By RICH NILSEN

This week, Inside Washington presents its quadrennial election day analysis and prediction. Our prediction was written and sealed on November 3, five days prior to the election. Thus it is offered without the benefit of polling numbers from the final days.

We begin with a listing of states considered to be sure bets for either George Bush or Michael Dukakis. States firmly in the Bush column: Alabama, Arizona, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana (Dan Quayle’s home state), Kansas, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, South Carolina, Utah, Virginia, and Wyoming. Total electoral votes 167.

States solidly for Dukakis: The District of Columbia, Hawaii, and Massachusetts (the Governor’s home state). Total electoral votes 112. Next we call states which are leaning towards one candidate or the other. Here the leads should hold.

States leaning Bush: Alaska, Arkansas (Connecticut if a Bush home state), Delaware, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine (another Bush home state), New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, and Tennessee. Total electoral votes 68.


Finally, the battleground states where both candidates are spending the time and money. This is where the election will be decided, and many of these races we may not know the winner until late Tuesday night.

**California (47)—** Ronald Reagan’s home state comes through the “big enchilada” goes to Bush by a razor thin margin. Illinois (24)—Dukakis has a good shot here. But former Democrat turned Republican Ed Vrdolyak will turn out newly registered Cook County GOP voters in droves, giving Bush a narrow victory.

Maryland (10)—A big surprise here. It is usually a Democratic sure bet, but the hardline law referendum will bring out a large number of normally apathetic “NRA” Republicans to polls. Bush takes it by 3 to 5 points.

Michigan (20)—A heavy union state which should go Democratic. However Dukakis has not campaigned well here and Bush will win a close one.


Missouri (11)—Dukakis seemed to have the “show me” state sewn up in September. However Bush has surged since Debate II and will now win this one comfortably.

New Jersey (16)—The Bush lead has ballooned in the last few weeks. No doubt the Garden State will go Republican again.

New York (36)—The Cuomo forces are very fearful of being embarrassed here. Bush has the momentum, and the contest is very close. Call it Dukakis by a nose.

Ohio (23)—The Dukakis forces in Ohio are strong. As Veto could have iced this state. Now Ohio goes Bush.

Oregon (7)—The Beaver State should hold for Dukakis.

Pennsylvania (25)—It’s a rust belt state where times have been tough. Dukakis should win a squeaker.

Texas (29)—The Bush forces seem to be winning, but Dukakis should carry the populous part.

**Inside Washington**

Georgetown Law Weekly

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November 7, 1988

Get To Know the Public Interest Scholars: Part II

By GEORE D. LOZANO

This part two in a series of articles designed to acquaint the GULC student body with the eight first-year students in the Public Interest Law Scholars Program.

This week you will get to know a little about Paula Zoller and Dan Forman.

Paula Zoller grew up in a large family in Kansas City, Kansas. She decided to go to college at the Washington University in St. Louis where she was originally a chemistry major. However, she later changed her mind and settled on a degree in mathematics.

After graduation, Paula moved to Lawrence, Kansas (a small town outside Kansas City) to be near her family. Not yet being sure of her future plans, Paula worked as a waitress for a while and studied radio broadcasting at the University of Kansas. She also worked part time at a small radio station (KJHK).

In the summer of ’85 Paula moved to Denver, Colorado where her brother lives. She worked in a restaurant for a while in order to make some money. But she says the management was unbearable and finally she quit. During the two months that Paula was out of work she heard of the “Pro Peace” organization which was planning a peace march from Los Angeles to Washington, D.C. to protest nuclear weapons. She knew she wanted to be a part of it and left for Los Angeles.

The peace march left from Los Angeles with 1,200 people. But the march met with problems when the group reached Barstow, CA. Some people became very ill and the organization’s Chairman went out to Barstow to inform the group that the organization had gone bankrupt and that the march would have to be called off. However, through the Peace Development Fund and private donations, the project was kept alive and renamed the “Great Peace March for Global Nuclear Disarmament.” Paula, along with 400 others, completed the march in Washington, D.C. after eight and one-half months. Of this experience Paula says: “I learned a lot about what a community can do when they come together to do something. It’s this, as well as other thousands of grass root organizations, which set the stage for the INF Treaty to happen. People learned about the dangers of nuclear weapons and such pro-peace efforts. The march was one of the most exciting things I have done in my life. I learned what can happen when I put my passion on the line.”

After the march Paula settled in Boulder, Colorado. Although she was not sure of what she wanted to do, Paula knew that she wanted to contribute to the anti-nuclear weapon area. Paula and some friends decided to participate in “back country actions” through the Rocky Mountain Peace Center. They wanted to stop a specific nuclear test by finding out the time the bomb would be set off. But the Department of Energy found out about these plans and plugged any information leaks. So Paula and her friends decided to disrupt the building of a test site in the Nevada desert.

After seven days of hiding in the desert the group of six women formed a blockade at the interior of the site, blocking workers from entering. They were arrested, handcuffed, blindfolded and taken away for questioning.

In July, 1987 Paula and her friends were convicted of “trespassing with intent to vex and annoy” and received a six-month jail sentence and a $500 fine. However, Paula was able to reduce her time to three months by becoming a trustee, i.e., by helping with the cooking in the jail and by washing dishes at a local hospital. “It was all worth it to me to preserve my vision for peace, human dignity and respect.” It was while serving her sentence that Paula heard from Philip Schrag, Professor of Law and Director of the Scholars Program, that she had been admitted to Georgetown.

Paula decided to come to Georgetown because of the location in the nation’s capital and because of the Public Interest Law Scholars Program. Paula wanted to be in a school community where there would be other people committed to public interest law and where there would be an alternative to the usual law firm scene.

Dan Forman grew up in West Lafayette, Indiana where he attended Indiana University.

Dan decided to major in political science and economics, and towards the end of his freshman year he got involved in public interest work on campus. Dan became a part of the Indiana Public Interest Research Group (INPRIG), of which he became Vice President and eventually President.

As a member of INPRIG Dan participated, as well as led, a number of projects. Among his activities, Dan was a part of a project which surveyed the prices of goods in grocery stores throughout the city. The surveys ranked the stores according to price and were distributed widely to consumers in the community. Dan says this project was very successful, as recent showed that it kept grocery prices down. Furthermore, Dan became the chairman of INPRIG’s Voter Registration/Education Drive in 1984. The drive sent numerous registrars to stores and post offices throughout the community, as well as the Indiana University campus, to register people to vote. Dan also helped to bring state politicians and other people to speakers open (cont. on p. 3)
Editorial

The death of reporters here means no sneak preview of the G&KSS production of The Best Little Whorehouse in Texas. As I hope the posters are letting you know, the show will be running this week and weekend. As the posters can't let you know (at least not to the extent that you are utterly convinced), the G&KSS productions are always "worth the price of admission."

I am not a dispassionate observer. Fall of first year I had two lines in Jim Uchold's production (ette) of God, by Woody Allen. That same season the Society did a memorable production of Company. Since then, we've seen The Gondoliers, Guys and Dolls, and Pirates of Penzance. If you missed seeing "Sit Down, You're Rockin' the Boat," well . . . I don't know what to tell you.

However, if you do miss it, you have John Vecchione's review to which to look forward (up with which we'll gladly pull).

To the Editor:

Given the fact that the Surgeon General has ruled second-hand smoke to be a hazard, we propose some minor changes in the school's current smoking policy, and ask that the same types of policies be adopted in the new Library building.

The current policy makes it impossible to avoid smoke if one chooses not to be exposed to it. Students have no choice but to be confronted with cigarette smoke whenever they wish to purchase food from the cafeteria, or use federal Shepard's Citations. They also must deal with smoke if their research includes any books located in the smoking section of the library. Rest rooms on the lower level often are filled with smoke when non-smokers have to use them.

We propose:

1) The current non-smoking area in the student lounge be expanded to include the enclosed area closest to the cafeteria. This way, non-smokers will have access to tables to eat at, and will not be forced to stand in line in a smoke filled area. Signs designating the areas as non-smoking should be large enough for people to read. Current signs are often not seen, causing embarrassment to smokers and non-smokers who have to ask them to move. At least half of the new student Continued on page 9.

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QUOTE OF THE WEEK:

"Since we are not concerned with the realization of an unrestricted principle, it is necessary in the given situation to observe, to weigh, to assess and to decide, always within the limitations of human knowledge in general. One must risk looking into the immediate future; one must devote earnest thought to the consequences of one's actions; and one must endeavor to examine one's own motives and one's own heart. One's task is not to turn the world upside down, but to do what is necessary at the given place and with due consideration of reality. At the same time one must ask what are the actual possibilities; it is not always feasible to take the final step at once. Responsible action must try not to be blind. If any man tries to escape guilt in responsibility, he detaches himself from the ultimate reality of human existence . . . he sets his own personal innocence above his responsibility for men . . . and he is also blind to the fact that real innocence shows itself in a man's entering into the fellowship of guilt for the sake of other men."

—Dietrich Bonhoeffer,
November 7, 1988 LAW WEEKLY 3

Graduate Delegates Sponsor Activities

By GRANT LALLY

With the election in September of Carlos Rameh and Nina Hoque as Graduate Representatives to the Student Bar Association, they have launched a number of initiatives designed to involve graduate students in the social activities and management of the Law Center. The growing importance of graduate students at UCLA is reflected by the fact that they now constitute almost 20% of the GULC student body, and will soon exceed 500 in number.

There will be a Graduate Happy Hour this Thursday in the Student Lounge from 5:00 to 8:00 p.m. and graduate attendance at Law Center social functions has been encouraged.

Graduate students attended last week's Black Belt Bash in large numbers, and made the difference between breaking even and losing money at September's Southwest Warehouse party.

Other initiatives have included meetings with Dean Krattenmaker concerning the Master of Common Laws program, and Hoque is a USA-Canada dual national in the International program. Both will be graduating in May 1989.

One initiative of the graduate delegates has been to seek the expansion of graduate representation in the SBA. Graduate students should proportionally receive seven delegate positions on the SBA, instead of the two delegates now provided. They also seek to have one of the new positions designated as a Graduate Vice President to ensure continuity and a focal point for graduate concerns.

The one student group which is predominantly graduate is the International Lawyers and Law Students Association (ILLA). Last year's President, Merete Smith, noted that being a foreign LLM student at Georgetown was a wonderful experience. We managed to get the ILLA together and organized a lot of activities, both fun and academic. We had parties and activities almost every week..."
Dear Andy:

When is flirting not mere flirting? How do I know if someone's really interested in me? Can you give me some clear signs which signal someone's interest and/or disinterest?

-Waiting by the phone

Dear Lady in Waiting: [I know who wrote it. I'm not being just sexist]

As you know, there is flirting and there is flirting and the two are often difficult to distinguish. It's interesting that even in this stage in our lives we are still quite obsessed with boys (or girls). Why are you worried about this and not your studies? I know that you are a third year but your parents would probably have said that because they don't know that third year doesn't have to study.

Things to look for if the flirting is real: does he stand just a bit too close to you? Does he touch you more than is necessary? Does he look you straight in the eye, piercingly? Although these aren't sure indicators of seriousness, they could reveal something. What you can do to see if he is interested is to flirt back. Sex Tips for Girls by Cynthia Heimel has some excellent flirtation suggestions: "If you notice something good about him, [your target], mention it. As Oscar Wilde once noted: Women are never disarmed by compliments. Men always are. That is the difference between the sexes. But never lie." Andy doesn't know the kind of man you are interested in but Heimel says, "If he's shy, ask him about point spreads. Point spreads, you may have heard, have to do with football games and such. I have never met a man, even a die-hard homosexual who refuses to believe in Mickey Mantle, who doesn't have his own point-spread theories. And I have never met a woman who understands them at all. It's obviously a secondary sex characteristic. He'll be happy to explain the whole thing to you for hours."

After you have flirted seriously with the fellow he will hopefully ask you out if he is interested in you. It may be that he is interested (it personally don't see how he couldn't be) but is afraid that you aren't and is, therefore, afraid of rejection. The right response from you could be just what is needed to facilitate action. If he doesn't ask you out even after your advances, you should take the ball and run with it. Ask him out for a romantic evening at a favorite restaurant. Or cook him dinner at your place (give any roommates money to see a movie). Asking him out before waiting for him to ask you can be risky: this is a personal choice on your part. With our sad state of intersexual relations, he may react in a totally retro manner and rebuff you. Of course, he may not. It is your decision. Some final parting words from Cynthia Heimel: "Be not be afraid. Where will fear get you? Nowhere. What do you have to lose by trying to capture the most devastating man in the room? Nothing. Will you die if someone rejects you?"

Dear Andy:

Why do women's shirts, blouses, jackets, etc. button on the opposite side of men's? Is this some sort of conspiracy by the clothing industry?

—Unpressed in Chevy Chase

Dear Undressed:

This is another one of those throw-backs from a different time, a time when people were rich or poor and women were frail and helpless. Buttons on women's clothing are on the right side in order to make it easier for a right-handed maid to button the shirt of her rich lady. This was because the rich ladies could afford the maids to dress them. Also, the garments were much more complicated and required more time and effort to put on.

The design of men's shirts makes it easier for a righthanded man to dress himself. Right-handed women, who don't have maids to dress them, theoretically have a more difficult time buttoning their shirts. However, since they have had buttons on the right side all their lives, the men's shirts seem awkward. The but- tons now serve the function of distinguishing often similar men's and women's fashions.

Dear Andy:

It's getting close to that time of the year when students nerves are frayed. How do you handle the obnoxious behavior of fellow classmates without making enemies in the following situations:

1) students who leave garbage on the desks for other students to clean up (including plates, cans, cupards, etc.)
2) students who eat noisily in class and also leave a mess.
3) students who use words like "screw," "sh-tload," etc. in class frequently in order to sound impressive.

—Frustrated with ill-mannered GULC students

Dear Frustrated:

Questions one and two have always bothered me. Why is it that people feel they can leave the common areas such a mess especially since we have such pitiful lounges? I know, I'm supposed to give the answers, not ask more questions. But you don't have to be Einstein to realize this is stupid and inconsiderate. I hope your bringing this out in the open will help the problem somewhat. The space for eating is so inadequate that any disruption is all the worse. These people probably have the attitude that I pay $12,000 a year in tuition so I can be a pig and why don't they have more people to clean up after me because I'm such a busy little shit law student that I can't take the time to do this myself and I have better things to do than clean up. Blah, blah, nag, whine."

That attitude frankly makes Andy sick. Maybe your big high powered Wall Street firms can afford to hire secretaries and other people to clean up your trash and wipe your rear ends but not here. Although the school often does some silly things with the tuition money, this is the wrong attitude to take. Ask Andy suggests that if you are sitting near some inconsiderate prick who leaves his trash, politely remind him that he forgot to throw away his rubbish.

I am less concerned about the harsh language in class since one man's meat is another man's poison. It is true, of course, that still water runs deep and thus the calm speaker may have more to say than loud mouths. This is not to imply that those who are loud and abrasive have nothing to say. As long as the language doesn't get really shitty I would allow it. What is too much? As Potay said, "I know it when I see it."
Love Yer Brain

BY JOE ATKINS

C Container of curricular in-
testinal distention time is up on us, so I don't have a lot of time to spend musings on the nuances of records for possible column topics. Thus, I have chosen a record for this week which requires excessive volume rather than chronophotography for saving trouble. Boston's Dinosaur Jr. has just released its new Homestead Records album called Bug, which in some circles is causing much rejoicing. A Night With Laurie Anderson in solo performance at the Warner Theater (13th & E St., NW) Fresh from a European tour pre-
miering her new theatrical work, Laurie Anderson, one of America's most celebrated perfor-

ance artists, will return to the States for their next two par-
time in intimate and personal part of her artistry that first attracted Washington audiences 10 years ago: masterful, uniquely in-
clusive solo storytelling accompanied by skillfully man-
ipulated violin, vocal, and key-

board music.

The history of Laurie An-
derson's career closely mirrors the growth of Establishment Curators, who has been involved in one way or another with each of her Washington appearances. Ms. Anderson first performed a piece entitled "Like A Stream" at D.C. Space in the spring of 1978 for an audience of about 50. Some of those who set up that group are the current D.C. Estab-
toll in that year. With the Washington Project for the Arts, Anderson was able to present Ms. Anderson in January of 1981 in the Pension Building, the Dinosaur during per-

formance for a subsequent Di-

agausal ball that drew 1000 people.

At that point, Ms. Anderson had something of a pop hit with a song "O Superman" from her first major multi-

media work in progress "United States, Parts 1-4" and was steadily gaining notoriety for her deadlly observational humor, evocative visual sense, and state-of-the-art electronic experiments. The completed 7-

hour extravaganzas fully launch-

ed her international acclaim and District Curators, in association with the Washington Per-

forming Arts Society, presented excerpts from it in 1982 and the entire work over two nights in 1983 as part of their Ninth Northstreet Festival.

Among many other projects since that time, Laurie Anderson has released a number of ele-

gant albums and a five-record set of "United States Live" from Warner Brothers and is currently working on another, released the "Home of the Brave" con-

cert film, toured the world with "Natural History" in 1986, com-

piled a record for "Jonathan Demme's Swinging to Cambodia, and hosted with her video series "I Am Alive:" the PBS series "Alive From Off Center." Laurie Anderson has served as a consultant to District Curators' Honorary Advisory Com-

mittee and has had this to say about the project: "The idea was to explore the theme of 'I Am Alive:' well, anyway, I was doing it for fun, a little fun stuff." The release that is most associated with Ms. Anderson's career is "O Superman." It was written and performed by Ms. Anderson and is one of the most

successful songs of the year. It has been covered by many artists and has been featured in several films and television shows. The song is about the feeling of being overwhelmed by the world and the feeling of being invisible. The lyrics are simple and

powerful, and the melody is

memorable. The song has been praised for its emotional impact and its ability to

move people. It is a

powerful reminder of the importance of being true to oneself and of the power of music to

connect us all.

The album closes with the title song "Bug" and a cover of "Fool's Gold" by the Jimi Hendrix Experience. The album is a

revelation and a testament to the power of music to

transform our lives. It is a

powerful reminder of the importance of being true to oneself and of the power of music to

connect us all.

Why You Should See This Movie

BY KATHLEEN AкерLEY

Years ago, Ralph Bakshi had his

fifteen minutes of fame for mak-

ing animated movies appeal-

ing to adults. His film "Lord of the Rings" is a prime example of this. In recent years, he has been drawing attention to

himself and his work. In 1992 he

released a film called "Droid," a

version of the classic science fiction novel "Dune." The film

was a critical and commercial success, and Bakshi has continued to

work on animated projects. In 1995, he released his most recent film, "The Lord of the Rings." The film is a

sequent version of the classic novel, and it was well received by both critics and audiences. Bakshi's work is known for its

artistic vision and its attempt to

bring the original novel to life on the screen. The film is a

powerful reminder of the power of

animation and the importance of

telling stories through visual means.

The film is a

powerful reminder of the power of

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telling stories through visual means.
The Soviet military used mathematical calculations of soldier-mortality to win the Great Patriotic War. Israeli Visiting Professor Dr. Amnon Sella told a small group of the GULC Thursday, Sella, Head of the Center for South and Eastern European research at Hebrew University, has been researching Soviet attitudes on the price of victory, for his forthcoming book, The Value of Human Life in Warfare. Sella said he was specifically not trying to write a work on morals, but was trying to build up a theory based on quantifiable facts. Morals are not quantifiable, he observed, and even insurance valuations (which ordnarily quantify human life expectancies) are not valid in warfare. Nor was he trying to write about either the right of the individual to abstain from fighting, or if that state to force citizens to fight, Sella said.

Dr. Joe Sonneman

GULC Alumna Commended

Barbara L. Miller, a special attorney with the U.S. Justice Department's Network Organized Crime Strike Force has been commended by the U.S. Division of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms for successful prosecutions of several New Jersey crime figures on firearms offenses. U.S. Attorney Samuel A. Alto Jr. announced.

This past weekend did much to dispel the myth that law students are not interested in public interest legal work. The National Association for Public Interest Law (NAPIL) is a coalition of law student organizations devoted to promoting public interest work, organized three events in Washington, D.C. that brought together students from around the country at the kick-off of these events—the Public Service Challenge, the Fourth Annual NAPIL Conference and the First National Public Interest Law Career Fair—students demonstrated that they are ready, willing, and more than able to forge ahead in providing legal services to the underrepresented.

On the grant proposals, many of these law students run income sharing groups, which raise over $100,000 annually to fund students and recent graduates working in the public interest. This past summer over 300 summer projects were funded by NAPIL's 40 member groups, including the Georgetown University Equal Justice Foundation.

On Friday, NAPIL announced the Public Service Challenge, a joint project of law firms and income sharing groups designto raise over one million dollars for public service grants in 1989. According to Michael Cauldwell-Keegan, the Executive Director of NAPIL, "Despite our success, student-run income sharing groups are unable to meet the growing demand for funding from students and public interest organizations. The Public Service Challenge is designed to create new opportunities by providing a way for firms to reach into the law schools and demonstrate their commitment to public service. "Four law firms—Arnold & Porter, Bevandrie & Diamond, Kutak, Rock & Campbell, and St. John & Crowell—joined the students in launching the campaign. All of the money raised will be distributed to the local income sharing groups to allocate according to their established funding mechanism. In order to train law students establishing new income sharing programs, as well as students who are advocating for loan forgiveness programs and public interest efforts, NAPIL held its fourth Annual Conference, Advancing Justice in America: The Law Student Challenge. There were over 200 representatives from approximately 75 law schools. Myra Nakelsky, a student at U.C. Hastings Law School in San Francisco, said, "The conference provided a great opportunity to network with other law schools and share energy and ideas. It is so exciting to learn what is going on all over the country and to see what is going on in getting my law school to devote resources to public interest law."

In conjunction with the conference, NAPIL co-sponsored the First National Public Interest Law Career Fair with the National Association for Law Placement and over 70 law schools. The event drew 600 law students, recent graduates and gave them the chance to discuss career planning and potential employment positions with over 75 public interest and government employers.

While these events are only the beginning, the support, encouragement and feedback we have all been inspiring. All three events were tremendously successful and one can only hope for bigger and better events next October.

Further information is available from NAPIL at 215 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20003.

Laurie Anderson

(Corn. from p. 5)

the works of the war and since I had never really worked with other people that way, I was pretty nervous. When I arrived, Bill Warrell had rounded up a whole cast of readers and we rehearsed and presented the work. I was very impressed with the energy of everyone involved and with the utilopian spirit of the place. I remember especially admiring their goal of supporting the performance space with the restaurant activities. This seemed very brave. "The Anti-Inaugural Ball was another high point: to perform in a place Reagan had just played in was a great thrill, full of a political resonance I hadn't felt before. As I walked on stage, I felt the pageantry behind it, the way it's all supposed to look and feel. The street was packed. It was like a dream."
The Status of Civil Rights

By JOE SONNEMAN

A three-person professor-practitioner panel pronounced points on the progress and changes in U.S. civil rights law to eighty-five students at a Phoenix Society meeting at GULC Wednesday. The panel members agreed that the goals and directions of the civil rights movement had changed over time, both politically and judicially, though they disagreed both on whether the changes were good or bad and in which direction future civil rights changes should go.

Professor William Eskridge said three major changes in civil rights over the last 20 years. First, the political agenda had broadened and diversified, he said, from the prohibition primarily of overt racial and, to a much lesser extent, gender discrimination, to include discrimination based on age, physical handicap, language (and, to a lesser extent, sexual preferences).

Second, the method "transmogrified" as well, Eskridge said, changing from a "community" approach of people resisting state power through Supreme Court cases, to a more "statist" or state-oriented approach of people using political action committees and Congress to push an increasingly reluctant Court.

Third, the questions have gotten harder to answer, Eskridge said; after (almost) everyone agreed that de jure discrimination was wrong, the questions of de facto discrimination and affirmative action remained as much more divisive issues. These changes, taken together, meant that the coming Presidential election would make virtually no change in civil rights directions, Eskridge said.

GULC Professor Charles Abernathy agreed that the old ideas were dying out: that the rights vocabulary had been abused (e.g., "smokers' rights") and was running out of steam, that the old consensus of who was good ("the public interest") and who was bad (Nazis, brutal police officers) had collapsed, and that trustable authorities had changed as well—from the federal to the state government, from the Court to the Congress.

Past civil rights goals were to improve the status of affirmative action, of the environment, of women's rights, Abernathy said, but he predicted changes over the next twenty years. He cautioned that the cost of civil rights was not increasing, in part because of "effects" tests. Whereas before, civil rights was cost-effective in unifying a "separate but equal" school system, he noted, now, if, for example, a new hospital has the effect of discriminating against a racial group because of the group's distance from the new site, the old hospital might have to be upgraded as well: modern sidewalk intersections built to provide wheelchair access cost triple the price of earlier intersections without such ramps. So choices will be harder or to make, Abernathy said.

Abernathy also cautioned against "the new racism," his term for discrimination by "Americans" against new ethnic groups such as Iranians and Palestinians. He also warned against black racism: blacks, being equal, are as capable of racism toward others, as others have been toward them, he noted. It was not that people were inherently racist, he said, but those in power have the power to use that power for racist ends.

Paul Kamenar, with the Washington Legal Foundation, also agreed that civil rights laws had changed, from the original color-blind view of affirmative action to a current results-oriented outlook. Kamenar had argued Patterson to the Supreme Court, calling for a reversal of Runyon, because he felt that the Court was now making what were really Congressional decisions. He said that, in Runyon, the Court transmuted the 1988 statutory language permitting all people to make contracts (a question of capacity) into a forced requirement that people can sue one another for not making a contract.

Kamenar noted an Eskridge article detailing the more than eighty times the Supreme Court had reversed itself since 1961, and hoped that the Patterson Court would likewise reverse Runyon. Eskridge noted that if the Court did so, the Congress was primed to promptly reverse the Court. Despite substantial student and panelist opposition to his statistics and analysis, Kamenar persisted in arguing that a variety of nonracially discriminatory reasons—particularly barriers to entry such as licensing laws and a lack of capital—explained the present lack of economic success of groups experiencing prior discrimination.
On the Left

By DAVID A. VAUGHAN

Earlier this week, I noted that the Republicans are greatly overestimating their case. (Note: I am using Republican to equal Right and Democratic to equal Left. This week. It is something that I have criticized other politicians, including the one taking part in the debate last year on regional security issues.)

Once again it appears that both houses of Congress will be in Democratic hands.

What the Right fails to see is that the majority of the American people have voted for a Democratic Congress and Senate. How can both the Left be in Congress? Well, it doesn't make sense. It's not a sure thing, but it's not more than a fraction of a chance that this year's elections will be free of corruption.

From where I sit, it looks as though Bush will be living in the newly-renovated public housing on Pennsylvania Avenue, for the Right's victory in the 1980s. They say that the Reagan Era is not yet over, that there is a continuing shift in the nation's right, and that the Right is the main stream. Of course they are wrong.

A few months ago, I said that the Right has not been doing too much about the war, but it has been doing more than much has not been done much this election year, namely look at the Congress, to know that the Right has not been the President. Bush's victory is a real victory. The Right's victory in the 1980s is not an admission of defeat for the Right. The Right is still trying to make the last of the final campaign, but it has not been the Right's victory.

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Satellite Communications Law

By DR. JOE SONNEMAN

Four U.S. delegation steering committees members reported defeat in the recently con- cluded Second Session of the World Administrative Radio Conference (WARC) of the InternationaI Telecommunication Union (ITU) to a GULC audience in the Faculty Lounge Wednesday.

Warren Richards, the de- legation's State Department Executive Director, said that the ITU's 183-member, U.S. delegation was responsible for negotiating and planning telecommunications working groups. One of these working groups was the United Nations Telecommunication Group, which is in charge of radio regulatory issues, and the UNITU. The ITU consists of four per- manent organs—General Secretariat, International Frequency Registration Board, and Int'l Radiodiffusion and Int'l Telegraph & Telephone Consultative Committee. He said, and three non- permanent organs—Plenipotentiary Conference, Administrative Council and Administrative Conference.

This second ITU-planned WARC which was concerned with geographic-synthetic orbits (GSO), he explained. The GSO is the high altitude, orbiting plane 22,000 miles from earth; communications satellites in the GSO are stationary relative to earth, so that communications stations do not need to track antennas. GSO

sateillites are most desirable, since three or more worldwide communications are possible, he noted, but since one-third of the satellites are put into GSO, they have to avoid interference with each other.

The satellites in developing countries in particular are worried that under a first come, first-served rule, all GSO space might be taken up before they were ready to use communications satellites. Richards said, unless access to GSOs were guar- anteed by the ITU. Thus, the 1959 WARC established an equitable access approach to GSOs, and also set new U.S. goals at the 2nd WARC, involving 860 delegates (47 from the U.S.) from August to October, 1988, to maximize flexibility in GSO allotments, identify frequency bands, avoid infringements on U.S. sovereign integrity, and provide for "feeder links" (the transmission of signals from each to satellites). Given 1989 meeting fractionalism, the U.S. held a series of pre-WARC meetings with other satellites to coordinate developments, po- sitions and problems.

Bill Hatch, Spectrum Man- agement, said that the allotment planning process aimed to maximize flexibility in GSO space to give priority to pre-1985 systems, and to pro- vide for sub-regional satellites (e.g., U.S., Pan-European, Arabat). The sub-regional GSOs would prove especially valuable for developing coun- try, he said.

Through the use of "pre- determined arc" (PDA), Hatch said, the WARC 2 maximized flexibility, setting only general parameters so as to avoid conflicts between nations. All allotments were granted an 800 megahertz (MHz) bandwidth, said he, but had to have at least a 26 dB carrier to carrier interference [CI]. This sat- isfied the developed countries desire not to have to comprom- ise positions within the PDA en- volve, he explained, though minimum angles and restricted service arc commitments were also imposed. WARC 2 also set forth many regulations, Hatch said. The allotments were supposed to be on paper—would be converted to an operational "assign- ment," he noted, reducing the 10" PDA to 5" in pre-design phases, and to 1" when station- ing the satellite. (Within the PDA, a nation can move—or be moved by another nation— without objection.)

Edward Reinhardt, a consul- tant formerly with Hughes and COMSAT, has observed that that both WARC 1 and 2 also dealt with direct-broadcast satellite [DBS] and cable service for TV is intended for public reception; WARC 1 set down-link frequencies, for instance, for over 12 gigahertz (GHz). How- ever, WARC 1977 planning DBS did not include frequency planning for the up-link, although it set feeder links for the Americas at 17 GHz, but it remained for WARC 2 to set Asian-African feeder link frequencies.

WARC 2 did accomplish that goal, Reinhardt said, and also corrected previous minor feeder link errors, acted on 1983 inter- system terms, and addressed two new problems: satellite to automobile- and hand-held re- ceivers and satellite to super-high-definition television [HDTV] communications.

These new problems both re- quire higher power from the satellite, he noted, but that also results in greater interference.

Tom Tisch of the Federal Communications Commission [FCC] explained that the main WARC administrative issue was whether the multilateral pre- WARC planning sessions were legitimate under U.S. law.

These rules specified that no (cont. p. 9)
Interpretation of a key provision of the powerful RICO statute is at issue Tuesday in the Supreme Court in a dispute between a regional telephone company and a consumer seeking damages for a rate hike which was imposed only through tributes to the public utilities commission.

In H.J. Inc. v. Northwestern Bell Telephone Company, the Court is asked to decide whether certain activities of Northwestern Bell constituted a pattern of racketeering activity under the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations (RICO) statute.

H.J. Inc. claims that Northwestern Bell made illegal payments to the Minnesota Public Utilities Commission during critical commission rate hearings. The payments allegedly included fraudulent attorney’s fees, consulting fees, and par- ties, they ask the commissioners. The petitioners claim that the rate increase produced as a result of the commission’s rulings was improper and they seek to recover damages.

Northwestern Bell denies that it violated any law in its dealings with the utilities commission. The Supreme Court accepted certiorari in the case after the District Court and the Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit ruled in favor of Northwestern Bell.

Bribery is defined as a racketeering activity in the RICO statute. A “pattern” of racketeering activity is defined by statute as “at least two acts of racketeering activity, one of which occurred within ten years (excluding any period of imprisonment) after the commission of a prior act of racketeering activity.” 18 U.S.C. § 1961 (b).

It is the phrase “pattern of racketeering activity” that the Court is being asked to clarify. Northwestern Bell claims that under the statute “pattern” requires a manifestation of “continuity of relationship.” H.J. Inc. argues that this interpretation is at odds with the statutory language, legislative history, and judicial interpretation of the RICO statute. Furthermore, H.J. Inc. argues that the conflicting judicial interpretations of the pattern requirement have led to an uneven application of RICO where the same facts have been decided upon the basis of the circuit in which they are brought. Consequently, they ask the court to develop a “meaningful approach to the definition of ‘pattern.’”

Amici briefs submitted in support of Northwestern Bell raise the possibility of improper application of RICO against legitimate businesses. They contend that the statute focuses on multiple acts, threats, or offenses that are not isolated or sporadic. Briefs in support of Northwestern Bell were submitted by the National Association of Manufacturers, American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, the Washington Legal Foundation and the AFL-CIO, Arizona, California, Connecticut, Idaho, Michigan, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oregon, Texas, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming submitted a joint brief in support of Northwestern Bell. They argued that the federal courts should defer to the state RICO statutes and judicial interpretations instead of applying a federal definition.

The U.S. Chamber of Commerce submitted a neutral brief urging the court to define a uniform standard of a pattern of racketeering activity.

Alphonso William H. December 7, 1988

Afternoon session:
87-548 TRANS WORLD AIRLINES, INC. v. INDEPENDENT FEDERATION OF CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS (certiorari from the 8th Circuit)
Issue: Does employer's treatment of union members who worked during strike as permanent replacements thereby preventing reinstatement of more senior strikers after strike, unlawfully discriminate on the basis of union activity? May individuals who had not yet completed flight attendant training on a date union made an unconditional offer to return to work, and who never performed any services for the airline, be considered permanent replacements immune from displacement by returning strikers?

Oral Argument: one hour
Counsels of Record:
For the petitioner: Charles Fried; Solicitor General
For the respondent: Steven Ney; Silver Spring, MD
87-1088 CANTON, OHIO V. HARRIS (certiorari from the 8th Circuit)
Issue: Does evidence showing that city gave police command- ers unrestricted discretion to decide whether to refer prisoners to the hospital, and that commandes were not given training or guidelines to make such decisions, present a jury ques- tion of municipal liability under 42 USC § 1983 for alleged denial of inadequate medical care — arrest? 

Oral Argument: one hour
Counsels of Record:
For the petitioner: Carter G. Phili- pps; Sidney & Austin, Washington, D.C.
For the respondent: David Rudovsky; Kairys & Rudovsky, Philadelphia, PA

Afternoon session:
87-6325 FERRY V. LECKE (certiorari from the 4th Circuit)
Issue: Is a trial court’s refusal to allow defense counsel to confer with a criminal defendant during a trial trial recess in violation of the 6th Amendment right to counsel reversible error absent a showing of prejudice?

Oral Argument: one hour
Counsels of Record:
For the petitioner: Mark Reinhardt; Reinhardt & An- derson, St. Paul, MN
For the respondent: John D. French; Fagre & Benson, Min- neapolis, MN

* Case synopsis compiled from U.S. Law Week

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Convention would itself require a constitution to accomplish, and wanting to change the procedure now, the group moved towards the ad hoc approach, he reported. Members may not be able to influence others, without a requirement to allow all others involved in the process; voting is not re- quired, and members so meet- ing fund their own expenses.

From a Supreme Court administra- tion, from the subcommittee to the apparently ridiculous—but even this decision on how to de- cide occupied the attention of delegates for more than twelve hours a day, seven days a week, for the six weeks of WARC 2. Luckily, WARC 2 made sub- stance decisions as well.

Letter to the Editor Continued from page 2

These simple measures will allow non-smokers to avoid smoke when they choose not to be exposed. If similar measures are enacted for the new lounge and library areas, non-smokers and smokers will be able to peacefully co-exist.

—Signed by 23 people

CLASSIFIEDS
TIRED OF PAYING RENT SICK OF OTHERS HOUSE- MATES? Perhaps it’s time to get your own space. I’d like to help you find the right place. As a fellow GLBT person, I understand your needs and preferences. Call Ethan Burger. Long & Foster, 364-6166/984-8455. No cost to you since seller pays all fees.
SBA Black Cat Bash

By GRANT M. LALLY

Descending upon the Old Iranian Embassy in costumes ranging from the ghoulish to the fantastic, over 400 students, faculty, and guests braved the chill, moonlit night to attend the SBA's "Black Cat Bash" Halloween Party. The party was rocked by the musical talents of Bruno Loves Danger, a popular local band, and prizes were awarded for the best costumes.

The party started at 10:00 p.m. in the former Iranian Embassy, now owned by the State Department. The building featured an expansive courtyard, a large reception room which served as the dancehall, and several other rooms for quieter conversation. The party was catered, and waiters with hors d'oeuvres circulated throughout the crowd. Beer and wine were free.

Students came to the party dressed in a variety of costumes. Notable personalities spotted were Mark Schalman as a lot of Bull (in character?), John Vecchione as the liberal Frank Pierce of MASH, Andrew "Ask Andy" Hartman as Indiana Jones, Kathleen Akersley as the "Free-Press Whore" (she'll print anything once), SBA VP Dave Harding and his date as a prisoner and a prisonerette, Claudie Lopez-Muniz as a Lady of the Evening, Carlos Ramirez as a Pirate, Val Suarez as a Coole, and this author as the Grim Reaper. Wills were heard to say that they were amazed that such a roomful of ghouls could ever be lawyers.

Three prizes were awarded for the best costumes, consisting of $50 gift certificates from Lerners Law Book Store. The prizes went to the Tazmanian Devil, a Road and a Road Bump, and a Jiffy-Pop Popcorn Terv. While these costumes were awarded the prices, virtually everyone agreed that the party abounded with imaginative and well-prepared outfits, and a good time was had by all.

"Don't Put That Ring On!"—The Bishop

Craig Pops Up With Corny Idea and Wins Prize in a Jiffy

Tazmanian Devil Mistaken For Grant Chipmunk Emerging From Hole
REGISTRAR'S OFFICE
OFFICE HOURS
The Office of the Registrar is open to assist students and other academic concerns during the following hours:
M, W, Th: 8:30 a.m.-6:00 p.m.
Tu: 8:30 a.m.-8:00 p.m.
Fri: 8:30 a.m.-3:30 p.m., 5:00-6:00 p.m.
Evening hours by appointment on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday.
(Friday, 3:30-5:00 p.m. closed for staff training.)

Handicapped Students
Attention all students who may have a physical handicap or learning disability: If your medically documented disability requires reasonable accommodations for registration, you must contact Dean Bellamy by November 7, 1988. He can be reached at 662-3839.

Lost Your ID? Never Got One?
Representatives from the Main Campus Security Office will be at the Law Center to make student ID's on November 10th from 3:00 to 6:00 p.m. on the 8th floor, outside of the Chapel. Students are asked to present a $10.00 replacement ID fee at the Registrar's counter on the fourth floor. Be prepared to present some photo ID such as a driver's license, or passport and a receipt for payment of the $10.00 fee.

Florida Bar Applications
Law students may save up to $240.00 of the complete application fee, ($576.00) for the Florida Bar by registering with the Board during the first 150 days after commencement of law school. Lesser discounts are provided for later registration.

Students who wish to take advantage of this document program should begin by writing to the Board's Office for an application packet. The request letter should include the name of the law school being attended, the date entered law school, and a $20.00 fee for the packet (to be deducted from the registration fee). Requests may be sent to the following address:
Florida Board of Law Examiners
Administration Board of the Supremes
111 S. Jefferson Street
1300 East Park Avenue
Tallahassee, Florida 32399

The deadline for submission of exam conflict forms was Friday, September 30th 1988. Students who did not file an exam conflict form may be considered to have waived their right to relief. If you have any questions or concerns about their matter please contact the Registrar's Office immediately.

Graduation Applications
Students attending the graduation must complete an application for degree so that a graduation audit can be completed and diploma ordered. Forms may be filed at the Office of the Registrar according to the following schedule:
May graduates: Deadline: Oct. 1
October graduates: Deadline: June 1
February graduates: Deadline: Sept. 1
Applications filed after these dates (or failure to file an application) will result in a $50.00 late fee and may result in you not having a diploma at commencement.

Social Policy is a national public interest law firm addressing the problems of low-income families and the legal needs of the poor through policy, advocacy, education and legal representation.

Lylee Orloff—Ayala, Clinic, Legal Latin America provides legal services to low-income members of the Washington, D.C. Latino community on issues like landlord-tenant disputes, immigration, domestic violence and domestic relations.

Roger Rosenthal—Migrant Legal Action Program is a national legal services corporation support center providing representation to migrant and seasonal farmworkers nationwide.

Nahal Matlin—University Legal Services, Housing Legal Services represents low-income people in Washington, D.C. on housing matters like landlords-tenant disputes, tenant organizations, and individual homeowner advocacy.

The Inside Scoop on 1LS and Summer Jobs
Each day during the week of Nov. 14 the Office of Career Services will lead a discussion about career planning and what you should know about summer opportunities. The schedule for those discussions is as follows:

Mon., Nov. 14: 10:05 a.m., 18-32
Tues., Nov. 15: 12:00 p.m., 18-19
Wed., Nov. 16: 2:00 p.m., 18-19
Thurs., Nov. 17: 12:00 p.m., 18-33
Fri., Nov. 18: 11:00 a.m., 18-32
D.C. following week the Office will sponsor a program entitled, "1LS Speak to 1LS About Summer Jobs." That program will be held on Mon., Nov. 21 at 12:15 p.m.

Conversations on Judicial Clerkships
The Office of Career Services will sponsor a panel presentation on judicial clerkships. Come and hear from current judicial clerks, an attorney who has recently clerked, and a student who has accepted a clerkship and will be clerking after graduation. The panel will discuss how to go about applying for a clerkship, what it is like to be a judicial clerk, and what they would do differently if they knew then what they now know. Plan to attend this program on Wed., Nov. 16 at 3:30 p.m. in Room 18-33.

Explore Careers in Environmental Law
This Wed., Nov. 9 the Office of Career Services will sponsor a panel presentation entitled, "Explore Careers in Environmental Law" at 3:30 p.m. in Room 18-33.
The panelists are Dan Barry, Beridge and Diamond, Robert Dreher and John Greenwood, EPA. The moderator for the program is Professor Edith Weiss. Since the environmental area is being called a "hot area of practice," you may be interested in attending to learn why this is the case and what the career possibilities are in this field.

Women in Law as 2nd Career
A distinguished member of the faculty will speak on exam-taking techniques and other related topics at a meeting on Friday, Nov. 11, 1988 at 3:30 p.m. in Room 18-41.

Financial Aid Office
Fall Semester
Emergency Loans
Emergency loan applications for up to $300 will be accepted every Wednesday and Thursday in the Financial Aid Office until November 17, 1988. Checks are normal-ly available the following Wednesday. Students are permitted to borrow one emergency loan per semester.

Career Services
Interview Opportunities
For LL.M.S.
—Phillips Petroleum in Bartlesville, OK, will be interviewing MLTs on Friday, Nov. 18, Finishing Coordinator in Career Services.
—Ernst & Whinney International Professional Services firm, will be interviewing for MLTs and LL.Ms in International Law (with emphasis in tax) for their National Office in New York on Tu., Nov. 22nd. Seeking Individuals in their second year of their class, good writing, communication, and analytical skills. This position is entry level in the International Tax field. If interested, see the Graduate Coordinator in Career Services.

Upcoming Public Interest Programs
Panel on Legal Services—Wed., Nov. 9th at 3:30 p.m. in 18-32.
EJF Panel on Working in Poverty Law
The Equal Justice Foundation (EJF) will sponsor a panel discussion on "Working in Poverty Law" on Wednesday, November 9 at 9:30 p.m. in 18-32. Featured will be five practicing legal services attorneys from the Washington, D.C. area representing disadvantaged clients in cases related to housing, employment, welfare benefits, immigration, migrant workers' rights, domestic relations, and other issues.

Phoenix Society
The Phoenix Society will hold elections for the office of Administrative Assistant on Wednesday, Nov. 9 at 3:30 p.m. in Hall G. An organizational meet- ing will follow.

Data Entry and Filing Positions
The Admissions Office is accepting applications for three part-time data en- try clerks and three part-time fillers. If you are eligible for work-study, and would like to work 15 hours per week at $7.50 per hour, please stop by the Admissions Office to see Mrs. Corrine Burns no later than Nov. 23.

Reader/Interviewers
The Admissions Office is accepting re- quests for three歼iewer/ interviewers for the Spring semester. If you are a third year student, eligible for work-study, and would like to work 20 hours per week at $7.50 per hour, please leave your resume with Cecelia Briggis in the Admissions Office no later than No- vember 23.

In honor of its seventy-fifth anniversary the Georgetown Law Journal presents:
Section 1983: The Constitution and the Courts
a one-day symposium with major presentations by:
Charles Abernethy
Peter Schuck
Theodore Eisenberg
Sheldon Nahmod
Gerald Lopez
Michael Collins
Georgetown University Law Center
600 New Jersey Ave. N.W.
Washington, D.C.
Saturday, November 19, 1988
8:45 a.m. — 5:00 p.m.
Reception to follow
For more information, call 662-9346
No admission fee
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