Civil Rights Commission Chairman to Speak at GULC

By HARVETTA ASAMOAH

On Thursday, March 6 at 8:00 p.m. in the Moot Court Room, the Georgetown chapter of the Federalist Society will present Clarence M. Pendleton, Jr., Chairman of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights in "An Evening with Clarence Pendleton." Pendleton's appearance will mark the third presentation in the Federalist Society's 1986 Lecture Series.

An outspoken critic of affirmative action, judicially-based quotas and timetables, Pendleton, in chairing the Civil Rights Commission, has managed to anger leaders in both the civil rights and feminist movements while drawing praise from President Reagan.

When black leaders such as Jesse Jackson urged black voters to vote for Reagan in the '84 election, Pendleton charged the opinion-shapers with leading their people into a "political Jonestown," and noted that civil rights activists who support quotas are "new racists." Pendleton drew fire from feminists for labeling comparable worth "the looniest idea since Looney Tunes."

Scorned by some civil rights leaders as being a "lackey" for the Administration, Pendleton proved otherwise when, in refusing to attend a rally with Reagan and the President's black appointees, he stated, "I don't belong to anything all black and Republican."

Pendleton's speech at Georgetown is expected to cover affirmative action, quotas and timetables, the Civil Rights Act of 1964, amendment of Executive Order 11246, and politics in general.


Spring Conference on International Trade

By HARVETTA ASAMOAH

On Thursday, February 20, the International Law Society, in conjunction with the Washington Regional Council of International Law Societies and the American Bar Association's Law Student Division, sponsored their Spring Conference at Georgetown. The conference provided an excellent opportunity for students to hear practitioners and to discuss international trade policy with leaders in the profession. A variety of perspectives via a discussion on the American position on trade protectionism were discussed.

Laird Patterson of Bethlehem Steel characterized free trade based on the Adam Smith model as a "religion without practitioners." He provided background on various protectionist measures that have failed in the past and the reasons for their failure.

Richard Graham, of Glynn & Graham, provided a counterpoint to Mr. Patterson's arguments in favor of the Reagan Steel Plan of 1984 directed against countries unfairly trading steel. The purpose of the Plan was to remedy the unfair advantage enjoyed by foreign governments' competition with U.S. private industry. Mr. Graham, whose father worked in the steel industry, has deep concerns regarding those who are ultimately affected by trade policy. He feels that the current policy is merely a political ex-erit whereby individual business interests with a political "axe to grind" engage in an "ad hoc initiative-grabbing" process with the legislative and executive branches of government.

Contrary to Mr. Patterson's argument that the steel industry suffers from unfair disadvantage, Mr. Graham believes the industry's problems are due to the demise of the Brenton-Woods gold standard which caused interest rates to soar at unprecedented rates. He believes that U.S. producers suffer more from being "ledlins in international trade"; that steel is no more interest rate intensive than other international commodities; and that U.S. producers can lock out competitive risks by making the best product at the lowest price.

Michael Gadbow, of Dewey & Ballantine and the Chairman of the ABA Committee on Bilateral Investment Treaties discussed the trade of semi-conductors which he jokingly referred to as the "Crude Oil of the '80s." He discussed the various statutory remedies that U.S. producers have against Japanese government-controlled and predatory pricing.

The U.S. only gets 10% of the Japanese market after several years. Gracie Berg, Assistant General Counsel for Anti-Dumping at the International Trade Commission, before whom Mr. Gadbow currently has three cases pending, took note.

Some remedies are limited, for example by the doctrine of sovereign compulsion. Ms. Gadbow, however, believes these limitations will eventually come under great scrutiny. He says law students must develop substantial negotiating skills because success depends on the lawyer's ability to convince virtually every agency of the U.S. government in those cases where petitioners argue for relief from unfair foreign government practices. He believes that the U.S. has simply allowed too many abuses to occur.

Ms. Berg moderated an excellent program followed by a question and answer session. Concerns were expressed as to why there were no foreign interests represented on the panel, and Chang Oh, former president of the International Law Society, promoted discussion regarding the failure of the International Trade Commission to provide equal access to information for foreign interests.

The International Law Society, the speakers, and Lauren McGovern ('88), who moderated a superb reception, should be commended as a whole for an excellent social and educational evening.

ATTENTION!

SBA Elections—Wed. March 12th & Thur. March 13th

Runoffs, if necessary, March 19th & 20th

Statement of Candidacy due Thursday, March 6th, 6:00 p.m.

Law Weekly Campaign Statements due March 6th, typed!
Contact SBA Office For More Details!

Inside the Law Weekly

The Senate & TV... page 3
Catholicism & Academic Freedom... page 3
Angola Considered... page 5
Clinic Preview... page 6
Hoya Hoop Report... page 9
Hannah and Her Sisters... page 9

Legal practitioners who specialize in international trade policy discuss their perspectives on this growing field of law.


Editorial

"A Catholic University"

As a 28-year-old Roman Catholic who's already earned two degrees from Catholic institutions and currently working on a third here at GULC, I do not believe that the title of this editorial is oxymoronic. However, there have been recent developments on some Catholic campuses across this country which have caused many thinking Catholics to worry. The problem is the stifling of academic freedom.

This summer we witnessed the controversy at Catholic University over an invitation to Eleanor Smeal, the President of NOW, to speak on Catholic's campus. First, a group of undergraduates were prevented from bringing Ms. Smeal on campus because of opposition from other students and the Catholic administration. The basis for this was NOW's position on abortion.

Some Catholic Law School students were so appalled at this unwillingness to allow the free flow of ideas on a university campus that they attempted to bring Ms. Smeal to the law school. When that failed, they arranged for her to speak at the Capitol Hilton.

Last year at Villanova University, the editor of the school paper was disciplined for running an advertisement for a contraceptive device.

There have been numerous other incidents at Catholic colleges across the nation in recent years. Often birth control and abortion issues have been the source of controversy. At other times it has been the rights of gays.

However, the point to be made here is not an endorsement or condemnation of any position taken by the Church. The issue is whether a Catholic institution of higher learning can enjoy the academic freedom which is the hallmark of a university or college.

This question is too complex to discuss in this editorial. But something must be understood. While Catholics are enjoying greater economic success, having surpassed all other religious groups (including Episcopalians) in America in per capita income except Jews, the stigma of Catholic colleges not being centers of great intellectual freedom has persisted.

This attitude can only change when students, faculty and administrators decide that discussion of certain issues will not threaten the Church's doctrine nor indicate an endorsement of contrary views.

Letters to the Editor

Military-Industrial Procurement Clinic—Protects our nation's defense contractors from over-reaching by unwary, wimpmy members of Congress and silly questions from confused and panicked citizens. Students also represent huge corporations in claims against the U.S. for cost overruns.

Law Students in College Queue—A special outreach program to defend and encourage undergraduate right-wing peers who respond to peaceful domestic protest the old-fashioned way—with aggres-

sion. If you think Rambo was a remake of Animal House, this clinic is for you. Let's win one this time.

Elite Law—Law students actually go into the conservative community to teach. In two institutional settings, Deb Balls and Liberty Retreats. Clinicians help explore conservative values by elaborating relevant legal concepts from over-regulation: World Court Jurisdiction, restrictice covenants; landlord rights; wills and trusts; social economic dispute resolution; administration of wealth.

But seriously... an SBA forgone walks away with city-backed bonds when it can't even bring itself to comply with the human rights laws in the community where it lives; meanwhile Anti- och School of Law, which really tries to address the challenge of providing community legal services, is faced with deep funding problems and the possibility of extinction. As conservatives in the Washington legal services scene, haven't we done enough?

Yours,

Lisa Foley

Libya

To the Editor:

I have been an avid follower of your column "On the Right" since I first came to the Law Center. I find it extremely refreshing and appealing.

However, in the article printed in the February 17th issue, columnist Nicholas Gutierrez raised an issue I would like to see clarified.

Mr. Gutierrez claims that "our classified satellite intelligence photos provide documented evidence of suspected training camps, Soviet-made aircpna, and surface-to-air missile installations in Libya. This is a fascinating assertion, and I am curious to know just how Mr. Gutierrez found out about these "classified photos."" Classified material comes in three basic categories: Confidential, Secret, and Top Secret.

Information is placed into these categories according to how much damage could be caused if they might be released. Confidential information is officially defined as "information whose unauthorized release could reasonably be expected to cause damage to the national security." In the case of Top Secret, the expected damage is "grave." I doubt very seriously that Mr. Gutierrez, important though he may be here at Georgetown, is significant enough to rate access to such information. It seems more likely that he read about these "classified photos" in some mass-media magazine, like Time or Newsweek. If this is the case, he should immediately attribute his sources, and not make any pretense of being in the know. When discussing issues of vital national concern—such as going to war—honesty is a virtue that must be respected.

Of course, I concede that Mr. Gutierrez may indeed be one of the privileged few who have classified satellite intelligence photos. If so, by revealing their contents, he has, by definition, done damage to the security of the United States. This is hardly the sort of behavior I would have expected from a patriot like Mr. Gutierrez.

The readers of the Law Weekly deserve an explanation. Was Mr. Gutierrez simply expounding on matters of which he has no personal knowledge, or was he deliberately using this newspaper to leak classified information? Either way, his conduct as a columnist makes me yearn for the return of German Salazar.

Christopher Mathews

Gorleton Law Weekly

EDITOR IN CHIEF
Walter B. Brownridge

MANAGING EDITOR
Marzanne Anocshian

ASSOCIATE EDITORS
Robin Barnes
Sarah Moody
Kelley Roark

George Wyche

STAFF
Joseph Aronds
Mauricio E. Barreiro
Alex Busansky
Traci Carr
Keith Engel
Dave Fassett
Michelle Finger
Peggy Fosnelt
Ed Gonzelze
Ethan Leder
Jeff Levine

Hector Lora
Vernon B. Parker
MaryAnn Peronti
Jennifer Rogers
German Salazar
Norman Schneider
Mark Silverstein
Steve Solomon
Kenneth Suzuki
Shelia Thomas
Richard Visek

PHOTOGRAPHY EDITOR
Richard Jeffs

BUSINESS MANAGER
Mark Blumberg

SBA

To the Editor:

On February 19, Eric Landau, the SBA treasurer, sent notice to all student organizations that 25% of their remaining budget allocation must, as of March 5, be forfeited to the SBA's general fund. WHY? Because the SBA spent their money too fast (and carelessly), and they're broke.

Several student groups have large amounts of money left, but most of it has been committed. The National Lawyers Guild will be spending a considerable sum on, among other things, their Spring Forum (to bring in nationally renowned experts on the legal issues of AIDS). The Equal Justice Foundation has yet to give their Summer Public Interest Fellowships, which are their biggest expenses. The GLC and Sullivan Society still has a show to do. And the list goes on. These responsible organizations, which did not ask for more than they needed at the beginning of the year, are being forced to pay for the inadequate planning of others.

Why is the SBA broke? They gave too much money to some other organizations that didn't need it and have no plans to spend it. They spent an extra two hours which no one attended. They held GULC nights at local bars. They sponsored speakers which no one showed up to hear. In general, they spent their money on good things, but they did it irresponsibly.

When funds are limited, it is necessary to budget and spend carefully. If the SBA intends to spend more for student events and activities, great. But if they don't have the money, they shouldn't take it from groups who have paid their dues. I have some suggestions for Mr. Landau:

1. Request that groups which have no plans to spend their money, which in any case must be replenished at the end of the year, give back what they don't need.

2. Stop spending on projects that are not essential. Budget the rest of the money carefully.

3. Ask any student, if the SBA has half the guts of most un-
dergraduates student government, that the administration should turn over the student activities and SBA budgets next year, if not the one for this.

The original allocation is pitifully inadequate, and shows how little the administration
Consider this...

The Real Story of Angola

By SANFORD WATSON II

"When actions do not match words, extremism and demagoguery are the result." Last December, these were the words of José Eduardo Dos Santos, President of Angola, who spoke in celebration of his country's 10 years of independence from Portuguese colonialism. Dos Santos sought to reinforce the position of his government by countering opponents of the independence proclamations from Portuguese colonialism. In Angola, one of three African countries underdeveloped by Portuguese colonialism, suffering from its worst hardship after 1926 under the Salazarist dictatorship, this facet of regime, with Nazi-trained secret police as overseers, sought to destroy the vision of self-determination in Angola that we value in our bill of rights. It would not be until 1960 that uprisings of farm workers would mark the beginning of a collective effort toward independence.

Leading this struggle for freedom, as representative of the people was Agostinho Neto, founder of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola ( MPLA), and first president of Angola. A revolting faction to functioning properly, these senators apparently don’t want their constituents disturbing their little club. Public pressure to change outdated and unnecessary rules of the Senate would be only one positive result of television coverage. For all persons too busy working twelve hours day, feeding the kids and trying to find time to kiss their spouse goodbye in the morning, the accomplishments of the Senate are little more than the majority and minority leader making the ceremonial phone call to the President at the end of each session. Few citizens ever meet their senator once he is elected. Speaking up in Washington is usually their Representative, a person with less constituents and more frequent elections. The makeup of the Senate, with several millionaires, two women, and no black already makes the body suspect for its unrepresentative composition. Closing public off from the proceedings through the most used medium creates one more obstacle to achieving the democratic goal of representative government.

The Senate was established as a deliberative body with the hope that staggered six year terms would allow the new representatives enough time to establish a continuity of policy, particularly in foreign affairs. The Senate rules allowing unlimited debate were also voted for and repeatedly re- duced so that busy legislators would not be made in sensitive areas. Public pressure to change the filibuster rule may occur once television proceedings begin but the actions of those senators absent from debate or too hesitant to rock the leadership boat may also change and make them more likely to sign a petition to invoke cloture and end needless debaters usually serve to paralyze an already slow process of decision-making and public outcry at the uselessness of most of these will be welcomed.

The U.S. Senate should avoid falling prey to the trap that the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court was entrapped in when it incorrectly ruled that the citizens of that state had no right to place an initiative petition on the ballot to change the rules of its autocratic legislature. Although the terrible practices of that body, including votes occurring without printed bills, were far worse than the Senate’s, the people have a need to change procedural rules if they interfere with accomplishing desired substantive goals.

Our form of representative government only works properly when the electorate is informed and can intelligently direct the servants of the people in office. Until the Senate begins and continues full coverage of its proceedings, the people will be ignorant of its decisions unless they trust every word of the newspapers and evening news. We must be given the opportunity to make our own assessments of the debates which occur there and not be forced to swallow whole the opinions of some reporter. The Senate must realize that the eighteenth century is over and most citizens can’t ride their horse to the Capitol to watch debate.
Journals Choose New Editors

New York City.
She entered Georgetown Law Center in 1983 as an evening student. Since 1982, Lauren has been Director and Treasurer of the American Democratic Political Action Committee and has been working there full time this summer.

Matt Ames
William and Mary and received a B.S. in Chemistry in 1980. He served four years as an Army officer in West Germany, and is currently a Captain in the Virginia Army National Guard.

John Veilleux
The Georgetown Law Journal chose John Veilleux. Veilleux is a former VISTA Volunteer, and was an analyst with the New York City Budget Office before coming to GULC. At Georgetown, he has performed with the Gilbert & Sullivan Society and is a member of the Equal Justice Foundation and the Phoenix Society.

Hank Ippema
The Georgetown Immigration Law Journal has selected Hank Ippema as Editor-In-Chief. Hank is from Palos Heights, Illinois. He graduated in 1982 from Calvin College, Grand Rapids, Michigan with a B.A. in History and in Theology. Hank spent three years prior to his attendance at GULC as supervisor of an educational assistance program for the developmentally disabled in Chicago. Mr. Ippema plans to participate in immigration-related legal services this summer in D.C.

Lauren Battaglia
The American Criminal Law Review Editorial Board selected Lauren Battaglia as Editor-in-Chief. She has a B.A. in Economics and Philosophy from Antioch College, Ohio. Ms. Battaglia was born and raised in Los Angeles.

Tax Lawyer
The Tax Lawyer has selected Matthew Amos as the new Editor-in-Chief. Matthew grew up in Latin America and returned to the United States at age 16. He graduated from Harvard Law School in 1976. Mr. Amos attended College of

Letters, Letters, Letters

Continued from page 2

cares about life outside of class and how timid all the future lawyers at GULC are. It's not fair to make responsible organizations which had nothing to do with the SBA's current fiscal problems pay for their obvious mismanagement. We should vote them out for our rights. Show up at the next SBA meeting and voice your views.

Sincerely
Dan Press

Letters, Letters, Letters

Racism is a terrible thing. I would guess there is not a person of color who hasn’t been touched in some manner by it. In fact, racism is such a thing of horror, that all but its proponents are willing to take vehement action against it, even those not discriminated against. Yet there is a side to racism that is unfortunate, not because it is practiced by those we know stand against us, but because it is the innocent action of the people we have chosen to call our friends. I feel such a feeling this week.

"HOYAS SCAPLED BY REDMEN," the Law Weekly screamed out at me. I’m sure the writer knew not, what harm had been caused. I’m sure that many glanced at the headline and didn’t give it a second thought. But, even in its innocence, it hurt. Possibly, the writer didn’t know the pain that lies just beneath the surface of those pathetic words. Perhaps it is time for many to learn.

Scapling was not an Indian invention. The concept was brought here from Europe early in this country’s history. As a means to remove Indians from areas soon to be settled, a bounty was placed on their dead bodies. Fifteen or twenty dollars, depending upon where you were. It soon became too troublesome to bring in the whole body, especially for the more successful hunter, so a more efficient means of accounting for a dead Indian was introduced from the great wars of Europe. Scapling, or removing a person’s hair with the scalp attached, became standard practice for collecting bounties on Indians. Indian tribes believed white people were doing it as a type of spiritual custom in which they either acquired the dead man’s strength or affected the dead man’s existence in the next life. Some tribes later adopted the custom in the belief that, since it was so important to white people, it would be demoralizing to them if done in return.

Scapling was soon standard fare, employed by white writers to glamorize pulp, Cowboy and Indian magazines. Its usage, however, was limited to Indians. There was no mention of it’s origin or that it had historically been a mutual prac- tice. To do so would have acknowledged white uncivilized conduct and condemned the be- havior in others. Later, the idea of Indians as scalping, mur- derous savages spread to radio, film and television. Scapling became one of many devices used to form an audience impres- sion of Indians as inhuman, barbaric savages. Hence, jus- tifying any atrocity inflicted upon them by the good cowboy in the white hat.

See, Racism, page 8

Letters, Letters, Letters

Stereotypes

Racism is a terrible thing. I would guess there is not a person of color who hasn’t been touched in some manner by it. In fact, racism is such a thing of horror, that all but its proponents are willing to take vehement action against it, even those not discriminated against. Yet there is a side to
of the two, because it is a potential threat to colonization of Namibia, as well as a threat to apartheid.

In spite of South African's manifestations of racial inferiority through conquest, Namibia must be free. South Africa believes that if they can conquer Angola with the UNITA proxy, then Namibian occupation will be secured. Otherwise SWAPO commandos, who fight for the independence of Namibia and take refuge in Angola, will continue their fight for freedom and democracy. In the eyes of the world community, Namibia should be free; UN resolution 435 calls for the withdrawal of South Africa from Namibia and the withdrawal of Cuban troops from sub-Saharan Africa. Angola is willing, but South Africa is not.

Dissent is the most practical way of dealing with the greed of Boes' regime. A recent study of the UN's commission on Transnational Corporations, chaired by former Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser, recommended divestment from Namibia as well South Africa. Unfortunately, fear and greed drive South Africa's on in their illegal occupation of Namibia.

With Namibia, South Africa controls 23% of the world's supply of Uranium, which is a valuable mineral; changing hands would not harm our supply. Even if supplies are interrupted causing prices to rise a short time, the United States strategic stockpile is great enough to see them through the struggle for independence. Private industry may suffer temporarily, but it is a small price to pay for freedom.

Our choice begins with our government. Will we support tyrants and dictatorships? If we do, will we support people and democracy? The Reagan administration was fortunate that the people of the Philippines allowed them to change their loyalty overnight from Ferdinand Marcos, the dictator, to Aquino, the elected representative of the people. History taught us that is an exceptional show of consideration. We must make a choice to represent democracy abroad as well as at home, before we confront potential Cuba's, Iran's or anyone's backdoor into Soviet alliance, as a result of United States insensitivity to attempts at democracy in the Third World. If our actions, in the Third World, do not match our words in our constitution, then we must consider ourselves the true extremist and demagogues.
Student representation of clients is the outstanding feature of the Center for Applied Legal Studies. Second and third year students (approximately 8 clients per semester) and approximately 6 of each during the spring) assume responsibility for all aspects of case management, including client intake, interview and counseling, case evaluation and preparation, negotiation with adversaries, and presentation of the entire case before a judicial or administrative tribunal.

The student-supervisor ratio is four to one and students engage in frequent, in-depth consultation with supervisors. Supervisors in CALS regard their function as helping students to observe, understand, act and create—not as telling students what to do. Cases are selected and assigned to afford students the opportunity to scrutinize every aspect of their cases and procedures in great detail, analyzing each step with care and precision as it occurs.

The Center also seeks to encourage intensive examination by each person enrolled in the program of his or her own transition from student to lawyer. This examination emphasizes analysis of the personal and interpersonal dimensions of practicing law: the emotions that lawyers encounter, experience and must deal with in the course of working with clients, peers, supervisors and others within and outside the legal system; the process of formulating goals, expanding options, planning strategy and making decisions in the context of ambiguity, urgency and incomplete information; the interrelationship of strategic and ethical issues; and, generally speaking, techniques for enhancing professional self-consciousness and self-education.

Students in the Center for Applied Legal Studies work on two basic types of cases. One involves student representation of clients in social security administrative hearings; the other concerns service clients in consumer protection cases, either in court or in an administrative tribunal.

Harrison Institute

You can choose to work in one of the Harrison Institutes in either a clinic the next year; legislation or multi-family housing. Each is a six-credit, two-semester clinic open to second and third year students. Please submit a resume and schedule an interview. (Phone 624-9235)

The legislation clinic serves underrepresented clinics at the Montgomery County Office of Legislative Counsel, the only clinic in the state with this kind of official status. It handles all legislation for the County Council and has begun a major project to rework the entire 2,000-page County Code. Legislative interns report directly to Council committees and task forces on a range of projects which include drafting, analysis of government authority and briefing on options for public policy.

Housing interns represent tenant, co-op condo corporations. They report to a board of directors and deal with a variety of consultants: architects, engineers, financial experts, etc. A great deal of the work involves advocacy before agencies. The predominant issues are rent control, housing code violations, tenant rights to purchase their buildings, co-op or co-op conversion, bankruptcy and foreclosure.

Street Law: Corrections

The Street Law Corrections Clinic gives law students the opportunity to teach law to men and women inmates at the D.C. Jail and Lorton Prison. Law students team teach classes on criminal law and procedure, corrections law, prisoners of war rights, and selected civil law topics.

The clinic is open to second and third-year day students and night students. It is offered in the spring semester for four credits.

The courses, which are extremely popular with inmates, provide law students an up-close look at the correctional system as well as a rewarding opportunity to develop and apply legal knowledge and skills.

One of the best ways to learn the law is to teach it. This clinic gives law students the chance to explore selected areas of law in depth and to develop important lawyering skills such as oral advocacy and oral presentation, questioning on law and policy, analysis of cases and issues, planning and preparation and communicating law to laypersons.

Both the field component (teaching three hours per week) and the weekly two-hour seminar require substantial preparation. Clinic faculty, through both seminar and field supervision, instruct law students in the substantive areas as well as the innovative, participatory, learner-centered educational methods which characterize the Street Law approach.

The Institute for Public Representation is a public interest clinic in which fifteen second and third year law students each semester receive intensive training in legal writing and other advocacy skills, as well as an introduction to the issues raised by the practice of public interest law.

The Juvenile Justice Clinic is a program for third year students that provides representation for children in both civil and criminal actions in the District of Columbia Superior Court. Students represent clients individually; each student is responsible for approximately four to six cases per semester. Fourteen third year students will be chosen for the first semester. 10 of those will also be chosen for the second semester. The majority of cases undertaken by the Clinic are juvenile delinquency cases stemming from misdemeanor and felony charges and termination of parental rights cases.

The Institute's work generally involves federal court litigation, administrative proceedings before federal and state agencies and legislative advocacy concerning bills in Congress. Students work on issues as diverse as employment discrimination, First Amendment protections, federal communications law, environmental protection, immigration and refugee policy, industrial and labor policy, access to the federal courts and the rights of the handicapped.

IPR students have an opportunity, rare in law school, to obtain a greater understanding of their personal roles as attorneys and the responsibility of lawyers in society.

Juvenile Justice Clinic

While litigation techniques are constant, the purpose of the program goes far beyond the teaching of skills alone. The Clinic aims to teach students to think independently and to synthesize ideas, legal principles and factual information in order to represent clients. It also seeks to develop in students the ability to analyze the substantive law, determine its appropriateness and challenge it when it no longer serves its stated purposes.

Although the client in the juvenile clinic is a minor, and the cases involve litigation in the areas of delinquency, adoption, neglect and abuse, the lawyering skills developed are transferable to the practice of law in other contexts. The method of education used in the Juvenile Justice Clinic cuts across the boundaries and compartments of law school to include the study of what one commonly think of as other disciplines. We do so with a belief that their principles assist in understanding the relationship between lawyer and client and the role of law in society. Classes meet twice a week and directly relate to the clinical work.

An interview will be held for all those students applying. Please designate your preference for either one or two semester's participation on the application.

Clinic and Available Positions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Clinic</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Credits</th>
<th>Faculty</th>
<th>Eligible Students</th>
<th>Special Prerequisites</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appellate Litigation (34)</td>
<td>Full year</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Profs. Dash, Goldblatt, 2 Fellows</td>
<td>3rd year*</td>
<td>Evidence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Center for Applied Legal Fall or Spring</td>
<td>(16 &amp; 12)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Profs. Schrag, Kogloup, 2 fellows</td>
<td>2nd or 3rd year</td>
<td>None for 2nd year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminal Justice (40)</td>
<td>Full year</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Profs. Greenhalgh, 3rd year*</td>
<td>Evidence: Criminal Law and Advanced Crime Procedure (may be written in as a legal arrangement)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harrison Institute</td>
<td>Full year</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Prof. Stumberg, Profs. Aramaki,</td>
<td>2nd or 3rd year</td>
<td>Evidence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Newman, Scheuermann, 2 Fellows</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institute for Public Representation (15 &amp; 16)</td>
<td>Fall or Spring</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Profs. Parker, MacKinnon 2nd or 3rd year*</td>
<td>Evidence: Juvenile Justice I is required to enroll in Juvenile Justice II</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juvenile Justice I and II</td>
<td>Fall--1, Spring--2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Prof. Myrniec, 2 fellows</td>
<td>3rd year*</td>
<td>Evidence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law Students in Court</td>
<td>Full year</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Prof. Carter, Supervisors from O.C. Consortium of Universities</td>
<td>3rd year</td>
<td>Evidence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex Discrimination (10 &amp; Fall or Spring)</td>
<td>(10)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Profs. Williams, Ross, Prof. Burns, 1 Fellow</td>
<td>2nd or 3rd year only</td>
<td>Evidence for 3rd year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Street Law: Corrections</td>
<td>Spring</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Prof. Roe, O'Brien, 2nd or 3rd year</td>
<td>Evidence</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Street Law: High Schools</td>
<td>Full year</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Prof. Roe, Spradley, 1 Fellow</td>
<td>2nd or 3rd year</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Students with part-time or full-time Federal or District jobs are ineligible because of conflict-of-interest rules (see 18 U.S.C. Secs. 202 and 203) excluding them from the Maryland division of Criminal Justice. Students who are uncertain about the application to them of this ban should consult clinical personnel at the clinic in which they wish to enroll.
Law Students in Court

The Criminal Justice Clinic provides third-year law students with an opportunity to experience every aspect of criminal litigation in a supervised environment which emphasizes meticulous preparation. Students practice as defense attorneys in the courts of the District and suburban Maryland and if they wish as prosecutors in the United States Attorneys' Office in the District and Northern Virginia or in States Attorneys' offices in Maryland. Students, working closely with the Correctional Services Program of the Public Defender Service, prepare and argue post conviction matters for inmates in the D.C. Correction System. The Clinic focuses on the trial of criminal cases but aims to promote an awareness that lawyers cannot function effectively in any litigation context without a sophisticated knowledge of both substantive and procedural law, the factual setting and the client's needs. Detailed attention is given, during seminars and video-taped simulation, to such skills as interviewing, counseling, negotiating, examining witnesses and arguing to a jury. The seminars and individual supervision meetings are designed to promote reflection on the relationship of these skills to the litigation process and on the lawyer's role regarding both.

Law Students in Court

Students enrolled in the Sex Discrimination Clinic provide representation to women and men with claims concerning discrimination in employment, public accommodations, and the availability of credit and individuals seeking protection from domestic violence. Students have primary responsibility in their cases for all stages of litigation, including interviewing clients, investigating background facts, developing legal arguments, drafting legal papers, and presenting cases at hearing or in court. The Clinic's cases involve claims under Title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act, the Equal Pay Act, the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment, the Equal Credit Opportunity Act, local human rights statutes, and D.C. domestic relations provisions. The diversity of the Clinic's caseload exposes students to a wide variety of pre-trial, trial, and appellate work. This year the Clinic has a discrimination case pending in the Federal District Court for the District of Maryland and several cases in the D.C. Superior Court on behalf of victims of domestic violence seeking civil protection orders. Clinic students are also in the process of preparing an amicus brief to the U.S. Supreme Court in a Spring case.

Appellate Litigation

Each student will become involved in several cases in the year. Additionally, students will participate in simulation training programs such as Department of Justice Advocacy Institute workshops which students argue against Assistant U.S. Attorneys and the Department of Justice. Students can expect extensive supervision and a unique opportunity to develop writing and oral advocacy skills. Briefs undergo several revisions with the student maintaining primary responsibility for producing a final product of the highest quality. Prior to oral argument, students will undergo several moot courts to develop their skills in oral presentation of their case.

Street Law: High School

The legal system is seen in the context of those persons directly affected by it, and broad concepts such as justice and order are given concrete examination. Law students learn to explain the law in laypersons' terms. Moreover, they are personally rewarding public service with immediate results. The clinic requires a two-hour weekly seminar at GULC, substantial planning and preparation; teaching a one-hour class three days each week in a D.C. high school. Clinic faculty provides instruction in substantive law and teaching methods and field supervision in the schools. As a result, the clinic at GULC, similar clinics have been established at more than 25 other law schools around the country.
D.C. Law Students in Court

By KEVIN O'LEARY

At nine every morning in the Landlord and Tenant Branch of the D.C. Superior Court, the clerk calls roll. The landlord's attorneys sit at a front of the courtroom holding computer printouts listing the tenants summoned for the day. The courtroom is packed with those tenants and the atmosphere is tense. Some are confused and intimidated by their first visit to the court, while others are weary-familiar with the procedure.

The clerk calls Calomiris Investment Corp. v. Julius Jackson and before the last syllable has left his lips a landlord's attorney barks "JUDGMENT!" If Mr. Jackson has not come to court, or does not hear his name called, a default judgment is immediately entered against him. Within two weeks the U.S. Marshals will appear at his door, putting his family and possessions on the street. It is possible to be evicted within five weeks of missing a rent payment.

Those who do answer the roll call are encouraged by the court to enter settlement agreements with their landlords which allow them to pay back rent in installments. Typically, tenants waive their legal rights to re-course against their landlords. After their day in court they return to apartments without heat, with rats, roaches, broken windows, and faulty plumbing. Not paying rent is often caused by job loss, medical expenses, and sometimes as a last ditch effort to get repairs performed. If a tenant fails to make any of the payments on the settlement agreement, judgement may be entered against them and they will be evicted.

D.C. Law Students In Court is a consortium clinic which represents indigent tenants in Landlord and Tenant Court as well as Small Claims. The stu-
dent attorneys stand between landlord and tenant, sometimes representing the tenant, and other times conciliating and negotiating fair settle-
m ents for both sides. The Small Claims cases the students take are often interesting. Joan Parker is suing the D.C. Government on behalf of a prisoner whose belongings were lost after admission to jail. Caryn Morita represented a woman who, when she was attacked by two dogs, jumped up on the hood of a car and broke the windshield. The car owner sued her, and the stu-
dent attorney implied the dog owner, who ended up paying the damage to the car. Pretty

Sixty-eight students work under the direction of seven full-time supervising lawyers. The students give legal and protective advice (and bailouts in tough courtroom situations), but student attorneys do the bulk of the work, from the ini-
tial client interviews to filing pleadings, arguing motions, and trying cases.

A crash course in Landlord and Tenant law in September, student attorneys are in court at least one day a week. Occasionally, orange juice, bananas, and milk for corrupting sugar) and a plain doughnut (no oozing fillings). He too joined the coffee achievers, having a cup of our famous B-1 swampwater. Professor Gordon treated himself with consideration in the morning and had two pieces of Pepperidge Farm raspberry pastry, with butter. So as not to contract a cold, he had a naval orange, theorized another popular belief from California. Gor-
don, aware that hard professors teach good law, also had limeade: "To make me sour."

Racism

Continued from page 4

Hollywood seems to have learned a lesson in humanity over the years and there are few, if any, instances of the stereotypical Indian/savage, with a knife in one hand and a bloody scalp in the other, any longer. Sportswriters and sportscasters, unfortunately, have not. So even when a Redmen, Redskins, Indians, or Braves team wins a game, they trot out that old dehumanizing, stereotypical verb to describe just how bad it really was.

But it isn't just a verb. It's also a reminder. It speaks to the days when an Indian's life was worth just twenty dollars. It speaks to the days when it was common to view Indian people as inhu-
man savages. The worst about it is that it's all done in innocence. By friends. Which is why I felt so bad the other day, because what can you do with friends but explain why its wrong, why it hurts and hope against hope that, this time, they learn.

Chuck Robertson

1909 K Street, N.W.

Call 833-3080 for information and to reserve your seat

Editorial Board Meeting
5:00 p.m. in the Law Weekly Office
BAR/BRI First Year Review
Free Contracts Lecture
Saturday, March 22nd
10am-4pm
1100 16th Street
Corner of 16th & L Streets
Use L Street Entrance

By JEFF LEVINE

Imagine my surprise at discovering that the professor at GULC are human! I had for the longest time thought they were tireless law machines that needed only an occasional oiling to keep them running smooth and fearsome. It turns out that they do, however, need food. And food said that you are what you eat, so I set out to discover just what our professors are made of. Here are the results, GULC's own version of "The Breakfast Club."

Professor Feinberg showed me the existence of having eaten breakfast, and asked at 11 a.m. that all he'd had that morning was a Cherry Coke. He admitted that such a breakfast was a crime to his system, saying: "I can't stay healthy, but it's my standard practice." Feinberg's morning class may give him malaise afortheath, for he confessed that he needed the Coke "to keep me going from nine to eleven." He plans to look forward to later, however, for his first meal of the day is "lunch with a client."

Peripatetic Professor Perdue changed her breakfast venue. She had a gourmet GULC cream-filled doughnut and then, here had a cup of coffee with cream "at a meeting somewhere else." When asked how her breakfast was, she said with legal caution: "I guess I enjoyed it."

Professor Wassenstrom gave us a glimpse of his exciting jet-setting lifestyle. He said that he drove his wife to the airport that morning and had eaten no breakfast. When asked if that was his usual practice, he showed a pro-

"No, I don't usually drive my wife to the airport."

Professor Murphy gets off to a fast start, drinking two cups of Maxwell House coffee with cream and sugar. Stir-

"No, I don't usually eat until lunchtime, and sometimes not even then—especially now, with this gut."

Professor Weidenbru, who knows you shouldn't tax your system in the morning, had a classic breakfast—bananas and cereal. He also showed classic professorial absent-mindedness when asked what kind of cereal it was, stating that she didn't know. He then added: "It's not oatmeal." And, to the Jews on the bus, "It's not fresh-squeezed!" washed it all down. Weidenbru was curious as to what his colleagues nosed on in the morning: "Has anyone said anything unusual, like chinoicos?"

Professor Chused knows that a sense of symmetry is essential to a good legal mind, and had two cups of coffee and two pieces of white toast, "buttered medium." He thought it a civil procedure to put cream and sugar in the coffee, and he had orange juice as well.

Professor Diamond, adhering to the Weidenbru school of breakfast forgetfulness, had cereal with milk, but said, with a puzzled expression, "I'll be damned if I can remember what kind it is." In order to gear up his memory for the rigors of teaching, he had "copious amounts of coffee" with Sweet n' Low.

Professor Tague is at the other end of the cereal spectrum, a breakfast engineer. He had "a combination of grains and fruit" that he makes himself. When asked what motivated this culinary endeavor, he said he eats it for both taste and health considerations. A reasonable man, he stated: "It's just a collection of things that seems sensible to me." He doesn't lose his cool over this exotic morning mixture, however, for to him, "breakfast is really the most boring meal of the day."

Professor Yukovich, ever stoic and loyal to GULC, got his breakfast at our cafeteria: orange juice, bananas in milk (no corrupting sugar) and a plain doughnut (no oozing fillings). He too joined the coffee achievers, having a cup of our famous B-1 swampwater. Professor Gordon treats himself with consideration in the morning and had two pieces of Pepperidge Farm raspberry pastry, with butter. So as not to contract a cold, he had a naval orange, theorized another popular belief from California. Gor-
don, aware that hard professors teach good law, also had limeade: "To make me sour."

See Devil's Advocate, page 2
The evening of Saturday, February 15, witnessed an extraordinarily talented performance by GULC's Uhuru ensemble. The show, which was billed as "a black history celebration in song, dance, and drama," fulfilled this promise using the theme of "Contributions". Ray Leiter, the Executive Producer, explained in his introduction that it was "through the contributions of those before us that we are here today.”

A Ghanaian (Ashanti) traditional dance, choreographed and performed by Nana Asamoah, opened up the first part of the performance. The meticulous movements signified the ideas of reverence, goodwill, and appreciation. Harvett Asamoah reinforced the message that our existence was due to those before us who have suffered in her rendition of "Strange Fruit.”

Tricia Parks next offered an adaptation of James de Jongh's "Do Lord Remember Me.” Ms. Parks’ dramatic presentation rendered the audience motionless. Tricia recounted a tale from the days of slavery and the price that was paid for freedom—human lives.

An upbeat dance entitled "Partnering" was performed by Sharon Styles and Gary Jacques. Choreographer Margaret Morton adeptly coordinated a series of provocative movements to the strains of Al Jarreau's "Rainbow in Your Eyes.”

The second half of the show was highlighted by a skit, co-directed by Tracy Poole and Stephen Mitchell. The skit depicts the story of Grace Love, a grandmother who made her own unique contribution to the Civil Rights Movement. Yvonne Lee portrayed Love, George Wyche played the role of her son, and Kenneth Roberts was Kaby.

A special surprise was offered through the talents of Douglas Davis. Davis exhibited his artistic prowess in the areas of songwriting, singing and piano playing. Doug sang his own work "All I Need" and was joined in another song "Run On Love" by Stephen Mitchell. The Mitchell joined the entire cast in singing the chorus "The world should run on love" for an uplifting and inspiring finale.

Members of the cast of "Uhuru" anxiously await their big moment on stage.

By KENNETH SUZUKI

"Boy, life is really unpredictable," marvels Woody Allen in his latest and most polished film, "Hannah and Her Sisters.” This time, Allen plays Mickey, an awkward,clumsy, and "underconfident" television producer in New York City. For Mickey, life hasn't quite turned out the way he expected. Once happily married to the sympathetic Hannah (played by Mia Farrow), he was told by a doctor that he was sterile. Determined to have children, Hannah suggested artificial insemination as an alternative means, and Mickey sought to recruit his best friend Tony Roberts as the sperm donor. However, the marital relationship became progressively strained, and Mickey and Hannah were ultimately divorced.

Since then, Mickey seems to have lost his sense of direction. Soon after the divorce, Hannah arranged a date for Mickey with her sister, Holly (Diane West), but the two seemed to have absolutely nothing in common. Holly was into rock music, ESP, and cocaine. Mickey was into Cole Porter and quiet restaurants. The date was a disaster, and at the end of the evening, Mickey remarked, "I had a great time tonight. It was like the Nuremberg trials." So Mickey and Holly went on separate ways. Holly became a caterer and occasionally auditioned (unsuccessfully) to be a singer in a Broadway musical. Mickey, lonely and worried, became the ultimate hypochondriac.

In the meantime, Hannah has remarried. Her second husband, Elliot (Michael Caine), is an accountant who is as calculating with people as he might be with a balance sheet and numbers. Elliot becomes obsessed with Hannah's other sister, Lee (Barbara Hershey), a beautiful, but chronically unemployed single woman who lives with a cranky, reclusive artist (Max Von Sydow). Elliot first flirted with Lee at a Thanksgiving dinner party, and later stalks her in the city streets, racing around the block to "bump" into her at the street corner as if by chance. Brief encounters on the street soon become regular rendezvous at the nearby hotel. However, they are soon guilt-ridden. Elliot becomes torn between his passion for Lee and his betrayal of Hannah.

Hannah, however, is completely oblivious of this illicit affair. Being the good, concerned person that she is, she has been devoting her attention to Holly's problems. Holly has become very desperate in her quest for a career in entertainment, and she seeks Hannah's advice and moral support to choose a new vocation. Hannah's sincerity and willingness to be a part of the show is what makes "Hannah and Her Sisters” a sweet and sentimental film.

Punk Rock: Ten Years On

By A HADDOCK

1976 now seems a long time ago, when viewed from the perspective of a decade filled with smugly charitable Popsters, murderous muscle bound film stars and an expanding population of social and political conservatives. However, just ten years ago a group of youngish musicians on both sides of the Atlantic turned their back on the charade of the entertainment business. Punk, which began in 1976 and was dead by 1978, rebelled against the musical stagnation that had allowed dross like The Eagles and Led Zeppelin to prosper. Johnny Rotten and co. were also fighting against the orthodoxy that said that Pop stars had to be rich, insolent and politically unawares. Although the current breed of money-grabbing Pop clones would ridicule such an impractical notion as actually not liking the boots of the music business giants, if it had not be for the Ramones and Sex Pistols there would be no Duran Duran. A-ha or Mr. Mister. Whether it is such a good thing having the latest batch of Pop popstars around is open to debate, but Punk certainly cleared the way for a younger generation of Pop stars.

The most important achievement of Punk was that it gave the orthodoxy a swift kick in the musical posterior. The Ramones were the first to take up the guantlet; their two-minute-wonder pop songs totally contrasted with the pseudo-classical bombast popularized by Emerson Lake & Palmer and Yes. Later the Sex Pistols, The Clash and the Talking Heads followed the trail blazed by The Ramones. The bloated monster that rock music had become was stripped down to its bare bones, and the pretentious musical doddlings that had become the hallmark of Seventies rock were replaced by short, powerful bursts of guitar laid with a searing passion not seen for many years. Once the dead weight of the past twenty years had been blasted away, Pop was able to start anew, and a multiplicity of musical trends followed in its wake. Culture Club, Fine Young Cannibals and Simple Minds are some of the many groups whose roots came from 1976.

1976 was also the year that politics was re-introduced into music. When the Sex Pistols' "God Save The Queen" went to the top of the Brit charts, it showed that popular music
Hoyas: On the Big East Trail

By TOM BOHAN

The Hoyasput an emphatic end to their three game conference losing streak by defeating Boston College 90-76 at the Capital Centre last week. Georgetown had won with consistent outside shooting, strong inside play, and markedly improved foul shooting. The Boston College Eagles were a formidable opponent through the first 20 minutes, but they eventually succumbed to the Hoyas' relentless defense and fast break offense en route to a second half blowout.

High percentage outside shooting by Reggie Williams and Horace Broadnax helped the Hoyas take a 35-34 halftime lead. Boston College center Troy Borders' 13 points, and the scrappy B.C. play, along with several unforced errors by Georgetown, kept the Eagles in the game.

The Hoyas sealed their victory by hitting 24 of 28 foul shots in the second half. For the game, they shot an amazing 83 percent from the line. It was the Hoyas' inimitable from the foul line that spoiled a near perfect comeback against Syracuse.

In the second half, the Hoyas played as well as they have all season. Michael Jackson ran a finely tuned Hoyas machine and down the court. Reggie Williams continued to hit long range jump shots finishing with 22 points on 9 for 14 shooting. Ralph Dalton was unstoppable inside, scoring 12 points on 5 for 7 shooting. Ronnie Highsmith, who played 11 minutes, added to Georgetown's dominance of the backboards grabbing several rebounds. A most impressive performance was turned in by freshman Johnathan Edwards who pulled down a career-high 12 rebounds and blocked three shots.

The Hoyas sealed their victory by hitting 24 of 28 foul shots in the second half. For the game, they shot an amazing 83 percent from the line. It was the Hoyas' inimitable from the foul line that spoiled a near perfect comeback against Syracuse.

Section 8

JOSEPH ARONDS

LAW SCHOOL DAILY

Dr. King once said, "I have a dream..." Joe Aronson is a former law student at the University of Michigan. He currently works as an attorney in New York City.

Music

continued from page 9

could convey more than some bloated rock star's love of sex and drugs. Not since Bob Dylan's protest ballads of the Sixties had Pop stars been so willing to look beyond the narrow confines of the music industry. The Clash rallied against empty "Career Opportunities", the Sex Pistols demanded "Anarchy in the U.K.", and The Jam grimly described life in "The City". Once again it was not enough to pretend that Pop stars could go through their lives blissfully unaware of the world around them. The '80's plethora of charitable concert springs from the Punk ethos of getting up and doing it. The fact that the man who started it all, Bob Geldof, was a punk in his early days (albeit a tame one) speaks for itself. The outrages and violence of Punk seem irrelevant in the copacetic Eighties, but ten years ago Punk gave the music world a much needed shot in the arm. We are still feeding off the energy created by Punk. Likewise in fashion, politics, and journalism Punk is still an important reference point, but the further we get from 1976 the further we move from the original point of "Anarchy In The U.K". Eventually the musical rebellion will spring up to clear away rubbish like A-ha and Madonna which has sprouted out of the void left by Punk.
Judge Challenges Attorneys To Criticize Judges

March 3, 1986 LAW WEEKLY 11

Judge Roger Miner

Fassett and Leder on Sports

College Basketball Report: The NCAA & All-Americans

By LARRY SHATZER

On Thursday night, February 25, in a speech to the GULC Congress, Federal District Judge Roger Miner of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, said that his perceived or actual similarity to the justices on the Supreme Court is one of the only checks against unwisely deciding and unreasoned criticism of the courts. He said if the court were to adopt unanimous judicial procedure, there would be no need for the court to be informed of all the principles of law involved in the decision process. If prompted by a good faith effort to improve the legal system, such criticism serves many beneficial purposes, Judge Miner said, including educating the public and informing the courts. He also said that the informed criticism of the courts by attorneys is one of the only checks against unwisely deciding and unreasoned criticism of the court, is neither improper nor rude. Commenting on the recent public exchange between Justice Brennan and Attorney General Edwin Meese, Judge Miner found the conduct of judges who respond with criticism to be "unseemly".

He noted that the bar should be cautious to keep the court in the public eye, where such debates could not only be unseemly but also be discouraging free debate. Judges can and should speak out on scholarly and procedural matters, and ought to encourage debate in all areas of the law, said Judge Miner; but "judges are too free in giving out-of-court opinions on matters which may be better left to the bar." After all, he said, judges always have the last word in their decisions.

The speech, entitled "The Lawyer's Duty to Criticize the Courts," was sponsored by the GULC Chapter of the Federalist Society.

By DAVE FASSETT

The No. 1 slot in the final regular-season poll was the least important prize up for grabs in yesterday's battle between Duke and Maryland. In addition to the bragging rights along the seven-mile stretch of highway that separates college basketball's most heated rivalry, yesterday's winner also gets a chance to select its one—and only—champion (the league does not recognize a regular-season title).

The top seeding is especially desirable this season because it allows its possessor to bypass fourth-ranked Georgia Tech in Friday's second-round game. Of course, with five of the nation's top 20 teams in the ACC and a sixth (Maryland) currently playing as well as any team in the country, no bracket is going to be a breeze through the tufus. Additional incentive arises from the Terps' recent surge, since the third-seeded club will have the enviable task of facing four-ranked Georgia Tech in Friday's second-round game.

The Terps, most likely are in the NCAA tournament, even if they lose to Virginia this past weekend, but their attitude certainly will be that a first-round upset is not the ultimate necessity. Such an attitude makes any team 'with the nation's best player—who will be freshman basketball player of the week'.

The top music station in the state is a formidable hurdle. The tournament itself has added significance to the three favorites because of the annual uncertainty surrounding NCAA Tournament seedings. Although Duke, Carolina and Tech clearly are the best of the four teams in the country, there's been a lot of opening up to Michigan despite playing competitive in the past. This year's conference schedule is such that less clear whether the NCAA Tournament teams will have the guts to give each of them the No. 1 regional seeding it deserves; no conference has ever received more of the four top regional slots.

The ACC should receive six NCAA bids unless Maryland drops its last two games and an abnormal amount of upset champions emerge from the other conference tournaments. By requiring the Committee to extend extra bids to leagues that would otherwise not have received them. The Big Ten, which has no postseason tournament, also has a good shot at six invitations. The Southwest, which includes Kentucky, Indiana, Purdue, Michigan State and Illinois, is the most difficult. Pitt's 1987 season will be a major factor in this race. The Terps, all Maryland fans, could see a big upset this week.

Here's one All-American team that is not made up of those wire and major publications do not: publish or by merely honoring the best five players but rather features the following position:

First Team

F—BERRY, Walter (6-9, Junior, S. John's): National Player of the Year. He is the best player in the country, according to most of them. Duke Prexy Meek has heard of Ballery to enjoy complete offensive freedom, which resulted in the Redshirt MVP, the most exciting player in the nation. He is capable of shooting anything around the floor. He is a strong and versatile player who can be used in the post on both ends of the floor. He is capable of scoring from anywhere on the court.

B—CANNADY, David (6-9, Senior, Williams): Named ACC Player of the Year. He is the best player in the country, according to most of them. He is capable of scoring from anywhere on the court. He is a strong and versatile player who can be used in the post on both ends of the floor.

C—DASHOUR, Brad (7-0, Senior, North Carolina): Because Dean Smith refuses to acknowledge that his team was the best team in America, Dashhour has been credited with allowing Beasley to remain the top player in the nation. He is capable of scoring from anywhere on the court.

D—DEAN, Marquette (6-10, Junior, Dayton): Dean is a great player who can be used in the post on both ends of the floor. He is capable of scoring from anywhere on the court.

E—DEPAUL, Mike (6-10, Junior, Dayton): DePaul is a great player who can be used in the post on both ends of the floor. He is capable of scoring from anywhere on the court.

Second Team

F—WALKER, Kenny (6-6, Senior, Kentucky): Certainly one of the best five players in the country—and thus a likely consensus first-teamer—Walker simply wasn't one of the two best forwards. Walker is the best player in the country, according to most of them. He is capable of scoring from anywhere on the court.

B—HARPER, Ronnie (6-7, Senior, Miami of Ohio): The nation's best known team is the nation's best known team—likely to be among the top seven in the NCAA draft, making his a lottery player. He is a small forward in college, his skills envision him as a dominating big man.

C—BEDFORD, William (7-0, Junior, Memphis State): Came into his own when Keith Lee took off. Needs another year of seasoning but may come out early.

D—PRICE, Mark (6-9, Senior, Georgia Tech): Snoozing by a slow injury in the second half, Price's numbers remained excellent. His 55 percent field goal percentage is remarkable considering his long-range bombing. Should be an exciting NBA point guard; only question is whether his low size will transform an otherwise excellent defensive player (he's not Ernie D'Gregorio reincarnated) into a constant target for picks and posts-ups.

E—SKILES, Scott (6-2, Senior, Michigan State): Single-handedly has been the Spartans in the Top 20. . . . A sports lawyer's dream. Not only will he test your a percentage or a nice NBA contract, he'll also help you in court defending his midseasoners.

Third Team

F—ALALIE, Mark (6-9, Senior, Duke)
B—MANNING, Danny (6-11, Sophomore, Kansas)
C—ROBINSON, David (6-11, Senior, Navy)
D—ALFORD, Steve (6-2, Junior, Indiana)
E—WILLIAMS, Reggie (6-7, Junior, Georgetown)

Player of the Year—BERRY

Rookie of the Year—HAMILTONS, Tom (6-8, Freshman, Maryland)

Coach of the Year—KRZYZEWSKI, Mike (Duke, sixth year)
Deanery
Graduates of the Class of 1986 Tam and Gown Orders
Hank May of Jostens will be available at the Kuic.
Tuesday, March 4 from 11 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Wednesday, March 5, from 5 p.m. to 8 p.m.
Rental rates for tam, gown, tassel and hood are $21. A refund of $20 is made on canceled orders before May 1; late fee of $2 for order received after Mar. 10.

Student Activities
Amnesty International
A.L.I. will hold another Urgent Action table this Wed., Mar. 5, in front of the chapel. This appeal concerns a South African prisoner of conscience. Please sign up to work the table on the list on the bulletin board. Also, we will be having a short yet significant meeting on Tue., Mar. 4, at 3:30. See the bulletin board for exact location. All interested please attend.

B.L.S.A. Meeting
Wed., Mar. 5 at 3:30 p.m. in Hall 7—all members are encouraged to attend.
Reminder: B.L.S.A. National Convention is Mar. 26-30. As many students as possible are asked to attend. For details see Steve Mitchell (Chairman).

Second Chance Write-On Competition
The American Criminal Law Review and the Immigration Law Journal will conduct a jointly sponsored write-on competition for second and third year students seeking journal staff positions. Residence in the Washington, D.C. area is a prerequisite for eligibility as these new members will be instrumental in producing summer issues. The competition will take place over spring break, and packets will be distributed on Mar. 21. More information will follow in the next two weeks.

WRC
WRC is proud to present Catherine MacKinnon on Fri., Mar. 7 at 1:30 p.m. in Hall 2. She will speak on “Dominance and Difference: Is the focus with sex discrimination, the struggle between men and women or should it be the dominance of men over women?” MacKinnon is a well known legal scholar on sexual harassment. She is the cowriter of the Indianapolis pornography statute. All are welcome.

SBA
The SBA meeting will take place in the Faculty Lounge on Tue. (no meeting rooms available for our usual meeting time on Wed. due to first year oral arguments), Mar. 4 at 4 p.m. Sorry for the unavoidable conflict, ALL WELCOME!

NOW’s March
All those interested in participating in the March For Women’s Lives, please join the Georgetown delegation on Sun., Mar. 9 at 10:30 a.m. in the GULC courtyard. We will leave from here to assemble on the Mall for NOW’s march. Please wear white. All are welcome.

Registrar
Attention: Evening Division J.D. Students
Any evening student wishing to submit an application to transfer to the full-time program, effective Fall 1986, is encouraged to submit his/her request no later than Mar. 14, 1986. Additional details on notices located on GULC bulletin boards.

Do We Have Your Current Local Address??
All students are urged to update their address information on Record of the Registrar has a current local address on file. You will not want to miss out on any correspondence because of an incomplete or missing address.

Academic Regulations
A student is held to have notice of the GULC Student Code of Professional Responsibility and its provisions by virtue of enrolling at the Law Center. Copies available at the Office of the Registrar.

Notice—No Smoking Exam Room For Fall 1986
Effective in December 1985 we will no longer be able to provide room for students wishing to smoke during the exams. Please refer to the memo regarding this action that has been posted throughout the Law Center.

In Event of a Class Postponement
At any time during the academic year notice of individual class postponements may be obtained by calling the recorded postponement message at 553-8394. This is a recording and is updated whenever we receive a class postponement. This recording will also relay information in the event of a closing of school due to weather conditions. Radio WYMA, as well as other major stations, will also announce any Law Center closing due to weather conditions.

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 1985). Students may elect to have this “Directory Information” withheld by filing the appropriate form at the Office of the Registrar.

Office of the Registrar
Friday Schedule
The Law Center Office of the Registrar will be closed Fri. afternoons between 3:30 - 5 p.m. for staff training and planning sessions. We will re-open each Fri. at 5:00 p.m. Please plan accordingly.

Exam Review
Students may review exams at the Office of the Registrar beginning Jan. 21, 1986 through Mar. 7, 1986. Be sure to check with us before submitting your request to be sure the professor has returned the exams to our office. Also, please allow 3 to 5 days after submitting your request for us to retrieve your exam from storage.

Exam Conflicts
The deadline for filing a request for relief of a 24-hour conflict in your exam schedules was Jan. 31, 1986. The result of the rescheduling will be mailed soon. Please consult the 1986 Spring Schedule to determine the criteria to have an exam rescheduled under this rule. Students needing to change the date of their final exams in May due to religious observance should contact the Office of the Registrar immediately. Requests can be made on the 24-hour conflict form. Please help us by presenting your request early.

I.D. Pictures
I.D. pictures will be taken at the Law Center on Wed., Mar. 12, 1986 from 1:00 to 6:00 p.m. on the 6-1 level. A $10.00 replacement fee will be charged for all students who have been issued a prior card. This will be the only opportunity this semester to have an I.D. made at the Law Center.

Financial Aid
End of Deferment for Loan Recipients
The 60-day extension to avoid late fees on Spring Semester tuition is coming to an end. Students who submitted GSL and/or PLUS applications by the Nov. 1 deadline must have their tuition paid by Mar. 6, 1986 regardless of their loan status. Late fees will be assessed on unpaid accounts after this date.

Last Short-term Loans for Fall Semester
The last dates that students can apply for a short-term loan are April 9th and 10th. Students are limited to one short-term loan of up to $300 per semester. Applications are accepted any Wed. and Thur. until Apr. 10th in the Fin. Aid Office.

Xerox your 1040s!
Be sure to keep a copy of your 1985 tax returns before sending them to the IRS. Student 1040s are required from most financial aid applicants. Parental tax returns are required of dependent GSL borrowers and all GULC aid applicants.

Last Chance for 1985-86 Year Student Loans
Students planning on taking out either a Guaranteed Student Loan ($6000 maximum at 9% interest) or an ALAS/PLUS loan ($3000 maximum at 12% interest) for the current academic year and have not yet done so, have until Mar. 31, 1986 to submit applications to the Financial Aid Office.

GSLs and ALAS loans for Fall
The eligibility requirements for the 1986-87 year GSL program have not been approved by Congress yet. We will not be able to accept applications until the new criteria is set and the 1986-87 Needs Test Form is released. We hope to be able to begin processing applications in early Apr. (The application deadline for fall loans is May 30).

Summer Loans
J.D. students taking four credits or more in the summer session at GULC may apply for a student loan to meet their expenses. (LL.M.—three credit minimum). The application deadline is Apr. 1. See the handbook in the Financial Aid Office vertical file for more information.

CPC
Applications are now being accepted for CPC membership. See posters around school for details. All applications must be delivered to Chris Palmier's message board by 5:00 p.m., Fri.