Possibilities for R.O.T.C. Outlined for Students

On Thursday, March 7, 1968, Major John D. Herren of the Georgetown University R.O.T.C. Unit spoke to a group of first year students regarding the establishment of a two year program on the Main Campus for law students. The meeting came about as a result of a questionnaire sent out to first year students (150 responses, 107 students interested in having such a program), as well as the efforts of Harry Tischler, Professor Gordon, Associate Dean McCarthy and the S.A.

Selection for the program will be based on passing written and physical examinations, a personal interview, and application acceptance by the First Army. At the present time preference is being given to undergraduate students who have never had R.O.T.C. before. Those who are selected will be notified around the first of May. Upon selection, the student can begin attending drills and classes at the Main Campus during the next two academic years, and an advanced training camp in Summer 1969.

G.U. Announces Promotion Of McCarthy to Assoc. Dean

On March 3, 1968, Rev. Gerald Campbell S.J., President of Georgetown University, announced the appointment of Dean David J. McCarthy, Jr. to the position of associate dean. Since 1965 Dean McCarthy has served as associate professor of law and as assistant dean at the Law Center.

In the academic world the position of associate dean carries with it greater responsibility and prestige than that of assistant dean. At Georgetown, Dean McCarthy's appointment will mean that in the absence of Dean Dean from the Law Center, he will be the chief executive officer. This will extend Dean McCarthy's responsibility to all phases of the operations at the Law Center.

Dean McCarthy is a 1957 graduate of Both College and the University of Columbia and uniform state legislation. In addition, the Dean has been on the American Bar Association's Committee on Federal Criminal Law and Procedure, and was formerly a member of the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce.

In 1965 Maryland Governor J. Millard Tawes appointed him to the Commission for the Modernization of the Executive Branch of the Maryland Government, where he served as chairman of the Task Force on Education, Health and Welfare.

Currently Dean McCarthy is a member of the Executive Committee of the D.C. Bar Association and is a past president of the D.C. Bar Association. He is also a member of the American Federal and District of Columbia Bar Associations.
Students at the Law Center will shortly be faced with the necessity of choosing successors to the present Student Bar Association officers and members of the House of Delegates. The last experience with S.B.A. elections in the fall showed a decided lack of interest on the part of most students.

Yet, in spite of this lethargic and apathetic attitude by many students not only in the elections but in other areas at the Law Center, the past year has not been a static one. Both the Student-Faculty Committee and the Student Bar Association have succeeded in initiating a substantial number of long range and significant proposals. Innovations in the legal writing program, proposals for grading and curriculum reform, student representation of faculty committees and the Shaw Project are but a few ideas put forth by the students this year. This scope of activity has shown that the students can be the real innovators at the Law Center.

Much remains to be done, however, not only in some of the above-named areas (many of the proposals put forth this year are in the hands of the faculty and administration awaiting further action) but also in other areas of which students are often heard to complain. Recently many students have expressed a feeling of being disturbed by the manner in which the latest tuition increase was handled. Petitions were signed and meetings were arranged with the administrations of the Law Center and the University. This type of effort on the part of many students was a welcome sign, for it is just this type of energy that needs to be expended in other areas at the Center. However, one wonders if the recent activity on the part of the students over the tuition increase was motivated by purely financial reasons or so that such an effort will not be seen again. If this be the case and we strongly suspect that it is, then we have little sympathy for those students who complain about the education they are receiving at Georgetown but who only get upset enough to do anything when it comes down to a question of money.

Against this background, there is a very real need for the continued active interest on the part of the student body. In the affairs of the Law Center, in part, can be maintained by the election of concerned and energetic students to the various positions of student government.

Though at the present time no potential candidates have declared themselves, it is to be hoped that when time comes for the filing of petitions, that none of the offices will go by default to one candidate for lack of opposition. Last year’s elections for the office of president of the S.B.A., saw three candidates running. This year it is important that such a campaign be waged at all levels.

As it did last year, the Weekly will offer columns to the various for the purpose of providing a forum for discussion of the views on the issues at hand. We hope that this will help stimulate interest among the students in the elections and at the same time help the candidates clarify their positions.

**Mass Execution of Whites Scheduled**

By Michael Mullen

(April 1971) Furious debate took place in the Senate last week over whether the United States should intervene in the “internal” racial strife in Rwanda in central Africa. It is not known yet what, if any, action the U.S. will take but whatever the U.S. decides, events are bound to reach a climax next Tuesday when mass executions are scheduled to take place in Rwanda.

In 1964 Rwanda’s all white government severed all ties with Britain. The black native population comprising 80% of the people demanded a voice in the government. The whites who controlled the government were reluctant to give up their power, but grave unrest convinced them that some transfer of power would be better than the clearly fortable revolution. In order to protect their right to rule, the whites, whose whole population was in two central states of the landlocked farming nation, requested that the country adopt a federal constitution like that of the United States with the accompanying institution of a constitutional government. The constitutional government came into power in 1966, lead by a radical black nationalist president. Every member of the Rwandan Congress from the eight primary black areas was from the president’s party. Many members of Black National Party advocated secession of the rich farmland in the white states. The Attorney General stated that this could not be done under the 5th and 14th Amendments to the Constitution.

The only means of supply to the white states was through other Rwandan territory. There were no common carriers running into the central states. The usual practice was for the white farmers to travel to the adjoining states to trade their goods. The black national trade stores, with strong pressure from black farmers, refused to trade any goods with the white farmers except at blackmail prices and completely refused to sell any fertilizer. The whites brought a lawsuit challenging the discrimination against the whites, but the Rwandan Supreme Court citing some U.S. precedent ruled against the claim because there was no state action. They said: “Of course we have no power to control private acts.”

Events went from bad to worse for the white farmers. Without fertilizer their yields dropped. In order to obtain supplies they had to go to the central states but this could only be done by agreeing to lease land in the central states in order to stay on their farms at subsistence levels, but many others were thrown off the land in labor rich Rwanda.

Although receiving an equity of redemption upon foreclosure which was more than enough to purchase a farm in one of Rwanda’s other states, almost no farms were purchased because of discriminatory selling practices of the black farmers. A case went to the Rwandan Supreme Court challenging farm discrimination. The court said: “A man’s farm is his kingdom, and we cannot interfere with property rights.”

Without employment their savings were soon expended. They then went on welfare. Soon 80% of those on welfare were whites. This angered the Rwandan Congress which reacted by repealing all welfare laws and urging the employment of any blacks who had been on welfare.

Ending welfare only seemed to make matters worse. Crimes (NOLO—continued on page 3)
On Thursday evening, February 29, Professor Samuel Dash spoke to interested Law Center students and Faculty and to invited guests from the Washington area on the topic "The Rights of Society versus the Rights of the Individual—Is this a Valid Issue?" Speaking as a guest of Taft Chapter of Phi Alpha Delta Legal Fraternity at Georgetown, Professor Dash was first induced into the Fraternity as an Honorary Brother in a short, but impressive, ceremony in John Carroll Auditorium, by Joseph McGrath, Justice of Phi Alpha Delta's Taft Chapter.

Dash Inaugurated By PAD; Discusses Crime Problems

On Thursday, March 14, 1968

Prof. Dash addresses P.A.D. on the Rights of Society versus the Rights of the Individual

Dash was quickly ratified. Then a bill was passed making any gathering of more than seven whites a crime punishable by death and the Capital without permission of the Secretary of State who could issue up to ten such permits at his discretion.

It was at this point that action began in the U.S. Senate. Senator Strom Thurmond called for a nuclear attack on Ratwanda and a restoration of whites to power. Other southern senators along with Senator Russell, the "Bag of the South," called a secret meeting of his followers here to a system which seems to have forgotten him, when there are visible crimes, they are those who ignore the law on a continuing basis with seeming immunity. Yet those who have no resources, and...
floor Professor Dash pointed out that many studies have been conducted in the area of criminal procedure and particular problems of the District of Columbia. Classes are conducted in an informal setting, and students are encouraged to work in teams use hypothetical situations to both demonstrate legal principles and simulate classroom discussion by students.

The purpose of the project is to familiarize students with various concepts and problems of the law. It is hoped that through a better understanding of the function of law and the individual in American society the student will be better prepared to cope with the myriad of problems that he will inherit upon entering the adult world. The presentations cover a wide range of topics including: the criminal process, police procedure, and discrimination and segregation.

Initial reactions from participating law students are very encouraging. The Shaw students appear interested and involved, which are positive reactions that have been achieved by the program and have become an enthusiastic classroom participant.

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There will be no students from Section 2 in the first year Beaudry Cup Competition. This surprising lack of participation has shed light on proposals to change the present structure of the legal research and oral argument programs. Nine students in Section 2 initially signed up and received the competition rules and fact sheet, but later withdrew. When asked why, besides describing a general reluctance to take time from real work, the students voiced some of the underlying difficulties of the first year argument program. The main criticism was focused upon the lack of research program, most students feeling that adequate time was not available between their third legal research assignment and the deadline for submission of a Beaudry Cup brief. Some suggested that this time squeeze could be alleviated by the acceptance of a legal argument brief in place of research assignment.

There are proposals for a closer union between the legal research and oral argument programs. In October the S.B.A. passed a resolution adopting a Barristers' Council suggestion that a Beaudry brief be counted as a research assignment.

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