic origins of this system of classification, it obviously rounds to their benefit to associate with conservatism facism and National Socialism. But where is the logic to such a system of classification? It is true that conservatives tend to be patriots and that fascists and National Socialists are nationalists. Superficially there is some linkage between patriotism and nationalism; but the patriotism of the conservative is more akin to the love of hearth, home and the familiar while nationalism is at least more strident, and significantly, more proselytizing.

The key to the difference between the patriotism of conservatives and the nationalism of the National Socialist is, of course, the quest for converts. So long as there is something worth preserving of the homeland, there will be patriots; nationalists on the other hand have something they want to sell. Conservatives are not ideological. Conservatives as a group do not have a *Weltanschauung*, a comprehensive world view which orders and dictates their behavior. While occasionally a great threat

to orderly existence will mobilize conservatives in opposition, such as the pernicious populism of the French Revolution, conservatives will incline toward isolationism in the face of lesser threats.

National Socialists, Communists, and to lesser extent, Fascists and even 'liberals' do profess a world view and claim to have universal solutions for human organization. Conservatives make no such claim. (That is not to say that certain universal laws do not govern human behavior and that systems that recognize these laws and accommodate these laws will not be more successful overall. Thus, to the extent that it is empirically obvious that liberal economic and, even, social organization generally fits with human nature in some contexts, Anglo-American conservatives can be said to be liberals. But conservatives, being less sanguine than ideological liberals, do not claim that liberalism is the ultimate and universal solution.) So, while appreciating the efforts of political theorists to make my life easier by grouping political persuasions along an easy to use spectrum, I cannot acknowledge any kinship with the National Socialists.

In fact it seems clear to me that Communism and National Socialism are of the same stock. The grouping of the National Socialists with conservatives seems merely a cynical attempt by progressives to prevent the attribution of both of the great evils of the Twentieth Century to their side. Like all progressive causes, beginning most notably with the

French Revolution, these twin evils were populist, appealing to the working classes, and were willing to tolerate the abuse of property and other human rights to appalling extents in pursuit of their ultimate good—the fraternal man, the super man, the socialist man.

This failure to see the essential similarity between National Socialism and Communism and to recognize the coincident interests of these ideologies has, it seems, practical consequences. Even today, forty-five years after the demise of National Socialism and in the death throes of Communism, the failure to see the essential equivalence of these ideologies gives rise to injustice.

The injustice occurs in the way we view the Germans and the Russians. The prospect of German reunification is the occasion of considerable angst in the world. This is due to two myths. The first is that Germany was the cause of two central wars in this century and the second is that the German people spawned a unique evil, National Socialism.

It is beyond the scope of this piece to demonstrate that the Germans were not the cause of World War I. The origins of this view lie in the nature of war propaganda, the ambiguity of the events leading up to the start of the war, and the horrible consequences of that war. Reputable historians have made a case for laying the blame for the war on the Germans and on other causes. A very good argument could be made against the French and the Russians. At

ON THE RIGHT

any rate, objective historians have accepted that world politics, security structures and the technology combined to result in the war more than active aggression by any party.

The Germans were certainly more culpable in the origins of the Second World War. Even then, though, they were not solely to blame. Assuming that the manner of settlement of the First World War, which stripped the Germans of their legitimate government, their war gains, and placed the guilt for the war entirely upon their state (all of these factors contributing to the instabilities which the National Socialist populists capitalized upon), was not determinative, the Soviets must share equally in the blame for the war. Stalin's complicity in the matter of the Polish partition emboldened Hitler and led directly to the start of hostilities.

This implicates the second myth—the uniqueness of the German evil. The Communists too were willing to disregard the property rights of the Poles in the pursuit of their ends. Both the National Socialists and the Communists were willing to crush any number of innocents standing in the way of the realization of their ultimate states. Ten years before the Holocaust, the Communists had deliberately starved perhaps three or four times the number of Hitler's eventual victims in the pursuit of collectivization in the Ukraine. The Communist party today admits this and only

continued on p. 11

Social Connections

Please Place your ad in the RED BOX at the KIOSK!!!

Gidget: Joe lies! and he regrets it now!—Marlo

Yo me fui para Agua Prieta, A ver quien me conocia, Y a las once de la noche, Me aprehendio la policia.

-el hombre de Cananea

28211: 'Til the rivers all run dry,
'til the sun falls from the sky,
'til life on earth is through,
..... I'll be needing you.

-Zippy

Mort: What a world, what a world! I am so extremely happy getting to know you. I've said it before, I'll say it again—"You're so cool!" Get out that ol' sleeping bag and prepare for a wild romp through the wilderness. Communication never felt so good! Ciao Bella!

-Bart

To the beautiful Indian First-Year in Section 2: Did you like the roses?

-an obsessed admirer

Hey Hooba Lee Bee: You fill me with the urge to defecate. You steal my name and my concept. I will kill you but I must find out who you are first. Be alert you're on the hit list.

-Killer of cheap imitations, Pepper Grunties, Attorney for the plaintiff

Dearest Passion Pussycat (or should I say Passion Popsicle): I ignore your affections because you are a foul behemoth belched from Beelzebub. I shall never dance with you or watch you eat (the thought makes me want to take my life) and you will never, ever touch my monkey. I'd rather my "concerned friend" be right than that ever come to pass. See you in—!

-Columbus Dave

To the Hans/Franz author(s): your creative writing is great . . . but please keep your ads within reasonable length limits . . . Sorry, but space is restricted . . . Thanks.

S . . .
I'm going to ease my conscience and give to the EJP Fellowship Funddrive. You'll get something if you give too.

. . . .M

Hey, beautiful man in my contracts class. The time has come; I'm going to make my move. Meet me at EJP's kickoff party on Wednesday, and I'll make you a happy guy. Your soon-to-be-exposed-secret admirer.

To the gorgeous girl with the short brown hair: I've been watching you all years. Hope you have a social conscience—I'll look for you at Mitch Snyder's speech on Tuesday 8:00 p.m. Don't let me down.

A DISCUSSION

HANS: You know Franz, just de other day a goyly-man with arms like strings dangling from his extra-small sweater approached me and asked me how you and I get so pumped up. Dhere is no secret I said; dream about it later, look at me now, and join a gym tomorrow.

HANS: Yuu are so right Franz; your machitude outshines all dees goyly men. Maybe dat is why many of these goyly-men don't have goyls'. If we weren't so pumped up, alot today and more tomorrow—like Anold himself—den maybe dees "would-be Maria's" would give all the goyly men a chance.

FRANZ: Hans, hea me a little now and believe me some more later. I'm no wissy-armed, squishy-chested type of sissy-guy, but I don't want to babble talk like some goyly dude about this. Think about this now and hear it later, my machitude outshines his baby-tude.

FRANZ: Hans, yuu know, dere are times when I think that all yuur pumpitude has squished up yuur cerebritude. Think about this later, and try again right now, you aae no sissy-bunned lawya-guy. But if we were to lose ower pumpitude, goylee-guys still wuud not have our dude-itude.

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ATHENA IntelliSystems

Consensus Is That Legal Reform Lacks Needed Direction

By K. SHAH

The Georgetown Immigration Law Journal sponsored a Symposium on Immigration Law Reform on March 2, 1990 as lawyers around the country came to Washington, D.C. to testify at and listen to the immigration subcommittee hearings at the House and attend the American Immigration Law Association's Washington Policy Conference. The Symposium attracted approximately over 200 persons to GULC's Moot Court Room to listen to professors, practitioners, government officials and members of "the Hill" comment on some of the current debates in immigration reform.

Jerry M. Tinker, Staff Director of the Senate Subcommittee on Immigration and Refugee Affairs, identified four problems which demand reform, or perhaps even overhaul, of the current immigration system. Incredibly long waiting periods for entry of family members, especially siblings (a 3-11 year backlog exists for visa petitions) and exclusionary rules based on archaic societal values dating back to 1924 legislation represented the two more outrageous problems. An additional problem articulated by many in the audience, but not

addressed at the Symposium, is the lack of both consistency in Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) decisions and adequate appellate or Congressional oversight of INS actions.

Representative Frank (D-Mass.), the Keynote Speaker at the Symposium, remarked that some of the exclusionary rules violate the Helsinki Accord and have been used to exclude eminent writers, artists and other applicants on the basis of each's political or social associations, monetary status and sexual orientation among other unjustifiable legal grounds.

Tinker recognized the need for legislation to update long stagnating immigration policy. Unfortunately, the current proposed legislation does not focus or define either the major problems articulated by Tinker or, more importantly, value judgements fundamental to even a somewhat coherent immigration policy. Both the Senate bill, sponsored by Senators Kennedy (Tinker's boss) and Simpson and already approved by the Senate, and the House bill, currently in circulation at the Judiciary Committee sublevels, address minute labor policy issues without defining consistent value judgements. The Symposium debates

represented varying perspectives on what value judgements the legislature should make, from humanitarian to "purely economic", from providing safe harbors for political asylees and refugees to a more limited legalization approach (i.e. how do we legalize those individuals already living and working here).

However, most of the panelists discussing the issues did agree that the current system of legalization is cumbersome and often inconsistent. Despite their underlying policy differences, the panelists lack of discussion on any alternatives to the current family based preference system indicated that most did not think any major changes would be made to the current system. Reinforcing that view is the fact that the Bush administration has not reacted to or given any input into the current legislation. State Department and INS Officials at the Symposium disclaimed that they represented the President before they spoke.

The proposed legislation appears to continue some of the inconsistencies by further tangling up policy loopholes with numerical acrobatics. Many in the audience, especially those unfamiliar

with immigration law, claimed that even they were "lost" when statistical gyrations were used by State Department's Dick Scully to illustrate how proposed bills were so complex that even Congress was thwarting its own intent to simplify the law and to reduce the waiting time for those countries (like Mexico and the Philippines) for visa processing. Scully seemed to doubt Congress' alleged beneficent intent when he relayed Congress' oxymoronic label for S-358 as the "piercable cap with a floor".

Finally, the current bills continue the trend of intertwining labor and employment policies with immigration law by recognizing some of the labor shortages expected in the U.S. according to Tinker. President Bush has yet to comply with a 1986 legislative mandate to provide Congress with a Department of Labor report. The Senate version of the bill focuses on attracting the "best and the brightest" immigrants to work in the U.S. It also eliminates labor certification preference for domestic housecleaners, child and health care laborers, a provision which some predict will radically affect the market and the population employed in that market.

ISRAELI MILITARY JUDGE SPEAKS ON WEST BANK UNREST

By VIVIAN MICZNIK

Mr. Amnon Straschnov, the Military Advocate General of Israel, addressed GULC students on March 1st in a program sponsored by the National Jewish Law Students Association. The primary issue discussed was the civil unrest in the West Bank and Gaza territories under Israeli occupation since 1967.

Mr. Straschnov's opening remarks stressed that Israel's actions in the occupied territories are in complete accordance with international law. Specifically, he referred to the Hague and Geneva Conventions which state that local law enforcement in administrated areas remains in force unless it threatens security and public order. Deportation, detention and demolition laws, therefore, are being enforced by Israel because they are the local law of the area as enacted under British rule. Apart from their legal basis, Mr. Straschnov also noted that these laws are being applied with strict adherence to due process rights (open court, cross-examination, 90-95% of defendants legally represented).

International law, it was emphasized, has been complied with on the human rights front, as well, Human rights are not the same in the territories as they are in a sovereign country. The civil rights of people under occupation/administration are *a priori* limited because they are not full citizens. It is a closed military zone, so there are limitations on rights of assembly and movement.

Israel feels that it has nothing to be ashamed of since it is attempting to handle the situation in accordance with standards established by international law, according to Straschnov. There are the inevitable exceptions, but they are punished or corrected (more than 1000 soldiers have been court martialled since the Intifada began).

Mr. Straschnov summed up his open-

ing remarks with a quote from Justice Barak of the Israeli Supreme Court:

Human rights, though important, should not be a device for self-destruction. Democracy should not commit suicide to demonstrate its viability.

He likened the phrase to Justice Jackson's American version, which says that the Bill of Rights is not a suicide pact.

A question and answer session followed, excerpts from which appear below:

Question: If the Palestinian rebellion continues unchanged, how will Israel respond?

Answer: Although there is still an uprising, things have relatively calmed down. The next step will be the negotiation of a political solution between Israel and a moderate Palestinian delegation which will take place in Cairo.

Question: The PLO represents part, if not all, of the Palestinian people? Will Israel negotiate with the PLO?

Answer: No. The ultimate goal of the PLO is to eradicate Israel. Their National Palestinian Covenant states that in Palestine there should be established a Palestinian-Arab secular state, that Israel is to be eliminated, that Jews who came to Palestine before 1917 should be sent back to Europe, and that Palestine is to be liberated by force. Although asked to change it, Arafat has not done so. Regardless of Arafat's statements and assurances, he is not the PLO. The PLO has other leaders who still vow to eliminate Israel. The Palestinian Charter of November 1989 still does not recognize U.N. Charter 242 and 348. Gaza and the West Bank are not their final destination.

Israel is ready to talk with representatives elected by the Palestinians in the areas. Once elected, Israel will not look into their connections with other organizations. Let the people choose their own destiny.

(A student contested the questioner's assertion that the PLO represented the people of the territories. He commented that in the initial Intifada the PLO was unwelcome, they were later resented, and that the PLO is still vehemently opposed to elections in the territories.)

Question: If the PLO does not recognize Israel, why are their members not treated as prisoners of war?

Answer: Neither the law of war nor the law of peacetime applies; it is a quasi-war situation. PLO members throw molotov cocktails and overturn civilian buses. Such practices do not conform with principles of war, so the perpetrators are merely criminals and terrorists. They are not prisoners of war.

Question: Since we cannot go back to 1967, is it not time for Israel to accept the mistakes of the past and recognize that they are violating the human rights of the Palestinian people?

Answer: I would welcome a settlement between Israel, the Palestinians and the 21 countries that do not want peace with us. However, there remains the threat to Israel's security. The West Bank is 7 miles wide, a bottleneck that could easily divide Israel in half.

Question: Israel has a press problem with their governance of the territories.

Can it be buttressed up?

Answer: Israel is an open and democratic society. The U.S. State Department report on human rights in the territories commended Israel's openness (full access to data, information, observation). Israel is not in the business of disseminating propaganda or embarking on a public relations campaign. Personally, I would like the media to be more balanced. When showing the demolition of a home, they should also show the crime which was the cause.

Question: Does Israel have a moral obligation to change its strategies, even if they are based on international law?

Answer: Such a theory sounds fine in an insulated academic setting. However, the laws of the Geneva Convention deal with volatile situations where there are no other choices.

Question: Israel should learn from South Africa. Why are you stalling the inevitable?

Answer: Factually, the circumstances are not analogous. Whereas white South Africans are the minority, Israel (within pre-1967 borders) is 82-86% Jewish. The occupied territories have never been annexed. It would be an entirely different issue if the allegation were that Israel treats Arab citizens differently.

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ARCHBISHOP ROMERO REMEMBERED:

Events and Speakers Will Recall Romero and El Salvador's Bloody Politics

By MARY MORAN

On February 17, 1980, Archbishop Oscar Romero wrote to President Carter: "As a Salvadoran and as archbishop of San Salvador, I have the obligation of seeing that faith and justice reign in my country. Therefore, assuming you truly want to defend human rights, I urge you: prohibit all military assistance to the Salvadoran government; guarantee that your government will not intervene, directly or indirectly, by means of military economic, diplomatic, or other pressures, to influence the direction of the destiny of the Salvadoran people." One month later, Archbishop Romero was gunned down while saying mass. Since his death, the United States has sent over \$4 billion in aid to El Salvador. Meanwhile over 74,000 Salvadoran civilians have been killed and 7,000 have been "disappeared". This past November, the murder of six Jesuits and their two co-workers by military men received world wide headlines. This Saturday is the tenth anniversary of Archbishop Romero's death. There are many events planned at Georgetown

and in Washington, D.C. to commemorate his death.

Last Thursday, Omar Centurion, a Salvadoran student activist who had been targeted by the death squads spoke to Georgetown Law students about the experiences that he and his friends had as a result of being identified as a student activist. He described identifying four of his friends who had "disappeared". Their skin had been torn off and eyes pulled out and were only identifiable because of their clothing. Another friend had been detained and tortured for two weeks. During the questioning Omar's name was mentioned. After the two weeks the friend was left for dead with 15 other bodies at a dumping ground outside of San Salvador. Soon after, Omar decided to leave El Salvador. On his way back to his hometown to say good-bye to his family, he was taken off a bus by a civilian patrol. For the next 24 hours he was questioned and tortured by forcing his face under cold water and being tied naked to a wood post and beaten. Because there were witnesses

when he was taken by the civilian patrol and that his family was well-known in the area he was let go after 24 hours. He then left El Salvador.

There are several more events scheduled to commemorate the anniversary of Archbishop Romero. This Thursday and Friday the film "Romero" will be shown at the Law Center. On Friday at the main campus at the International Cultural Center Auditorium at 4:30 and 7:30 the film "Romero" will be shown. There will be a symposium all day on Saturday, March 24th. In the morning the focus will be on "Romero the Memory" in Gaston Hall. From 9:15 to 10:30 James Brockman, S.J., biographer of Romero, and Ceasar Jerez, S.J., former provincial of Central America and currently rector of Central American University, Nicaragua will speak. From 10:45 to noon, Ellwood Keiser, C.S.P., the producer of the film "Romero" and the actor Raoul Julia will speak. In the afternoon from two to four in the Copley Formal Lounge, the theme is Romero the Legacy. Heather Foote of the Un-

itarian Universalist Service Committee and Thomas Quigley of the U.S. Catholic Conference will speak on what would be Archbishop Romero's concerns today. Several members of Congress will discuss Archbishop Romero's significance on Capitol Hill today. At 5 o'clock in Dahlgreen Chapel mass will be held. The celebrant will be Fr. O'Donovan and Fr. Jerez will give the homily.

There are other events planned in D.C. to commemorate the tenth anniversary of Archbishop Romero's death. On Saturday, March 24 at 9 a.m. there will be prayer gathering at St. Aloysius Church, North Capitol and I Street. At 10 a.m. there will be a gathering at the Capitol. At 11 a.m. there will be a march from the capitol to the White House and at 1 p.m. there will be a rally at the White House Ellipse and at 3 p.m. there will be a non-violent civil disobedience. On Sunday, March 25, at 7 p.m. there will be a National Inter-faith Service of Prayer and Reflection at New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, 1313 N.Y. Avenue, N.W.

INNS OF COURT OFFER UNIQUE EXPERIENCE

By CHRISTINE TAYLOR
and BARBARA PALEY

The American Inns of Court movement was founded ten years ago by then-Chief Justice Warren E. Burger. Patterned after its six hundred year old English cousin, it is designed to improve the skills, professionalism and legal ethics of the bench and bar. In pursuit of a new way to help trial and appellate lawyers and judges rise to higher levels of excellence, professionalism and ethical awareness, the American Inns have adopted the traditional British model of legal apprenticeship, modifying it to fit the particular needs of the American legal system. Therefore, the membership of the Inns includes judges, law professors, lawyers in practice for more than 10 years, those in practice for less than 10 years, and—in many Inns—law students. There are now 101 Inns of Court throughout the USA.

While the Inn of Court helps the younger attorneys to become more effective trial and appellate advocates by learning from the experienced attorneys and judges, the educational experience definitely flows both ways. Georgetown Law Center boasts two Inns of Court—the Charles Fahy Inn and the William B. Bryant Inn. Membership in both bodies includes some of the most respected members of the Washington legal community. Meetings begin with a dinner and are held monthly. The informal and convivial dinner atmosphere envelopes everyone. Even if some were reticent at the beginning, the students quickly find themselves included in the discussions as if they were colleagues. Food seems to be a great leveler.

Each American Inn is divided into pupillage teams consisting of one judge, two master litigators, two barristers (lawyers with 3-10 years experience), one lawyer-pupil (lawyers with less than 3 years experience) and two student pupils (us). The members of the teams eat together and work together on a demonstration to be presented at one of the meetings.

Every meeting features a dramatized presentation of an issue currently of concern to litigators. Judges, attorneys and students all take part.

Each presentation is followed by a discussion of practitioners' own knowledge and involvement with the subject that has just been illustrated. Thus each member of the Inn—no matter how experienced or how renowned—is a pupil as well as a teacher, benefiting from the experiences and insights of the others. The comments and questions of the younger lawyers and the students are taken with the same seriousness and accorded the same respect as those of the more senior members.

In some ways my day in court was like any other courtroom: three judges in black robes, tables for plaintiff's and defense attorneys, benches for spectators in the rear. But this was different—all of the lawyers were in uniform! What was going on here? Well everything was just as it should be, because this is the Military Court of Appeals. How did a third year evening student at Georgetown find herself in such a place? No, this was not "Private Benjamin Goes to Law School." I was privileged to be there as a guest of the Chief Judge, Robinson Everett, the head of my pupillage team.

My time with Judge Everett began shortly before noon when I met him in chambers. Joined by Bill Early, Director of the Court's Central Legal Staff, we walked over to D.C. Superior Court to have lunch in the judges' dining room. As we walked through the door, I spotted a number of the judges and lawyers that I knew from the Inn meetings. A number of them smiled, nodded, or waved. I'd like to believe that those gestures were directed at me as well as at Judge Everett. After all, we are all colleagues in the Inns of Court.

Conversation at lunch ranged from serious legal issues—sentencing guidelines, military prisoners in local jails, etc.—to more lighthearted subjects—it was, after all, St. Valentine's Day. If I thought that I would feel awkward and



Former Chief Justice Warren E. Burger addresses the Fourth Annual Meeting of the American Inns of Court in 1984.

inhibited having lunch with a judge, Judge Everett immediately put me at ease.

We went back to the courthouse for afternoon oral arguments. Judge Everett had thoughtfully provided me with a memorandum prepared by his clerk on the two cases to be heard. Although they involved procedural issues particularly germane to military law, I found myself following the arguments with great fascination. The lawyers on both sides were well prepared and articulate advocates for their clients. The judges had all done their homework (Jill Ramsfield called it a "hot court" in Legal Research and Writing) and asked probing and incisive questions. Judge Everett was gently but firmly in control of the proceedings. Aside from the fact that the lawyers and all the spectators—except me—were in some kind of military uniform, it could be an appellate courtroom anywhere.

And then it was over. The arguments and rebuttals were concluded. The last question was asked. The judges retired to deliberate. However, Judge Everett came out of the conference room to ask if I had any questions and to thank me for

coming. My only question—which, of course he couldn't answer just then—was how the judges would decide.

The worst thing about being a member of the Inns of Court program is that it is over too soon. It's hard to believe that our year will be over after one more meeting. It has been an experience that we will never forget. Although we will miss being part of the process, we know that our place will be taken by our Georgetown classmates who will have equally positive experiences.

Recruiting will soon begin for the 1990-91 Inn of Court term. For those of you who are thinking about applying, stop thinking and start filling out the form. It's short. It won't prevent you from getting your assignments read or your papers written. Watch the bulletin boards, the stairways, and halls, and the other assorted places where announcements are posted (Georgetown's communication system never ceases to amaze). If you are impatient, or want more information, feel free to check with Professor Sherman Cohn. He is the President of the Inns of Court Foundation, and he will be more than happy to fill you in on the Inn.

Law of Leisure

ANGELS DOMINATE HOYAS 65-48

By **MONIQUE LaFORCE**
and **JEFF FINNELL**

GULC students and fans created a sell-out crowd to witness the Third Annual Home Court Basketball Game and Auction to benefit the Washington Legal Clinic for the Homeless. After a grueling (to watch) warm-up, dominated by John Murphy, Coaches Dave (John Thompson) McCarthy and Pete (better pass Jeff in Tax II) Weidenbruch laid out the Loya game plan. The game began with an introduction of the Hill's Angels by Father Drinan and the intro of the Hoya Loyas by Dean Edelman. The Loya Players looked worried that they might actually have to play the Angels. "Sweet Bill" Greenhalgh, with the grace of "The Bird", acknowledge the accolades of the crowd, and David Strauss received a roar of approval when he ran onto the court. After some fine harmonizing by the Gilbert and Sullivan Society, the

game began with Tom Krattenmaker scoring the first bucket of the game and directing the offense for the Hoyas. The Angels looked as though they may be struggling without Bill Bradley, but managed a 13-11 lead after the first quarter. The Bloch(e)s made their presence felt in the first quarter; Sue nearly killed several spectators with that airball and Gregg sparked the offense with his energetic ballhandling.

The second quarter began after Kim Burger's win of the trip to Chicago. The Loyas had trouble putting in any shots and the powerful inside game of Big Jim Feinerman was noticeably absent. It soon became clear that the Hoya Professors shoot baskets as they grade exams—randomly. The highlight of the second quarter was a steal by Joe Page which Copacino converted on the fast break. Markey (D-MA) dominated the second and the Hoyas ended up behind at the half.

Wild Bill Eskridge took the stand at the half to perform his role as "celebrity auctioneer." The big ticket item of the evening was a four day Caribbean vacation (Is there a long arm statute there, Bill?) which sold for \$900.00. A Black's Law Dictionary and 50% off a Bar-Bri review course sold for \$375.00, and Ana Kirchgaesser became the proud owner of a mini-basketball signed by Patrick Ewing for the low, low price of \$127.00.

The third quarter began much as the second half ended (we think, we were at the hot dog stand), causing many of Professor Feinberg's students to wonder, "Ken, where are you?". Fields (R-TX) manhandled Ginger Patterson causing outraged cries from the Loya fans and giving Ginger an opportunity to put in two free throws.

Between the third and the fourth quarters the Home Court Representatives presented Susanne Sinclair-Smith of the Washington Legal Clinic for the Home-

less a check for \$91,000. A standing ovation ensued and many thank yous were given, calling to mind the Academy Awards acceptance speeches.

The fourth quarter gave the game its only jam by high scorer Steve Nesmith, who ended the game with 22 points. Kudos also to Jerry Fisher on his three point action. In a rather lame strategy to fake out the Loyas who were coming from behind, Evans (D-IL) lost a contact lens under the Loya basket. The strategy worked and the Loyas, although showing a great hustle, lost 65-48.

Congratulations on a fine effort to all the professors who turned out to play. Space limitations (and the fact that we do want to pass some classes our third year) precluded more extensive coverage. For those students who missed this year's festivities, be sure to turn out next year for Home Court IV.



The Hoya Loyas



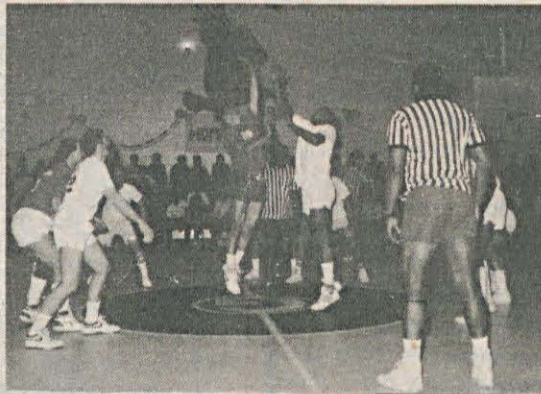
Event organizer Rob Rosen, Clinic Director, Susanne Sinclair-Smith and founder Jeff Schwaber.



The Hills Angels



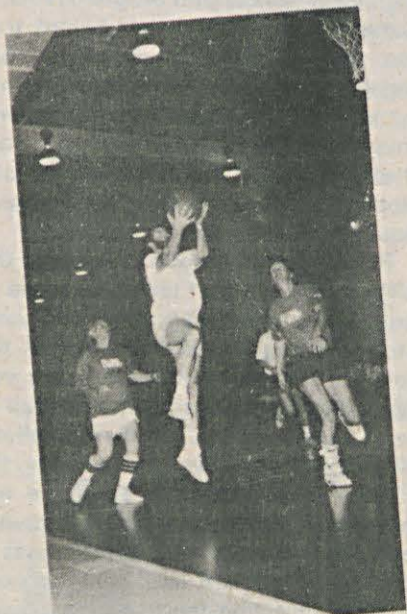
Coach McCarthy showing the team a milk carton (huh?!)



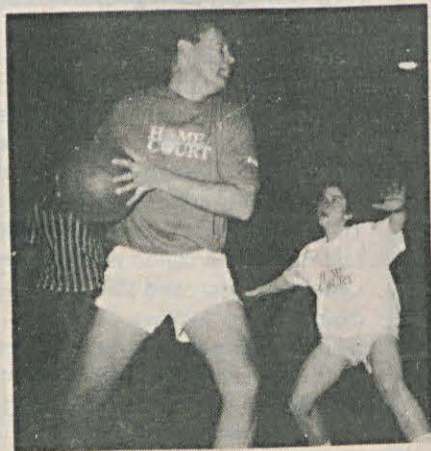
Loya Nesmith faces off in the third quarter.



Mascot Joe Laplante and refs Mike Wilcher, Greg Carson and Mark Murphy.



Prof. Copacino goes for the layup.



Lisa Granik does the "D" on an Angel.



Elisabeth Patterson and David Strauss pull some offensive moves.

... AND A BIG THANK YOU TO EVERYONE!!

Law of Leisure

Kettle of Bedlam

By JOE ATKINS

You are reading this article no earlier than March 19 but I wrote it on March 5. I'm sorry you couldn't read this before Spring Break so you could use your free time to comb record stores to find this week's album. It's probably not too widely distributed (look in Tower but not Kemp Mill or the Wiz) and conceptually, it's possibly the strangest record I've run into in quite some time. This compilation is called *Every Band Has a Shonen Knife Who Loves Them*. I myself was confused by the syntax in the title alone. But I was more intrigued by the album cover featuring a painting of three female Voltron/Tranzor Z/Transformer-type robots who seemed to be performing on stage in front of a burning cityscape while blasting the crowd with some sort of laser beams emanating from their left forefingers. I became further baffled when, upon reading the back cover, I discovered the album to be a two-record compilation of cover versions of Shonen Knife songs by lots of fairly well-known (and not so well-known) "alternative" bands. "Who or what is Shonen Knife?" I asked, as you may also be now. Apparently Shonen Knife is an obscure three-girl Japanese garage power-pop outfit who write their own songs and play their own in-

struments badly. There have been a spate of tribute albums released recently but this doesn't fit the conventional mold.

Well here's the bio off the back cover: "Naoko and Atsuko Yamano are sisters. Michie Nakatani is their friend. They are all members of large families where mutual respect and love for each other is at an unbelievable high. They study and practice together, encouraged and helped by those around them. Michie, Atsuko and Naoko live in a small city in their native Japan called Osaka, in an atmosphere which has encouraged them to develop their music unaffected by outside influences. They are happy people and love what they are doing. They do it because they love it. And they are humble, kind people who do not realize that they are the most important band of our time, and that there are growing multitudes of people who are 'of The Knife,' throughout the world. This lp is a sampling of these girls' vast and growing sphere of influence and control."

Mmmm, sounds a bit too idyllic, too Japanese. The Japanese aren't well-known as discerning consumers of Western-style music. Pink Lady was a huge success for chrissakes, and even Spinal Tap found new life in the Land of the Rising Sun. Besides, the home run

fences in Japanese baseball parks are too short which should tell you something about the respect the Japanese have for things sacred to Americans. I will know the end is near when, as Nostradamus predicted, the Anti-Christ arrives in the form of the first Japanese Elvis impersonator.

This whole concept seems too absurd to actually work musically: a collection of recordings by thirty-three (!) noisy American bands of bits of Japanese inept girl-group pop fluff with lyrics translated into English. Even the song titles suggest some underlying schizoid quality or fundamental disturbance afoot here. Red flags should go up when you see searingly mundane titles like "Insect Collector," "Public Baths," "Froot Loop Dreams," "Ice Cream City," "I Like Choco Bars," and "Cycling Is Fun" juxtaposed with aberrant appellations like "Flying Jelly Attack," "Elephant Pao Pao," "Cannibal Papaya," and (I swear I'm not making any of this up) "Tortoise Brand Pot Scrubbing Cleaner's Theme Bye-Bye" (I can only hope that Shonen Knife made a commercial for this product and doesn't just have the song floating around). The records are pressed on pink and white vinyl. Is this just more gimmickry intended to distract the buyer from the music? The short answer is no.

Stylistically, the collection is an ungodly mish-mash of divergent approaches to the songs, but then again,

isn't that what compilations are about? Besides, it is difficult to lose when the bands wrapping their greasy little guitars, drum sticks, and tape loops around the songs are the likes of Frightwig, the 3 O'Clock, Government Issue, White Flag, Lunachicks, Mr. T Experience, Reverb Motherfuckers, Big Dipper, Christmas, Das Damen, Sonic Youth, Death of Samantha, Pandoras, and Redd Kross. This whole project is the brainchild of Redd Kross bassist Jeff McDonald, on whose shoulders most of the blame/credit should rest.

Give me a paper cut in the eye if I'm wrong, but at least half of this stuff actually works. Shonen Knife have written some first-rate songs with strong, ear-grabbing hooks. Who cares if some of the lyrics are silly? Shonen Knife are at heart fine purveyors of inspired amateurism. Not all of the cuts here will stick in your head, but then again not everybody likes every ride at the amusement park, which is essentially what you get inscribed on four sides of vinyl when you buy this record. Be the first one on your block to come home smiling with Mickey Mouse ears on your head and puke stains on your shirt. Join the fellowship of "the Knife."

Rating: This is silly because one should not demand the same things from *Shonen Knife* that one would from an ordinary record. A letter grade misses the point. Perhaps the best appraisal is Unique.

Bar Review

By JOANNE CONTE
and KATHY FRANCO

This week is Part III and the final chapter (for now at least) of the Capitol Hill series. We've been to this bar a number of times but have put off reviewing it because of its legendary status among the law school students. The Tune Inn is conveniently located on 3rd and Pennsylvania, S.E. This is THE Capitol Hill hangout! Basically, it's a dive, but then aren't most great bars?

Once inside, you won't believe you are still in Washington, D.C. because it's the antithesis of everything political and yuppie about D.C. We're talking real down to earth! There's country music on the jukebox—Patsy Cline, Randy Travis, Johnny Cash. The Tune Inn is the only bar in D.C. that we know of where you can hear Johnny Cash, otherwise you have to drive to Maryland. The glasses are slightly dirty and the waitresses are on the rough side. Don't order by saying, "Grandma, can I have another pitcher," or you may find yourself in a headlock as one first year we know found out the hard way.

The set-up is simple. There's a small bar on the left as soon as you walk in with 7 or 8 stools. Then, there are about a dozen no frills wooden booths that line either side of the room and a narrow walkway in between. The tables are great for bouncing quarters or playing cards. You can squish as many people as you want into the booths and annex chairs as well as long as you don't get in the waitress' way. Best of all the Tune Inn is CHEAP!! Nothing is over \$4.00, from pitchers to food. No time is wasted

The Tune Inn

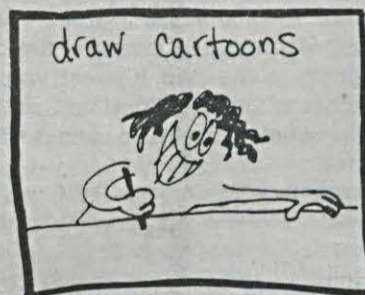
on cutesie menus, you just have to look up on the wall to see what's served.

Speaking of the wall, it's a hunter's dream, full of such items as a spring trap, rifles, stuffed deer butts and heads, bearskins, and fish. The wall decorations can be used as good points of reference for best seating. We recommend you try to sit somewhere between the pronged-horn antelope and the first mounted deer butt. Otherwise, if you're in the front booths, you'll get blasted by the jukebox and sitting too close to the back will make you privy to various views of the mens' and ladies' rooms. The seating is actually more luck than being able to choose because it's always so crowded that you gotta take what you can get. If there are no available booths when you get there, just keep your eyes peeled and move fast when one opens up.

Even though it's totally redneck (and we don't mean that in a bad way) anybody can go there and blend in. The clientele includes Congressmen and women, Marines, college kids, Law Students, Hillies and Hicks.

Here are some random thoughts and comments . . . It's a great place to bond; lots of secrets are revealed; Do you know where your prom date from high school is? The Mens' room wall tells all about Mary, except her phone number; Best Ladies' room quote: "Why did God make Women pretty? So Men would like them. Why did God make Women stupid? So they would like Men"; Cheeseburgers and Fries get an A+, Catsup gets a C-; Judy is the best waitress; booth dancing is a recreational sport. The Tune Inn is an experience that no one should miss.

Sorry! This week the cartoonist did not . . .



Maybe she wanted to . . .



Oh, well. Maybe next time.

Race Judicata

By M. LaFORCE

On Saturday March 23, 1990, the Irish Law Students will sponsor a 5k run to benefit the St. Ann's orphanage in Hyattsville, Md. The race begins at 8:00 a.m. at "The Awakening" statue at Haines Point. The entry fee is \$5.00 and T-shirts are available for \$10.00 with all proceeds going to help the 300 children at St. Ann's.

The Irish Law Students organization was re-founded by Michael Ambrose, Sean White and Tom McConville after they walked down the now defunct "bulletin board row" on the former 1B level of the law center. These three noticed that the Irish Law Students were alloted a bulletin board, but that no one had taken charge to plan an organization meeting. The three petitioned the S.B.A. for funding with an outline of intended projects for the 1988-89 school year and were granted \$500.00. The Irish Law Stu-

dents' major project last year was a symposium on "The Right to Remain Silent in Northern Ireland."

This year the Irish Law Students were granted a slightly higher budget by the SBA, but the support for the St. Ann's project has come primarily from sponsors outside GULC. The major sponsor for "Race Judicata" is the "Dubliner" restaurant located at 520 N. Capital St., NW.

Irish Law Students representative Tom McConville says, "We hope this project will give greater legitimacy to the Irish Law Students. We are a fun, receptive group of people and we welcome and encourage everyone to join our organization, not just those students of Irish decent." Mr. McConville points out that even if you don't join the organization, you can still run in the race or buy a shirt to help the kids at St. Ann's.

CLINIC STORIES

Sex Discrimination Clinic

STUDENTS PROTECT DOMESTIC VIOLENCE VICTIMS:

A student from the GULC Sex Discrimination Clinic first met Connie Jones at the D.C. Citizen's Complaint Center in September, 1989. Ms. Jones was a college student who had been brutally abused by her former boyfriend, Ernie Smith. Mr. Smith had become increasingly abusive throughout his relationship with Ms. Jones, and refused to accept Ms. Jones' decision to end the relationship.

When Ms. Jones was interviewed, she described the most recent incident, which had happened shortly before she met with her student representative. She had been walking to school, when Mr. Smith suddenly jumped out of a taxicab, grabbed her keys out of her hands, and dragged her off the street and up the stairs to her apartment. Maintenance workers saw this happen and called the police. But before they arrived, Mr.

Smith hit Ms. Jones, slammed her against the wall, and slapped her face; he also grabbed a knife and threatened to stab her. Then he ripped the buttons off her shirt, tore open her blouse, pulled down her bra, and sat on her. While sitting on top of her, he yelled insult after insult at her. Finally, the police came, removed Mr. Smith, and told Ms. Jones to go to the Citizen's Complaint Center for additional help.

The Clinic student interviewed Ms. Jones, and arranged for the Clinic to represent her in seeking injunctive relief, through a Civil Protection Order, in the D.C. Superior Court. Two students prepared papers asking the Court for emergency relief. The same day they filed the papers, they appeared before a judge, who granted a 14-day temporary protection order that required Mr. Smith to stay away from Ms. Jones, and not to telephone or assault her. Less than two

weeks later, the students represented Ms. Jones at a second court hearing to obtain a longer-term CPO. They prepared four witnesses who had seen evidence of Mr. Smith's violence, and conducted a direct examination of Ms. Jones and a cross-examination of Mr. Smith. At the conclusion of the trial, the judge granted Ms. Jones the one-year-CPO she sought.

Shortly after this hearing, Mr. Smith violated the CPO by coming to Ms. Jones' apartment, and kicking her door. By the time the police arrived, Mr. Smith had left. Ms. Jones filed a motion to hold Mr. Smith in contempt of court, and students represented her at a third hearing. This time the judge found Mr. Smith in contempt and sentenced him to 30 days in jail; the sentence was then stayed, and Mr. Smith was placed on probation for the duration of the CPO, and required to attend an alcohol treatment program.

Since then, Mr. Smith has fully complied with the CPO, and has stopped harassing and assaulting Ms. Jones.

Ms. Jones' case was just one of many handled by the Sex Discrimination Clinic last semester. Under the D.C. Intrafamily Offenses Act, those who have been abused by people related to them through blood, marriage and intimacy can receive a wide variety of relief through a civil protection order. In other cases, students helped men and women obtain no-assault and stay-away orders that also included awards of child custody, child support, and visitation. Through these cases, students helped stop some of the violence in the District of Columbia, beginning with the violence within families. One indication of just how much violence occurs between intimates is that there were more than 18,000 calls to the D.C. police for help in

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LAW STUDENTS IN COURT DO DIRECT REPRESENTATION

By RICHARD CARTER

The landlord wanted Dave Beltrami's client to pay \$6,000 for a rat infested house that was so bad that she had to move out. The jury didn't agree and told the landlord that he would have to pay \$17,000 to Dave's client. The same week a D.C. Superior Court Judge awarded over \$5,000 to one of Laura Farber's clients at the close of a bench trial. Julianne Swilley was successful in getting a Court to order that her homeless client be put back into an apartment after being illegally evicted by a prominent politician who wanted to use her client's home for "sexual liaisons," with or without her client's permission.

Stories like this seem to be "business as usual" at D.C. Law Students in Court, D.C.'s oldest and largest third year advocacy clinic and the largest in-court legal service provider in the city. The program, which began over twenty years ago as an experiment of five law schools, annually enrolls over 100 students from American, Catholic, George

Washington and Howard as well as Georgetown. But it is Georgetown, which sends as many as forty students to the program, that is the program's largest supporter.

Under the supervision and guidance of the program's eight civil clinical professors, students in the civil division are assisting indigent persons with a variety of civil problems. Although the major emphasis is on landlord and tenant issues, students are also handling cases involving automobile accidents, consumer claims, bankruptcies and actions brought by prisoners concerning conditions and treatment. Last year, an Hispanic representation program was started by professor Tomas Lopez (GULC '81) and it is currently the only program in the two highest volume branches of Superior Court for Spanish-speaking defendants who cannot afford counsel.

Students who enroll in LSIC are required to save one day per week for their "court day" when they go to D.C. Superior Court's Landlord and Tenant Court.

Once at court they are available to advise *pro se* defendants, mediate cases or argue motions for their clients. Sometimes students must argue motions for cases they pick up that day with only minutes to prepare knowing that their skill is the only barrier to a family ending up on the street. To be able to do that requires that the students know more about the case law than their adversaries and know how to apply it.

That ability is honed in an intensive 70 hour orientation that begins the week before school and extends through Labor Day. The orientation program is a combination of lecture, small group discussions, demonstrations, trial advocacy exercises and mock trials prepared by the clinical professors geared to Superior Court practice. Orientation classes cover substantive landlord and tenant law, evidence, procedure, alternative dispute resolution techniques, professional ethics and courtroom skills such as direct and cross examination and motions practice.

The orientation needs to be intensive

because not only are students going to be arguing cases for real clients in front of real judges about three weeks after school begins but because LSIC's teaching model requires it. Explains Rich Carter, the current LSIC director, "our goal is to teach not just the craft of being a lawyer but a good deal of the art. Once the student has the nuts and bolts that is where we begin. It's important for lawyers to understand the interrelationship of all the subjects that were studied in law school and nothing does that better than a well structured clinical experience." Laura Farber agrees, pointing out that LSIC focuses on the diverse skills of "being a lawyer in the complete sense; interviewing a client, analyzing the law, writing, arguing and helping. I feel at ease in the Courtroom."

After orientation, there are weekly classes taught by LSIC staff as well as experienced trial lawyers who are GULC adjuncts. Students are expected to devote an average of twenty hours per

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Harrison Housing Institute

STUDENTS HELP TENANT GROUPS INCORPORATE:

By DAVID KASANOW

With all due deference to the brilliant theoreticians on the faculty, one of the primary factors in my choice of GULC was its substantial commitment to clinical legal education. As a second year, participating in the housing clinic of the Harrison Institute for Public Law has provided me with the stimulus that most course work at law school lacks—humanity.

Because of the nature of its character, the Harrison Institute represents groups of tenants in their struggle with their landlords. These groups, frequently lower middle class and blue collar, are confronting, often for the first time in their lives, issues of group empowerment, attorney-client relationships, and

the operation of a corporate entity. The dynamics of such processes are powerful, and constitute a unique and compelling aspect of participation in Harrison.

My case involves a small tenant association in its ongoing battle with what the D.C. Code calls the "housing provider." It has offered me the opportunity to be insulted at meetings by less-than-brilliant opposing counsel; to try and be the emotional glue that binds a small group of beleaguered people in the face of an irrational and vindictive landlord; and to walk into an administrative hearing after nearly one hundred hours of preparation and have the hearing examiner, in the face of straightforward statutes, regulations, and case precedent, dismiss our case

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Client Humberto Estrada, student David Kasanow and client Shelton Antoine confer at the Harrison Institute offices.

SEX DISCRIMINATION

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domestic violence cases in 1988. Domestic violence frequently escalates to extreme levels; one-third of the women murdered in this country are killed by their husbands or boyfriends.

Clients seeking protection from this domestic violence are referred to the Clinic by the Court, the Women's Legal Defense Fund, and battered women's shelters. Hispanic clients are referred to the Clinic by AYUDA, a local service provider in the Hispanic community. An additional method of obtaining clients is through the Citizens' Complaint Center, where students sometimes work with the city's Office of Corporation Counsel. Once a semester, each Clinic student spends four hours at the Complaint Center in the Corporation Counsel Office, interviewing victims of domestic violence. Generally, the victims have just been assaulted by a family member the day before the students speak with them. When the police arrive at the scene of family violence, they frequently

do not arrest, even when the victim is bleeding or needs to be hospitalized; instead, the police refer the victims to the Center. At the Complaint Center, Clinic students advise the victims as to their legal options for resolving the violent situation, including representation by the Clinic.

One of the reasons the Clinic has chosen to represent victims of domestic violence is the opportunity for students to start and finish several cases within a semester. This means that students handle a case from initial client interview through court trial, and, when necessary, through enforcement of a court order by bringing contempt of court charges and conducting a second trial.

Another reason that the Clinic has selected domestic violence cases is because of the possibility of making law under a relatively new statute. The Intrafamily Offenses Act was amended in 1982, and the D.C. Courts are continually confronting novel issues under the stat-

ute. For example, the Clinic handled *Powell v. Powell*, a landmark case which established that child support and other forms of monetary relief are available through a civil protection order so that the victim can live apart from the offender. This case is used (and cited) whenever domestic violence victims need monetary support to be safe from their abusers. There are many remaining unsettled issues in which students may become involved. For example, may the victims of domestic violence continue to file motions for contempt, or is there a Constitutional requirement for government prosecution of contempt motions in these quasi-civil, quasi-criminal enforcement proceedings? Students might also be involved in proposing revisions to the police response to domestic violence, which would lead to treating it more like other crimes.

Because of their experiences in the Clinic, some former students have decided to continue to represent victims of

domestic violence after they graduate. They are forming an alumni group to continue the work they started in the Clinic.

To find out more about the Sex Discrimination Clinic, any interested students are invited to stop by the Clinic Offices in Room 334. The Clinic is a 6-credit, one-semester clinic open to both second and third year students who have completed 41 credit hours, including Evidence, before enrolling in the Clinic. Students generally handle several cases throughout the semester, working in two-person teams (or solo if they choose to, after gaining initial experience). The Clinic seminar meets twice a week and covers both the relevant substantive law and pre-trial and trial skills exercises. The Clinic supervisors are Professor Susan Deller Ross, Adjunct Professor Naomi R. Cahn, and Fellow Kim Crnich.

STUDENTS IN COURT

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week to their clinic responsibilities.

This year a new summer program has been instituted designed to accommodate evening students and others whose schedules would not otherwise allow them to participate in a clinic. While students must still have one day free to appear in Court, there is a shortened orientation program held at night for the first two weeks and then all weekly clas-

ses are held on Tuesday evenings. Enrollment is limited so that the student-faculty ratio is about four to one during the summer. Unlike the fall-spring program which must be taken for both semesters, the summer program students may elect to take the program for one semester or two.

The experience gained and friendships forged at LSIC last beyond

law school. Last week nearly 75 alumni from as far back as 1973 attended a reception in their honor at Arnold and Porter. Former students include Superior Court judges, high Administration officials, partners at major firms, legislators and heads of well known public interest law firms. The program is proud of its reputation within the D.C. legal community and its well-earned reputation

for the great parties and great friendships that develop among its graduates.

Want to find out more? Come to the OPEN HOUSE on March 22, 1990 from 4 p.m. to 6:30 p.m. at the clinic offices, 419 7th Street, N.W., Suite 202, or call the clinic at 638-4798 and ask to speak to any civil supervisor.

[The author is the Director of the D.C. Law Students in Court Program.]

HARRISON INSTITUTE

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out of what might only be politely called sheer stupidity.

Lest you think that the clinical experience at Harrison centers only on the human frailties of the cast of players, the work is both substantively challenging and temporally demanding. The range of areas which my fellow students and I address include financial planning for tenant purchase of their homes; conversion of rental units into co-op or con-

dominiums; strategizing, planning, and carrying out litigation; and negotiations on a broad spectrum of landlord-tenant issues, including the very right of the tenants to remain in their homes.

My fellow students and I draft contracts, letters of agreement, articles of incorporation, and pleadings of every type and complexity. We must deal with the District's turgid bureaucracy to do basic research in the case law, to file documents, set hearing dates, and to

otherwise attempt to effectuate the legal rights of our clients.

All of the above activities (and many more) have provided me with a glimpse into both the day to day challenges of practicing law and the nature of a system of laws and regulations. Though premised upon a progressive view of the resolution of the problems faced by the tenant-buyers in the cold, hard marketplace of rental housing, the system has evolved into an unresponsive, unevenly administered maze of complexities that

serves its intended beneficiaries, tenants, poorly at best. Harrison challenges you to improve the lot of your client both by utilizing, and in spite of, this system.

The Harrison clinical experience rewards those among you that yearn for both the warmth of client contact and the harshness of bureaucratic intransigence. You will leave law school better accoutred for life as a lawyer.

Russia Is Suspect

continued from p. 3

the natural Russian tendency toward stealth coupled with lack of documentation prevents the graphic comparison of that horror with that perpetrated by the National Socialists.

What is the significance of this? That the Germans are not alone in their capacity to fall for ideologies capable of mass atrocity. The Germans do not possess a unique character flaw or propensity toward evil. The Germans are not alone in the capacity for sin. Once we see clearly the common susceptibilities of all people to poisonous populist ideologies and the common nature of the evil embodied in these popular ideologies is recognized, it should be noted that only the presence of gross instability and dislocation, where respect for traditional authority, law and values has been eroded, can give rise to these systems (as in the strife of war

weakened and revolution torn Russia and Germany after World War I).

While I would prefer a German federation centered around conservative and international Vienna rather than progressive and nationalist Berlin, there is no more need for Americans to fear a unified German state more than any other state. And no reason why the Germans alone, in the modern world, should be denied the right to self determination. And we should be wary of any protests by the Russians as to the territorial ambitions of the Germans while they alone sit on the spoils of the war that they, with the Germans, caused. And we should be wary of their intimations as to the flawed character of the German people while their Communist party, alone of those parties culpable for the Second World War and the great European atrocities of the Twentieth Century, still governs.

BE SAFE

USE GULC'S ESCORT SERVICE AND SHUTTLE



RES PENDENS

Bike-to-Work Rally

The Washington Area Bicyclist Association (WABA) in cooperation with Environmental Action Foundation (EA) and the DC Energy Office, is sponsoring the Clean Motion Bike-to-Work event as part of Environmental Action's Clean Motion Campaign to encourage transport by modes other than the single-occupancy vehicle. On April 19th, between 8:30 and 9:30am, hundreds and perhaps thousands of riders will converge on Freedom Plaza in the District for a rally to promote the use of bicycles for transportation.

Arrive for a rally at Freedom Plaza (13th & Pennsylvania Avenue, near National Theatre) around 8:30am. Riders will receive a free Cannondale/Clean Motion water bottle and can enter a raffle for a free Cannondale bicycle and additional bicycle and environmental paraphernalia. To join a convoy, call Aron Livingston at 944-8567.

At noon on April 19th, a second rally will be held to promote other transport modes such as car-pooling, mass-transit, and bike-to-metro. More prizes will be given away, and additional speakers will praise the "low-pollute" commute.

On April 19th, students, shoppers, errand runners, and people commuting to suburban employment centers are also encouraged to join the Clean Motion Campaign by trying a low- or no-pollute alternative to the single-occupancy vehicle. Clean Motion participants who cannot attend either Freedom Plaza Rally will still be eligible for the second drawing for a free Cannondale bicycle and additional prizes by calling Environmental Action at 745-4874.

Office of the Registrar

FIRST YEAR EVENING STUDENTS: Applications are available to apply to transfer to the 2nd Year Day. Petitions are available at the Office of the Registrar and must be returned by March 26, 1990.

REGISTRATION 1990-91 is rapidly approaching. Registration materials will be sent to your local address. Please make certain that we have your proper address.

EXAM CONFLICTS: Petitions for exam conflict relief were due to the Office of the Registrar last January 30. If you have not done so, please submit your relief as soon as possible.

MAY GRADUATES: Please check the bulletin boards on the first floor level to see that your name is listed and correctly spelled. If your name is not listed and you expect to graduate, you need to complete a degree application, with a late charge fee, immediately.

PRIVACY ACT: Under the provisions of the Privacy Act, the Law Center may release certain information designated as "Directory Information," (see Administrative and Academic Regulations, August 1988). Students may elect to have this "Directory Information" withheld by filing the appropriate form at the Office of the Registrar.

STUDENT DISCIPLINARY CODE: A student is held to have notice of the GULC Student Disciplinary Code and its provisions by virtue of enrolling at the Law Center. The Code appears in the BULLETIN.

San Jose Summer Session

Enjoy summer session courses on the San Jose State University campus this summer, with early sessions beginning May 29, and all sessions completed by August 17.

San Jose State University is open to all students during summer—you do not have to be formally admitted to the university to enroll in summer courses. High school students can take courses with prior counselor approval. The campus is located 50 miles south of San Francisco, in a major urban setting.

Summer session courses meet for 3, 6, 9, or 12 weeks. Test preparation, special photography field sessions, travel tours in California and around the world, and Field Studies in Natural History are also offered.

First advance registration deadline is May 10 for classes beginning May 29. For a free schedule of classes, with all sessions and classes outlined, call (408) 924-2600 or write: Summer Session, Office of Continuing Education, San Jose State University, San Jose, CA 95192-0135.

Ethnic Pluralism Symposium

Center for Applied Research, located at Georgetown University, serves the research needs of the Catholic church. Symposium on Church leadership.

*Each participant will give an overview on their respective community. Monday, March 19, 3 p.m.—press briefing; 4 p.m.—event, at the Intercultural Center auditorium, Georgetown University campus, 37th and O Streets, N.W.

Cardinal's Address

"The Consistent Ethic of Life"—An address by Joseph Cardinal Bernardin that will examine present challenges and questions facing the sanctity of human life.

Sponsored by the Woodstock Theological Center, located at Georgetown University, Tuesday, March 20, 8 p.m. Gaston Hall, 3rd floor of Healy building, Georgetown University campus, 37th and O Streets, N.W.

Law Fellow Positions

Applications for Law Fellow positions will be available March 19 at the Legal Research and Writing Office, Room 540. You might want to set aside some time during the weeks of March 19 and 26 to attend meetings designed to answer questions about the program. The Law Fellow Program offers advanced skills in writing and research as well as experience in teaching. Applications are due on Friday, March 30 by 5:00 p.m. in Room 540. Interview dates and times will be posted the first week of April. Law Fellow positions should be accepted by Friday, April 20, 1990.

2L Scholarship

First year students who are Alabama residents are eligible for a \$5,000 scholarship sponsored by the Alabama firm of Cabaniss, Johnston, Gardner, Dumas & O'Neal. Grades are *not* the only factor. Details have been forwarded to the Financial Aid office.

Film Series

"Elephant Conservation" will be the topic as Ms. Constance Harriman, Assistant Secretary for Fish, Wildlife, and Parks, Department of the Interior, speaks

on issues relating to elephant protection in parks and preserves, and the role of the convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, March 29, 7:15 p.m.-9:00 p.m. at Potowmack Landing Restaurant, one mile south of National Airport on the George Washington Memorial Parkway. Reception follows. Admission free. R.S.V.P. 285-2600.

LEXIS Training

LEXIS training is offered at 12:00 noon on Wednesday, March 28. WESTLAW classes for summer associates and others wishing training will be held on Friday, March 23 at 12:15, 2:00, 4:00, and 6:00 p.m. WESTLAW classes will also be held at the same times (and also at 8:00 p.m. for evening students only) on March 30. All these LEXIS and WESTLAW classes will be held in the Library's Fourth-Floor Group-Study Room 435A/B (off the atrium). Sign up for them at the Library's Circulation Desk.

Communications Law Career Night

On March 27 from 6:00-7:30 the National Association of Broadcasters will present its 3rd Annual Communications Career Night. The presenters will give an overview of the various types of job opportunities available and an explanation of the types of legal practice areas which exist in the field of communications law. The panel will consist of Terry Banks of AT&T; Michael Wagner of the FCC; Donald McClellan of the Senate Commerce Committee; Lawrence Robers of Mullin Rhyne; and Kathryn Zachem of Wilkinson Barker.

Conference on Careers in Art, Entertainment and Sports Law

This conference will be held at NYU School of Law on Wednesday, March 28 at 7:00 p.m. The program is open to all interested students at no charge. The panelists are Deborah Dugan, Volunteer

Lawyers for the Arts; Richard Gitter, NBC—Advertising Standards, East Coast; Carla Harwitt, Columbia Pictures Entertainment Inc.; Joel Litvin, National Basketball Association; Rose Schwartz, Franklin Weinrib (NYC) and moderator, Melvin Simensky, Ladas & Parry (NYC). A brochure describing the backgrounds of the speakers is available for students to read in the Office of Career Services.

Conference on Countervailing Duty Law

The John M. Olin Program in Law and Economics of the Georgetown University Law Center is presenting a conference on Countervailing Duty Law for the 90's on Friday, March 23, 1990 from 9:00 A.M. to 4:30 P.M. in The Moot Court Room. Speakers include Associate Professor of Law, Richard Diamond Author of *The Principal Paper*, Warren F. Schwartz, Professor of Law, Ronald A. Cass, Vice-Chairman, International Trade Commission; Dean Assignate, Boston University Law School and William N. Eskridge, Jr. Associate Professor of Law. All students and faculty are cordially invited to attend. Contact Professor Warren Schwartz at (202) 662-9101 for more information.

Registration for Next Year's Clinics

Students who are interested in taking a clinical course next year must submit their applications in the office of the Associate Dean for Clinical Education, Room 127, no later than 5:00 P.M. on March 30th.

Music and Dance Benefit

Come and see The ASAPH Ensemble's unique blend of classical music and dance. Experience their Bach Benefit for *Love & Action*, a Christian volunteer agency ministering to people with A.I.D.S. Free Admission. Sunday, March 25, 7:30 p.m., Nat'l Presbyterian Center, Nebraska and Van Ness Sts., N.W.

CLINIC ENROLLMENT

DATES AND DEADLINES

Mon., Mar. 26 - Fri., Mar. 30

Information table
(next to student lounge)

Fri., Mar. 30 6:00 p.m.

Applications due (Dean's office)

Tues., Apr. 17

Posting of names of students
accepted into each clinic
(Dean's office and clinic doors)

Fri., Apr. 20

Students must accept (or lose)
clinic position