Eight New Public Interest Law Scholars Named

The Law Center has announced the selection of eight Public Interest Law Scholars who are members of the current first-year class. They join seven other Public Interest Law Scholars who have been involved in the Program since August.

The new Scholars are:

Barbara Bureh, who taught for eight years in low-income public schools in Florida, was a volunteer summer school teacher in rural Mississippi, and has been a volunteer in the United Farmworkers' Union and the movement against the nuclear arms race.

Daniel Gluck, who has worked on behalf of political prisoners in Tibet, Malaysia, and Singapore, has been a consultant in Britain on human rights organizing in Southeast Asia, and has organized communities in the United States on behalf of minority and consumer interests.

Steven Gorelik, who worked as a legislative policy analyst for the City Council of New York, analyzed community views on the St. Louis school desegregation plan for the U.S. District Court, and was a volunteer mediator at the Brooklyn MIRI Mediation Center.

Jennifer Honig, who was co-chair of the Endowment for Dis- served and Radcliffe seniors who wanted to give to the University but were opposed to its investment policies with respect to South Africa, and served as an intern for the Town Manager of Wellfleet, MA.

Mary Maguire, who drafted a legislative package on AIDS education for the Speaker pro tempore of the California Assembly, served as a legislative assistant to U.S. Representative Sala Burton, and represented Middlebury Students Against Apartheid in divestment negotiations with the University's Board of Trustees (Middlebury did divest).

Katharine Matthews, who founded the Rainforest Action Group to help save tropical rainforests, edited its newsletter, participated in organizing a protest of Burger King which persuaded it not to buy tropical beef, and has written for the environmental law column of the Georgetown University Law Weekly.

Jennifer Rembe, who worked in the landlord-tenant division of Community Legal Services in Philadelphia, was a rape crisis counselor with the Philadelphia Rape Crisis Hotline; and worked as a research assistant for a Family Planning Council.

Jennifer Spitzer, who helped to resettle a Vietnamese refugee family; taught a course on women's issues at Stanford University; and spent a year as a legal intern in the office of the Public Defender of Santa Clara County.

Public Interest Law Scholars participate in several special courses designed to help them to become public interest lawyers after they graduate. During their first year of law school, they take a non-credit seminar in public interest law taught by several members of the faculty. In their second year, they take a special section of Professional Responsibility which emphasizes the ethical issues of government and public interest practices. During their third year, they take a 3-credit Seminar in Public Interest Law, for which they will receive an "A" writing credit. They also attend several functions each year at which outside speakers talk about public interest law.

In addition, Public Interest Law Scholars are guaranteed that, during one summer while they are in school, they can be paid for employment in public interest law. If the institution they work for does not give them the funds to pay them, the Law Center will provide them with a stipend of up to $3200 for ten weeks' work.

The other Public Interest Law Scholars at the Law Center are Richard Dieter, Dan Forman, Joy Goldbaum, Jeanne Jones, Patricia Kelly, Craig McCull and Gary Winters.

Committee On International Law Programs Discusses Summer Study Policy, Florence and Asia

By SUSAN ESSEX

The Ad Hoc Committee on International Law Program met for the first time this semester on February 15 to discuss developments in the summer in Florence Program, Georgetown's summer study abroad program, and plans for second summer program to be located in Asia.

Charles Abernathy, Director of the Florence Program, highlighted plans for this year in both the strongly-ratified academic program and the less-favorably reviewed academic accommodate.

In addition to Professor Abernathy, who will teach Constitutional Law II again this summer, Professor Gustafson will teach International Law I, Professor Carter (Chair of the Committee) will teach International Law II—Trade and Economic Law, and Professors Haft and Wallace will team teach International Corporate and Business Law. European Community Law will be taught by Professor Weller from the University of Michigan Law School and Bruno De Witte and Juergen Schwarze from the European University Institute, a graduate school located in Florence.

By Gabriela Jauregui

On Wednesday, February 15, eight attorneys spoke with interested students over wine and cheese concerning their respective practices. Attorney Poli Marmolocci, of the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice, relayed some of his experiences working with the DOJ for over ten years. He explained that while the government may not pay as well as some of the larger private firms, students are given firsthand experience in the government. As matter of fact, DOJ prefers to hire students fresh out of law school so that they can train attorneys themselves. Interested students should apply in the Honors Programs, which is early in the fall.

Attorney Jorge Rios-Torres, from the Criminal Division of the DOJ, concurred that new attorneys are given early responsibilities. Rios-Torres described his first case, where he was basically given the file and told to handle the case. Both attorneys expressed their satisfaction in working for the DOJ, stressing their independence from supervisors.

Attorney Ralph Diaz, of the Special Litigation Section of the Corporation Counsel, urged students to gain any experience possible while still in law school and not to let others limit their possibilities. Diaz encouraged students to intern during the school year and summers, even if they are not paid, because the experience and contacts there gained are invaluable. Additionally, Diaz suggested that students attempt to get credit for their internships, as he did while attending Antioch School of Law. Georgetown should likewise give credit to students undertaking internships during the school year, and students should press the administration to allow this option.

Attorney John Penno, of the Appellate Section of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, agreed that students should not limit their possibilities either during or after law school. His own experience at the FDIC has been quite rewarding, and the recent problems with Savings and Loans establishments have left his office very busy.

Students were also encouraged to undertake judicial clerkships which provide research and writing skills and expose students to the best and worst litigating techniques. Attorney Ana Martinez, a recent GULC graduate and current associate at Wilmer, Cutler & Pickering, encouraged students cont.
To The Editor,
Re: On The Left—February 13, 1989

I agree with you, Mr. Kovner, that many pro-lifers base their position on deeply held moral and/or religious beliefs, rather than "logic and reason," but your "moral" argument—supporting reproductive freedom and containing the same internal inconsistency you criticize the pro-lifers' stance as having. To use your reasoning, Mr. Kovner, if you really favor reproductive freedom, I assume you would support it all the time, regardless of prevailing social conditions. Instead, you seem to favor a woman's right to have an abortion only when the mother (parent) is poor and no one is waiting to adopt the child. The constitutional interest at issue here is not a child's right to be raised in a certain environment nor is it the rights of those who wish to adopt. The only relevant consideration here is whether a woman should have the right to make the most fundamental and personal decision regarding her own body. Social and/or economic factors should have no bearing upon the right to reproductive freedom than they have upon the constitutional rights to free speech, freedom from racial discrimination, and freedom of religion. Yes, Mr. Kovner, there are "strong, humanitarian reasons for allowing women the choice," but they are personal, not societal reasons.

Carrie B. Stoehr

Georgetown Law Weekly

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Letters To The Editor

TIED OF PAYING RENT? SICK OF BOTHER-SOME HOUSEMATES? Perhaps it's time to get your own space. I'd like to help you find the right place. As a fellow GULC student, I understand your needs and preferences. Call Ethan Burger, Long & Foster, 966-8436. No cost to you since seller pays all fees.

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To the editors:
I was troubled by James Crowley's glorification of the death sentence in your Feb. 13 edition. In his Letter to the Editor, Mr. Crowley stated: "When people stop showing up outside the state pens to celebrate an execution is the moment we should begin to worry about whether people still care about the sanctity of life." I feel compelled to respond to Mark Kovner's February 13 article entitled "The Morality of Abortion." Because the author is a good friend of mine, my initial instinct was simply to refuse his privy. The gravity of the issue, however, demands a more public response.

The article begins itself a new, "moral" approach to justifying abortion. The article's novelty, however, is as illusory as its morality. Proabortionists cite "morals" in defense of their views all the time; there's nothing new in that. The article is simply another spurious attempt to elevate abortion to the moral high ground—this time, by focusing on the cruelties that frequently befall children in the modern world. As to the morality of this new approach, the notion that the "right to life" of a unborn child could compel the decision to kill that child's moral status to the point of perpetration.

In attempting to justify its position, the article summarily discards the principal that life is inherently precious. Instead, it brazenly asserts that the "only life of a certain quality is valuable, while "lower" quality life is valueless, and that therefore abortion is right.

The article describes squilid conditions in third world countries (failing statistics of deaths caused by malnutrition and "diarrheal diseases"), and then concludes that a pro-life position "seems ironic." Does the statement suggest an inconsistency between pro-lifers' views on abortion and their views on hunger and disease? Certainly, pro-lifers, too, detest oppressive conditions, but they also recognize that the killing of a child—born or unborn—simply because his environment fails victim to "else's standard of "quality" is nothing short of savage. The author writes the "sacrifice" to "an end" to which unfortunate souls whose children could not occur in an environment conducive to "thriving."

Perhaps the author would have us apply a "happiness" standard: "Ensuring a child has a tolerable childhood with a fighting chance of achieving anything out of this it's "happiness" is more important than the right of a fetus to survive." Taken to its logical conclusion, the usage of this "happiness standard" would compel the extermination of countless children now living in impoverished regions—for their own good. Further, the article's claim to "leave the legal and turn to morality is completely discredited by its imperative dragging on about how abortion can't be murder because murder—

they are barbaric celebrations of death. They serve no pur-
use but to indulge the thirst for vengeance and with the mob by the few individuals participating in them.

If Mr. Crowley wants to conclude these demonstrations, he should do so. But he should not confuse the use of the death penalty with approval of the disputing celebratory rituals surrounding it. People who respect human life do not demonstrate that concern by celebrating another's death, even if the deceased is a convicted killer.

Sincerely,
Charles Rudnicki, II

Classifieds

PUBLISHING RENT? SICK OF BOTHER-SOME HOUSEMATES? Perhaps it's time to get your own space. I'd like to help you find the right place. As a fellow GULC student, I understand your needs and preferences. Call Ethan Burger, Long & Foster, 966-8436. No cost to you since seller pays all fees.
More Letters To The Editor

David Vaughan on The Left commentary on Ted Bundy's execution and the death penalty (see 1/20/89 issue of Law Weekly) deserves a timely response because it contains what I consider to be question- able and unpersuasive assertions.

Vaughan believes that the community's reaction to Bundy's execution is the one thing (or one among many others) that makes the death penalty reprehensible. The reaction consisted of pep-rallies cheering Bundy's death and other messages which the author found to be similarly distasteful (e.g., sales of t-shirts which contained messages such as "Fry in Peace," and the like). That this type of reaction may be condoned by some to be distasteful or improper is not the issue. Indeed, ignored by the article, is the source (or sources) of that community response. Vaughan apparently establishes a causal relationship between Bundy's execution and the community reaction; however, he ignores the possibility that his reaction may well be due to the frustration felt by many individuals with respect to a malfunctioning judicial system that permits someone like Bundy to employ delaying tactics and sit around for 10 years after his conviction. Vaughan insists that the death penalty brings out the worst in human nature as exemplified by the community's "disrespectful behavior." I can think of many other types of behavior that I'd rather not do without, including unjustified violence against helpless and innocent victims.

My friend, there exist innumerable reasons why people behave the way they do. I wonder how many of those folks down in Florida would have shown up at the prison to cheer Bundy's death or how many "Fry Bundy" t-shirts would have been sold if there hadn't been so much publicity to begin with? Perhaps your good friends in the media are partly to blame for the behavior which you so despise. Of course, no article criticizing the death penalty would be complete without the old argument that since this form of punishment is not an effective deterrent, it is plain and simple "pure revenge." My question is so what? Retribution has long been considered a theory of punishment and the death penalty is a prime example of a community's denunciation of a violent crime irrespective of potential deterrent effects. Vaughan confidently states that all that the death penalty does is "satisfy our sense of revenge." Funny--some people (including the victim's loved ones) might say that such punishment satisfies our sense of justice. The author further declares that it is "revenge enough to place a person in confinement for the rest of his or her life." So I take it as a lesser degree of revenge or whatever type of revenge he deems appropriate.

As expected, the article concludes by urging students to States to the Soviet Union and South Africa as an example of the few barbaric nations left that carry on this tradition of "killing people." I'm sorry to point this out, but I fear that the Soviets and the South Africans are much better at it than we are.

Rey DeCastillo '80

Editor: I know my friend Jim Crowley is not alone in cherishing the revoltingly inane Goody's recent execution. (Letters, Feb. 13, 1989.) But before they pop the champagne again they might want to look at the bill. The Miami Herald recently quoted conservative estimates of Flor- ida's death penalty costs since 1973 as $57 million. In that time they managed to execute eighteen people.

Jim, no doubt, would like to see the process speeded up. But Florida's Chief Justice, Parker Lee McDonald, says, "I think we're probably running near maximum speed." Even Ed Austin, considered to be the dean of Florida's pro-death penalty prosecutors, is begin- ning to worry about the high cost of vengeance. "We have to fig- ure out a way to dig ourselves out of this mess, or we need to get rid of the penalty." (emphasis added).

But money is not the issue, justice is. Is justice served by the fact that the percentage of blacks on death row is four times their percentage in the general population? Is justice served by the fact that no one white person has been ex- ecuted for killing a black person since the death penalty was reinstated in 1976? Or that de- fendants are eleven times more likely to receive the death penalty if they kill a white per- son than if they kill a black per- son? Jim and others have complained about the "countless appeals" and a balance tipped in favor of the criminal. But they should look again at the prac- tically unlimited funds and re- sources available to state pro- secuting teams, while some death row inmates go through stages of their appeal un- represented.

No one would like to see Ted Bundy free to kill again. How- ever, the only way to have an air-tight system of prevention would be to lynch suspects on their first night in jail. The costs of the death penalty cannot be measured only in dollars. Everybody knows how our system of justice turns from dignity to spectacle, when it perpetuates racial injustice, and when it allifies itself with the tota- litarian and racist regimes like South Africa which still cling to the death penalty.

Sincerely,
Richard C. Dieter '82 Evening

Spring 1989 Election Schedule

The Spring 1989 elections schedule for those interested in running for SBA office, is as fol- lows:

MARCH 2, 1989: All GULC students wishing to run for SBA office, should turn-in

Just Words From EJF

bloc-campaign statements to the Law Weekly for publica- tion. Limitations—150 words max, per candidate for de- legate; 200 words max, per candidate for SBA Executive. Turn-in Deadline: 6:00 pm

- MARCH 10, 1989: All pro- spective candidates should turn in their Candidate Decla- ration forms by 6:00 pm. An envelope will be attached to the door of the SBA office for that purpose.

- MARCH 14-15, 1989: SBA elections will run from 10:00 am to 9:00 pm. Voting will take place in the kiosk area of the main lobby.

- MARCH 28-29, 1989: SBA run-off elections if neces- sary will take place between 1:00 am and 9:00 pm. Vot- ing will take place in the kiosk area of the main lobby.

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sary will take place between 1:00 am and 9:00 pm. Vot- ing will take place in the kiosk area of the main lobby.

The most recent issue of the National Law Review (Feb. 7, 1989) had a small blurb on the failure of the Pillsbury, Madison & Sutro (San Francisco office) pro bono program. Out of the 1800 billable hours required of associates per year, 150 were actually charged for pro bono, or instead, office ad- ministration and other areas. The partner in charge said that the program had failed because associates were spending too much time on "one type of activity." Gee, I doubt that activity was actual pro bono work. It seems a shame that their innovative program failed, but I wonder whether those at Pillsbury, Madison & Sutro were surprised. Should the average, very hard working associate be expected to sur-

render 150 "free" hours to pro bono when such a surrender could prevent them from billing the minimum required hours? Probably most people who have worked at a firm, especial- ly one known for having rather high expectations of its associ- ates, have experienced the need to justify those extra hours put into an assignment that partners or clients might consider unnecessary. Hence, the need for "administrative" time.

In the last eight years, ad- vocates for the poor, the en- vironment, and other areas of traditional public interest law have incurred a great reliance on pri- vate sector legal help to provide legal services. For better or worse, the shift away from government-provided legal services has enlightened attor- neys in private practice as to the needs of persons who cannot afford legal assistance. Private attor- neys have seen how much they can do to aid, for in- stances, refugees, abused chil- dren, or inmates on death row. However, individual attorneys will never be able to accomplish as much as a group of attorneys that make a commitment of time to public interest law. The structure already exists in the form of law firms. The problem, which seems ready for solution is how to create workable pro bono programs.

It's easy to pick on Pillsbury. Their program had an obvious flaw. As many as 200 out of 1800 billable hours during interviews, though, firms have found ways to solve this problem. Some large firms sponsor particular individuals who devote full or part time schedules toward pro bono work. Other, usually large, firms sponsor issues which are treated in-house as any other client matter. Un- fortunately, smaller firms often consider pro bono a luxury in which they cannot indulge. As law students we are in the position to affect the long term prospects of pro bono work in the law firm setting. The louder we yell, the greater the re- sponse will be from the firms. In the recruitment process we should have the guts to ask specifi- cally about firms' pro bono policies. But, more importantly, as law students we should try to learn what we can about the un- met needs in public interest law and how we will be able to fill these needs as attorneys. That way, as associates we will have the understanding, and the clout, to make certain a firm does not expect us to choose between "administrative time" and pro bono work.

Finally, keep your eyes peeled for the forum on pro bono work which will be co-sponsored by EJF and the Career Placement Cen- ter.
Interview With Judith Areen

By ROSEMARY HAROLD

Georgetown University Law Center’s new dean would like to see students develop a reputation for having a special concern for public service and professional ethics, she said Thursday.

“One of the themes I would hope to develop a corporate-lawyer factory concern Areen, she said. “To the extent students choose a corporate-law-career, that’s ter- but if they are forced into it for finan- reasons, it is their loss and society’s loss. the faculty has made a good start on the problem” by in- stituting the public-interest scholar program, which began this year, and the loan- forgiveness program.

While praising the loan-forgiveness program, Areen admitted she did not “have a good sense of how it is being made use of. I worry that a lot of students may not know it exists. “That may require that we publicize it more and take a look at what other comparable schools are doing.”

Those themes dovetail with Areen’s desire “to develop a more of a consensus as to what our priorities are.” She wants to talk with both faculty and stu- dents to “identify areas of ex- cellence” to maintain and de- velop.

She pointed to the school’s clinics as a successful program that may need expansion be- cause “we don’t have as many seats as there are interested students.”

Areen would like to see Georgetown develop a legisla- tion clinic to support con- gestional committee work. “It’s a natural, given our loca- tion.”

She also identified George- town’s programs in in- ternational law, taxation, anti- trust law, law and economics, and joint degrees as strengths she wants to see continued.

In addition, she sees “a need to humanize the experience of being a law student at George- town.” I’m bothered by the talk I hear of our being too big and too impersonal.

“We need to address that, whether that means improving the courses for second-year students or in- creasing the interaction be- tween tenure and faculty. I think we need to pay atten- tion to our student faculty ratio. We need to improve it, either by increasing the size of the fac- ulty or by reducing the student load.”

But she has “absolutely no plan” to increase student en-rollment, as incorrectly re- ported in the Hoyt recently. A- bout 2,500 students attend the law center, including graduate students.

On the tuition front, Areen said she recognized student concerns with the recent steep increases, attributable mostly to costs of operating the new Wil- liams Library. Next year’s tuition increases will raise 10.5 per- cent.

She declined to predict the rate of future increases but said "my own philosophy is that any jumps beyond the general mar- ket increase should be offset by tangible gains" such as im- proved facilities.

The Georgetown officials de- termined that having a dormi- ty would help the law school’s competitive position, particularly with first-year stu- dents, Areen said. "When we did surveys of our own students and students who chose other schools, we noticed the surpris- ing frequency with which hous- ing was identified as a fac- tor. "It was one real point of dif- ference between us and the schools we like to compare ourselves to. For students who had never lived in a big East- ern city, who have no ties to D.C., the dorm environment is both financially and socially attrac- tive, she said.

Aren said spoke briefly on sev- eral other topics:

- On Georgetown’s recent decision to place a law clerk at the Supreme Court or D.C. Court of Appeals: "I share that concern. I plan to meet soon with the chair of our clerkship committee and talk about whether there are steps we can take to improve it."

- On a proposal to offer pass/fail credit for some courses: "I think students continue to be divided in their views on the grading system. Some want more gradations and to have class rank published; others have moved in the other direc- tion ... I don’t have a sense of any student unanimity, but I’m open to the need for discus-

On the legal research and writing program: "I think it’s very important to increase students’ legal research capabilities. The program has been a matter of faculty concern in the past, but an assessment was made this fall, and by the reports I hear, the program is now doing strong work."

After the announcement of Malmo’s departure to return to graduate school next fall, "we talk now to several heads of legal writing programs at other schools are applying. That means the "I am in the legal academic community that the directionality is a good posi- tion."

As for her breakthrough sta- tus as Georgetown’s first female law school dean, Areen said she wanted to be judged on her record, not her gender. "But if it serves as an encouragement to other women, I think that is just fine."

Women make up about 25 percent of Georgetown’s fac- ulty. "That’s far better than most top-tier law schools, but of course it’s not good enough,” Areen said.

Areen is the first woman dean of the 119-year-old law school and the only female dean of a Washington, D.C. area law school. She will current heading nine out of 184 U.S. law schools.

In addition, Areen’s new position, Areen will serve as executive vice president for law center affairs at the university level. She won’t teach any classes next year, but she wants to re- sume some classroom work in the 1989-90 school year. "I think it’s important not to lose touch with what the institution is all about."

Reproductive Choice At Stake

By SUSAN DAMPLIO

The Supreme Court’s grant of certiorari to the state of Missi-ouri in Webster v. Reproduc- tive Health Services, Inc. to de- cide, among other things, the constitutional vitality of Roe v. Wade has lit a thre- at to reproductive choice for women in this country.

Drawing upon information available from the Alan Guttmacher Institute and the National Abortion Rights Ac- tion League, this article outlines the status of reproductive choice in this country, philosophical justifications for its availability, implications of an abrogation of the right to choose, and action persons in- terested in preserving reproductive choice may take.

I. The Status of Reproductive Choice in this Country

Of the 55 million women of reproductive age in this coun- try, 36 million are at risk of un- intended pregnancy. More than 90% of these women use con- traception. Major forms include surgical sterilization, 33%, oral contraception, 29%, and barrier methods, 23%.

Because contraceptive use is not universal and those methods used are not 100% effective, some 3 million women become pregnant un- intentionally each year. 46% of those pregnancies are ter- minated by abortion. In the 10 states that are obtaining by unmarried women. Public funding for abortion is available in fewer than 14 states.

Availability of abortion pro- viders is limited. Nearly 90% of all non-metropolitan areas, where more than 25% of women of reproductive age live, have no abortion provider at all. Few- er than one third of all abortion providers will perform pro- cedures past the end of the first trimester of pregnancy. 99.1% of all abortions are performed within the first 20 weeks of pregnancy.

II. Philosophical Justifications for Reproductive Choice

The termination of a pregnancy is not the moral equivalent of murder. By equat- ing the need for abortion with ser- vice-providers seek to impose on all Americans their particular be- lief, human nature, pro-lifers, Mormons and some Funda- mentalist churches believe in

personhood at conception. Ju- dicial holds that it begins at con- tinuity of the blood. Birth and abortion is not mur- der.

The Supreme Court has hold, in Roe v. Wade, that reproduc- tive choice is a fundamental right under the Constitution. The Roe decision is consistent with constitutional precedent, including the right to use contraception. Arguments which suggest that reproductive choice is more appropriately a legislative decision the right to a constitutional protec-

III. Implications of Reversing Roe

The abrogation of this funda- mental right will have severe consequences throughout American society. The decision as to reproductive choice will be vulnerable to political pressures in Congress and state legislatures. Eleven states have laws outlawing abortion on their books ready to take effect upon reversal of Roe.

Moreover, history has shown that laws have never stopped abortion, but only relegated it to back-alley butchers. Lawsman cannot create moral order, but their attempts only promote disrespect for the law.

IV. Actions Persons Interested in Preserving Reproductive Choice Can Take

- Women who have had abortions may join an amicus brief being filed on their behalf in the Webster case. Contact cont. on p. 10
GULC Announcements

Georgetown Journal Of Legal Ethics To Publish Issue Devoted To Judicial Topics

The Georgetown Journal of Legal Ethics is now preparing to publish an issue devoted to judicial ethics. The Journal, founded in 1987, has published four issues every year. The upcoming issue is the first issue which tackles the many problems confronted by members of the judiciary.

The issue will include three articles by distinguished professors, as well as two notes by students. The issue will also include an article featuring survey data, as well as letters to the editor. The issue on judicial ethics, Vol. 8, No. 3, is scheduled for publication in early March.

An article by Professor Steven Lubet of Northwestern University deals with the restraints imposed on judges who wish to engage in extra-judicial speech. Professor Lubet has frequently been asked about the ethicality of a judge's appearance in television commercials supporting legislative pay raises or a judge's participation in "Right to Life" marches. In his article, Professor Lubet examines the policies for such behavior by judges.

Professor William Ross of the Cumberland School of Law, in a separate article, also examines the policy implications of extra-judicial speech. He argues that judicial freedom of expression must be restrained in order to protect the integrity of the court.

Professor Erwin Chemerinsky looks at the recent fight against retention of members of the California Supreme Court and the Senate battle over Robert Bork's confirmation to the U.S. Supreme Court. Professor Chemerinsky, from the University of Southern California Law Center, argues that ideology, in addition to competence, should be a major factor in evaluating nominees for the bench.

Two notes in the issue were written by members of the Journal staff. One note is a comparison of the Code of Judicial Conduct and the Model Rules of Professional Conduct. Another note looks at the great disparity in the practice of plea bargaining. The note argues that this disparity is the result of judicial discretion and calls for clear, comprehensive guidelines governing the judge's involvement in plea-bargaining practice.

Although this is the first issue devoted to judicial ethics, the Journal hosted a symposium on judicial ethics last October. Co-sponsored by the National Judicial College, the symposium featured panels of professors, journalists, and judges and tackled an array of problems confronted by the judiciary today.

G & S Brings Vanities To GULC

Anybody who's heard about it seems surprised. "It's not a musical?" No, Vanities is not a musical, although the audience will be treated to about an hour's worth of oldies before and during the show. Vanities is a three-woman "dramedy" about growing up and growing apart. Written by Jack Heifner and performed Off-Broadway in 1976, Vanities is one of those plays that every "theater person" knows and everyone else has never heard of.

So why did the Gilbert & Sullivan Society decide to do it at GULC? Simple: Joe Anton (director of last semester's Whorehouse) and three of his "whores" talked them into it. Now, while the rest of G & S prepares for the traditional Ruddigore, Sue Lawshe ('90), Lorraine Magee ('89) and Sharon Wilson ('91) are having final rehearsals for Vanities, which will be performed in the moot courtroom this Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 8 p.m.

Student tickets are only $4 and there's a special discount for those who buy a combination ticket for Vanities and Ruddigore (available this week only). So stop by the ticket booth in the new lounge and support G & S while treating yourself to two hours of terrific live theater.

Rehearsal For Vanities

SBA Speaker Series

Wednesday, March 1 at 4:00 p.m.
(Moot Court Room)

FOREIGN RELATIONS SYMPOSIUM...

Join C-SPAN and the SBA in a forum featuring two prominent Senators and moderated by our own Professor Barry Carter. Don't miss your chance to explore the substantive issues of the day with those responsible for making national policy. Arrive early to the Moot Court Lobby for a kick-off Happy Hour (3:30-4:00 p.m. and following 5:15-7:00).

Public Moots

The Craven Constitutional Law moot court team will be holding their practice moot on Monday, February 27 at 8:00 p.m. in Hall 2. Come watch Nanette Fithian, Chris Floyd and Alana Leaphart argue in favor and against a detention of a schoolgirl suspected of drug use on school grounds. The cops later handcuffed the violist-to-be so tightly she lost 10% of the feeling in her hands, thus prompting a §1983 action against the police and the school. The success of Gabriela Jauregui's coaching efforts are obvious... come send this team off to Ter Heel country.

The Wagner Labor Law team will be holding a public moot on Monday, March 6 at 8:00 p.m. in Hall 5. Coach Jack Kennedy will never forgive you for missing his team's final performance before they head to Philadelphia on March 9. Come watch Jim ReISTRUP, Peter Kang and Elly Pitsky speak the foreign language of NLRA, NLRB and other sordid labor law acronyms that puzzle us mere mortals.

Prepping For College

Getting Ready For The Pep Rally
GULC Clinic Students Active in Cable TV Litigation

By ANGELA CAMPBELL

Students working in the clinical program at GULC's Institute for Public Representation (IPR) have been active participants in the current debate over whether telephone companies should be permitted to offer cable television service. Professor Angela Campbell, who is in charge of IPR's Citizens Communications Center Project, reports that last fall the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) proposed a rule that Congress repealed current law prohibiting telephone companies from owning cable systems in the same area where they provide telephone service. GULC student Lisa Lapinski, along with IPR Graduate Fellow Liz Fine, prepared comments on this proposal on behalf of the clinic's client, Consumer Federation of America (CFA). In September, the FCC argued that the evidence presented in the FCC's proceeding did not justify the opportunity to make law under a relatively new statute. The In- terested parties filed briefs, amended in 1982, and the D.C. courts are continually confronting new issues under the statute. In addition to handling the late fall, the FCC established that telephone companies were offered through a civil protection order, the Communications Commission in Cloutertuck v. Cloutertuck, the issue before the court is whether, despite the civil nature of the proceedings, a respondent is entitled to counsel at a hearing on a civil protection order. The Clinic looks forward to litigating more challenging domestic violence cases.

Int'l Inter-Agency Cooperation

By DR. JOE SONNEMAN

The fundamental assumption of the bilateral Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between GULC and the Security Exchange Commission (SEC) is a flexible method to get other countries involved in protecting U.S. markets from manipulations abroad, Michael Mann, Assistant Director of International Affairs for Enforcement, told the Washington Foreign Law Society at the National Lawyers' Club February 21, as his personal view.

Some defense attorneys might consider SEC actions extraterritorial, Mann noted, in going after foreign clients and disrupting markets. But Mann's view is defendants should just fight for the SEC is going to get it any-way. "The SEC has a very clear mandate from Congress to protect the markets," Mann said, and will leave to sovereigns the difficulties of working out evidence problems by treaty. Broadly speaking, market manipulation cases moved from a confrontational stage to a more cooperative stage, Mann said, and even confrontations came from defending, not the SEC, if the defendant left the SEC no choice but to be aggressive. For example, in 1981 some early cases of insider trading surfaced, all involving Swiss banks, Mann said. In the St. Joe Minerals instance, the day before a tender offer was announced, a Swiss bank bought 1 million shares of the company's stock. The SEC never did go so far again, Mann said, because the SEC and the Swiss bank voluntarily that the defendant had waited Swiss bank secrecy law. The SEC never did go so far again, Mann said, because the SEC and the Swiss bank voluntarily that the defendant had waited Swiss bank secrecy law. The SEC never did go so far again, Mann said, because the SEC and the Swiss bank voluntarily that the defendant had waited Swiss bank secrecy law. The SEC never did go so far again, Mann said, because the SEC and the Swiss bank voluntarily that the defendant had waited Swiss bank secrecy law. The SEC never did go so far again, Mann said, because the SEC and the Swiss bank voluntarily that the defendant had waited Swiss bank secrecy law. The SEC never did go so far again, Mann said, because the SEC and the Swiss bank voluntarily that the defendant had waited Swiss bank secrecy law. The SEC never did go so far again, Mann said, because the SEC and the Swiss bank voluntarily that the defendant had waited Swiss bank secrecy law. The SEC never did go so far again, Mann said, because the SEC and the Swiss bank voluntarily that the defendant had waited Swiss bank secrecy law. The SEC never did go so far again, Mann said, because the SEC and the Swiss bank voluntarily that the defendant had waited Swiss bank secrecy law. The SEC never did go so far again, Mann said, because the SEC and the Swiss bank voluntarily that the defendant had waited Swiss bank secrecy law.
The Paradox Of Central American Labor Politics

By DR. JOE SONNENMAN

The paradox of Central American labor politics is that Labor is not been accepted as a legiti- mate actor in Costa Rica's democracy but is very much accepted by Honduras' military government. Elisavinda Echeverri-Gent told a Latin American Studies luncheon at GU February 15. Outlining re- search from her recently com- pleted U. of Chicago disserta- tion, Dr. Echeverri-Gent sug- gests the paradox's answer lies in the countries' different treatment of long-distance bana- na workers' strikes, racism, and Communist Party, military, political party, Church, and elites' roles.

History—not standard class or structural analysis—lends the answer here, Echeverri- Gent said, since industrialized banana workers did not always fit well with rural laborers. In the 1960s, Preston brought bananas from the British West Indies (BWI) to the US on his ship, discovering there a market to which to sell bananas. In 1970, he brought bananas to the BWI market, and, in about 1870 combined with others in Costa Rica, formed the basic principles of collective bargaining. Echeverri-Gent said:

grow your own bananas, and stay in different locations to limit bananas' vul- neronability to bad weather. Then he created plantations on both nations' Atlantic coasts, then avoided by locals, so Keith and Preston had to im- port their labor. But in 1874 Chinese workers rebelled at the conditions and in 1880 the Ita- lians left also, leaving principal- ly the BWI workers, she said, and a few locals.

The West Indians looked down on local migrant labor, she noted, both because locals were of smaller physically and because locals were not British subjects. Indeed, the BWI workers looked only for British legations for help, she said, which neither Costa Rica, nor the even British governments appreciated. The legations tried to distinguish between "British" and "British- colonial" subjects to avoid their middleman role, Echeverri-Gent said, but were repeatedly called in to resolve BWI labor disputes, often by telling work- ers that their King required them to go back to work, and by 1920, by getting United Fruit to im- provise conditions as well. Therefore, Central Ameri- cans began working the planta- tions in greater numbers, she noted.

In Honduras, as the Central American banana workers and the Honduran government did install a less radical labor leadership for the entire region. Labor was thereafter a political broker in Honduras, she said, especially because Honduran political parties were traditionally weak. in the 1960s, the military emerged to lead the government, but, be- cause business was compar- atively weak also, the mili- tary recognized labor as politi- cal "player," able to express labor demands legitimately.

In Costa Rica, Costa Rican and Nicaraguan workers joined the BWI workers, but, because the coffee fields presented a different ecology for banana plantations—BWI blacks re- mained a higher percentage than in Honduras. Costa Rica's Communist Party played a central role in organizing the bana- na workers, Echeverri-Gent said, which also isolated labor- there.

Costa Rica is a very stable so- ciety, she added, in which the dominant elite primarily concerns them- selves, the coffee-growers against the industrialists. This political competition has nar- row boundaries not based on ideology, she noted; blue-collar unions, especially when equated with Communism, re- mained outside this boundary. In 1934, however, Costa Rica's foreign banana workers—mostly black Communist-led foreigners— also struck against their foreign employers. But the ideology was against success. Echeverri- Gent found, because in Costa Rica the foreign banana planta- tion owners has not opened local businesses, so labor gathered little public support. Even now, President Arias won with civil service votes alone, not needing to court labor, she said, whose demands remain seen as outside the main- stream, whose interests are ex- cluded from political dialog, and who are viewed as a threat to all elites. Thus, the Honduran Labor Code protects workers, Echeverri-Gent said, while that of Costa Rica gives [anti- Communist] Catholic Church pressure in addition to the limits of inter-elitist political competition, makes it virtually impossible to organize workers in that otherwise democratic country, where employers can fire without cause those even suspected of being labor organizers.

Use It Or Lose It, Diminishing U.S. Technological Competence

by LYLE LARSON

Japanese investment in the United States is vast and on the most part beneficial to both the United States and Japan. This article is purposefully narrow in addressing only one small aspect of this investment: It is a common way investments are made in this country that seems to have avoided rising U.S. pro- tectonist sentiment—joint ven- ture agreements. On first glance this seems to be a fair and balanced mode of entry in- to the States. Upon further ex- amination, however, there may be some concern that these deals effectively result in the Japanese firm keeping our market open to their products while concurrently allowing them to gain marginal project engineering and production skills at the expense of under- standing the increasing mar- ginal technological com- petence.

U.S. reaction has been short- sighted. It is often asserted, quite persuasively, that our na- tion benefits by gaining jobs (albeit lower skilled, lower pay- ing) and preserving our own ac- cess to Japan's high-quality, low-cost products. To me it appears that we have made a deal to give up our long- run international economic competitiveness in industries such as autos, consumer elec- tronics, and semiconductor (to name just a few) for some short-lived, illusionary benefits—I'll explain.

The nature of the Japanese investment scheme reveals some disturbing trends. Through the joint-venture mechanism in particular, Japanese workers often gain valuable experience in applica- tions engineering, fabrication, and complex manufacturing—"oars," which comprise the critical stage between basic research and final assembly and market- ing of the workers. In contrast, benefit by some isolated expe- rience in basic research and assembly.

The benefits continue to accrue to the Japanese via tech- nology transfer (defined broad- ly). In the auto industry, for ex- ample, G.M. has formed a joint venture with Toyota, Chrysler with Mitsubishi, and Ford with Mazda.* In all three deals, assembly takes place in the United States. In each case, though, all plant design and pro- d uct e n g i n e e r i n g responsibilities are handled by the Japanese partner. This trend is troubling because if a Japanese company handles a certain complex production process, its U.S. partner has lit- tle need to give its skilled work- ers such opportunities. Thus as the American employer is turn- ing to its Japanese partner for high-tech, high value-added components or final products, its American engineer is taking an intellectual vacation. The re- sult is the American engineer loses the opportunity to inno- vate and thereby learn how to improve production processes and designs.

The problem feeds on itself. Once a company's workers fall behind in the paid-for world of producer knowledge, the firm has a hard time regaining its rel- ative competitiveness without having to depend on those with more and more technical competence. If this trend continues, Japan will continue to develop the capacity to transform ideas into products that work. On the other hand, Amer- ican companies will only con- tinue to do well at a couple of things - basic research and marketing/sales, but the firm is proba- bly lost if the ability to convert the basic ideas into products. Without that, what good are the other two?

You see, my concern is that we apply our technical com- petence (if it still exists) or it will be lost—sort of a use it or lose it proposition. An economy that adds little value to the produc- tion process requires or anticipate or expect to generate high in- come or less valuable work. If the current trend continues, our national income and standard of living could be negatively im- pacted. Whether the fed- eral transition of our eco- nomy to service can make up for the marginal decreases, and whether this is necessarily de- siderable in regards to national security, long-term economic strength, and general quality of life is the topic of an entirely different article.

The Georgetown Law and Business Society will be host- ing an event regarding the issue of Pacific-basin investment in the United States. Later this term look for notices around school or in your folders. The society expects to have some experts on the subject from academia, government, law, and business. Contact Rich Kerahner or Stuart Levy (i.e. drop a note in their folders) if you are interested in finding out about the Society, its ad-hoc committee on international trade, or about the planned event in general.


Lyke Larson is a board member of the Georgetown Law and Business Society and is a first- year student.
On The Right

By BILL MALARKEY

It's obviously no secret to anyone reading this column that racism is a fact in American society, with incidents in places like Howard Beach and more recently in the D.C. area, very fresh in the national consciousness. It's also no secret that private attitudes are still often hateful and suspicion, and that one of us, white or black, could very easily get his skull cracked open if he found himself in the wrong neighborhood at the wrong time.

All right, so now I've spent one paragraph on a great statement of the obvious—so what's the point? The point is that a very real problem is being beseepned by a growing inclination to inject race into nearly every public issue, regardless of its real relevance. Much of the blame must fall to a sensationalist media, looking to stir up a great source of controversy which then begins to feed the fear that is the inevitable denials and countercharges of racism produce a good stream of stories. However, even more often, the charge of racism is used as a calculated weapon of attack or intimidation. In order to immediately put one's enmity on the defensive in the eyes of the public. This increasing trend has resulted in two definite effects in America today.

The first has been a general trivialization of the issue of racism, and one need not look any further than the District Building to find a prime example. Marion Barry has become a national disgrace, besieged with charges of drug use, corruption and womanizing, yet he continues to hang on to power. (Good lord, Gary Hart was banished for life and he didn't get half the play Mr. Hinter supposedly gets.) How does one weigh the charge of racism like a baseball bat against everyone from Joseph DiGenova to the Washington Post, with a few unnamed conspiracies in between.

The sports world has also seen its share of this kind of nonsense lately. Temple basketball coach John Chaney reacted violently to the NCAAs passage of Proposition 42 (if you don't know what this is by now, don't admit it, just fake it), going so far as to publish an article in Sports Illustrated which accused the NCAA of blatant racism in denying blacks access to college educations. Appearing on "Nightline" soon after, Chaney revealed that he was also opposed to Prop. 48, which still allowed players scoring under 700 on their SATs to get college scholarships provided they sat out their freshman season. Pressed by theudent-press, Chaney said that it wasn't the standards of Prop. 48 that he opposed, but the fact that the player lost a year of eligibility! The possibility of real racism seemed secondary to the fact that Chaney's talent pool was being reduced.

My real favorite however, was the post-Super Bowl whining of MVP Jerry Rice. Less than a week after the game Rice appeared on every news show in the country, complaining that he had not received sufficient praise in the media for his exploits, and he might not get recognition in commercials or anything. 'Tis while he never came right out and charged the media with racism, the implication was hard to miss ("If it were Joe Montana or Dwight Clark, there would have been headlines all over."). This was a little bit more easy to swallow as I looked on the coffee table and saw his picture on the cover of that week's Sports Illustrated. The real problem, however, is that charges like these are transparent and laughable that they cause the hurt of those with legitimate complaints in the future.

The second effect of the quick draw use of racism charges is that it tends to suppress legitimate dissent on a variety of issues. This fall when I was in Philadelphia for an interview, I went out to lunch with a nun who had taught me in high school. I asked her how she liked living in Philly, having moved there from a small state town. She said that things were getting rough in the city, and that she didn't think Mayor Goode was doing a very good job, but that she really didn't want to say that. "Why? Well, I don't want people to think I'm a racist." I wasn't aware that the Sisters of the immaculate Heart had a reputation for being quite so confrontational. Has it really come to this? This same phenomenon was apparent when Mitch Snyder was pressured into dropping his effort to recall Mayor Barry. Apparently it would have been unseemly for a white person to lead a Barry recall. Now I'm no big Snyder fan, but does he really lose his right to criticize Barry merely on account of race?

The most publicized recent case of using the racism charge to intimidate an innocent man's son's walkout over Prop. 42. Now it's easy to disagree over the wisdom of the California Prop. 42, but the administrators and coaches who supported it obviously felt it had some merit when they voted for it. What was pathetic was the precision of the about face they pulled on the issue when confronted with Thompson's walkout and the charge that they were discriminating against socially and economically disadvantaged youth. Of the coaches that I saw interviewed, the only one who was apparently not swayed by the public pressure was, as usual, Bob Knight.

Now I realize that this whole article has probably pissed quite a few people off, and I can barely expect to take some heat (people are dying to get at someone besides John anyway), but I don't want it to be wrongly taken. I just think that attention is being deflected from the racial issues while tensions are only being worsened. We can't afford that now because there's still a long way to go.

On The Left

Now Is The Time For Serious Gun Control

By DAVID A. VAUGHAN

First of all, let's get one thing straight, there is no Constitutional right to own a gun. And with the carnage in the streets and schools of every major city in this country, the time has come to put an end to the freedom of gun ownership we so dearly cherish. We have about 1000 times as many firearm-related deaths in this country as in any other industrialized nation. Because an outright ban and house to house search are not possible or desirable, we must place limits on guns that will eventually lead to a gun-free society.

Most importantly we must restrict access to firearms. Time limits between first applying to buy a gun and the actual purchase/issue, say even week, will at least reduce the number of spur of the moment killings. A time limit would also give the dealers time to do a better check on the customer to keep guns out of the hands of those known to be untrustworthy.

Some people claim legitimate purposes for having a gun, such as hunting and target shooting. These could still be possible. People would simply have to leave their guns at the home and would only be able to have access to their shooting gun for hunting season. Of course administering such programs would be difficult and costly, but I say for someone of 18, wouldn't it be worth it? Furthermore some gun enthusiasts feel that the creation of such programs and should be banned.

Some people want to ban a gun to protect themselves from crime. A good alarm system and a barking dog are more reasonable. Most gun-related fatalities are caused not by criminals but by the firearms owners and relatives of the victim.

Perhaps the best way to rid America of this problem is strict liability for gun makers and dealers. It is hard to imagine a more unreasonable dangerous product than a gun in the hands of a civilian. The possible beneficial uses of it are far outweighed by the dangers of it. Strict liability will shift the enormous costs of guns from the society in general to those who make money from the sales of the product and of course eventually those who buy the product. Even completely banning guns would not solve all of our problems. We would still have crime, but we would have fewer killings, our school children would not be gunned down in the playground and disgruntled employees would kill fewer people. As the Rigg's Bank execs put it, we live in the most important city in the world. But, don't the media want to make sure that this city is not the most violent city in the industrialized world. Something must be done.

Committee

cont. from p. 1

course selection is of sound academic quality and the student has a good academic rea- son for attending the non-GULC program.

Last summer twenty-two Georgetown students studied at other American programs. The student re- quests for study abroad at non- GULC programs have been approved and seven are pend- ing.

Professor Feinerman re- cently received the following in a second program in Asian Studies and will begin in 1990. Feinerman will be traveling to Asia this sum- mer to evaluate other law pro- grams and sites in Japan (Tokyo, Kyoto, Yokohama and Osaka are under considera- tion), Hong Kong and the Peo- ple's Republic of China.

The meeting concluded with a brief discussion on the criteria to be used in selecting visiting foreign professors for 1990-91, several international con- ferences on the subject, and the need for better communication between the international pro- grams. The first effect has been a comprehensive report on the future of international pro- grams at Georgetown, possibly to include more international faculty, foreign visitors, con- ferences, international library resources, an expanded graduate program, additional or modified course offerings and additional faculty research and writing.

Students with questions or ideas for the next Committee meeting, tentatively scheduled for March 3 or 15, should con- tact: Maria Beltran or Suzie La Marca, Nina Hogue or Susan Essex.

Suzie Essex is the Student Representative to the Ad Hoc Committee on International Law Programs.

Hispanic Attorneys

cont. from p. 1

not to assume that they could never obtain a clerkship. In- stead, submitted Martinez, clerkships could be found if stu- dents were persistent and were willing to spend a year or two in some of the not-so-sought-after places across the country. Martinez, stressed, give students great exposure not only to litigating techniques but also to attorneys who might hire them in the future. Both government and private prac- tice look upon clerkships very favorably.

Additionally, students were given the opportunity to hear about both benefits and hardships of two attorneys who have recently hung their own shingle. Attorneys Dawn Martin and Karen Tramontano, of Martin & Tramontano, who practice immigration and labor law, stressed that opening their own law firm has been both exciting and exhilarating.

Students who attended were able to ask questions on all sorts of questions concerning their practices, especially given the informality of this meeting. A variety of practices which were represented at the event gave students the opportunity to hear about diverse experiences. La Alliance sponsored the event and plans to make it a yearly event.
The Birth And Death of Computers

By DR. JOE SONNENMAN

"In law, computerization has become a normal, accepted standard," writes Richard L. Robben of the American Bar Association's [ABA] Legal Technology Advisory Council. But a visit to GULC's new library might leave you wondering how well GULC meets that standard. GULC put 3 student-use computers in the library during '85-86, added about 5 more in '86-87, and added 6 more during '87-88, to total 14 PCs. Somewhere along the line, GULC also added two Macs and a little-used Apple II, but in '88-89 the only additions to the library-based student computer lab (SCL) were two 3.5" disk drives.

Unfortunately, the library computer lab stopped. Worse yet, maintenance of existing computers is nonexistent. As Robben also noted, the number of operating PCs dropped by three and the library computer lab was upgraded to computers at times approached zero.

GULC's student-use computer lab (SCL)—at first just an experiment—was originally put under the Chief Librarian Bob Oakley's control. Asisted by [Oakley] Media and Reference Librarian Gary Bravy [to keep the computers going], "If it were up to me, I would not have any experiments," said Oakley, "but it's no longer just up to me."

In the last 3 years Prof. Richard Diamond's Automation Committee Inserted itself in the budget process, acquiring approval/veto rights on all computer-related budget requests. Nevertheless, many requests were turned down, because the committee members saw the libraries as the major consumer of library resources.

Diamond said that he was not going to do the job himself, but instead would work with the Administration to ensure that the libraries received the resources they needed. The committee's goal is to provide the libraries with the resources they need to operate.

GULC's student-use computer lab (SCL) was the result of a collaboration between the Administration and the students. Prof. Richard Diamond's Automation Committee was instrumental in the decision to purchase and install the computers. The committee recommended that the library purchase at least one computer for each floor of the library. The decision was made based on the need for increased computing power, especially in light of the rapidly growing use of computers in the library.

The new computers will be used for a variety of purposes, including research, study, and coursework. The library is committed to providing the students with the tools they need to succeed.

The library is also committed to ensuring that the computers are used in a safe and responsible manner. A new policy has been implemented to prevent the use of the computers for personal or entertainment purposes. Students must now request a time slot to use the computers, and they must use them for academic purposes.

The library is also exploring options for providing more computer resources to the students. A new computer lab is being designed, and the library is working with the Administration to ensure that the lab meets the needs of the students.

In conclusion, the library is committed to providing the students with the resources they need to succeed. The new computers will be a valuable addition to the library's collection, and the library is committed to ensuring that they are used in a responsible and effective manner.
Alonzo Who?
Dik Freezes Friars, 74-67

Buoyed by the 1st half brilliance of 7-foot-3 sophomore Dik Hromatka, Georgetown squeaked by the Providence Friars for the second time in a row. The victory was the Hoyas' 10th in a row at the Capital Centre, and moved them within one victory of their first outright Big East regular season championship since 1983-84.

Defense saved Georgetown from a late Friars' comeback, as the Hoyas blocked an amazing 17 shots to erase its own single-game record and the Naval Academy's NCAA single-season record. Undaunted, the Friars nonetheless hung in until the game's end. Thanks only to the defensive antics of guards Dwanye Bryant and Bobby Win- ston, the Hoyas watched Friar Eric Murdock throw up a last-second, 3-point airball for the win.

But it was the 1st-half dominance of the Hoyas that really emerged as the story of the game, and prompted many a participant to consider the notion: "Alonzo Who?" In addition to blocking 5 shots, the center from Zaire scored 12 points before intermission, including four dunks and a skyhook from such a high altitude that it bobbled downward from the moment it left his hand. Perhaps for comic effect, Dik next tried a "heavenly hook" from 15' that dropped the rim and fell out.

On a rare night when Alonzo Jackson did not score, the Hoyas received ample production from guards Mark Tillmon (11 points) and Bobby Winston (10 points and 7 assists). Guard Ronnie Thompson's son, also served up quality minutes, scoring 5 points and getting two steals.

To no one's surprise tough, it was once again Charles Smith who saved the Hoyas down the stretch. Smithy, who led all Hoyas with 18 points, 9 assists and 4 steals, even in the game perhaps matched the sweetest "look and pass ever performed" in a college game. Bobby Winston's resulting lay-up brought a wild cheer from the crowd. And inside two minutes to go with the score tied at 70, cool-hand Smithy awaited a 3-point shot with three seconds on the shot clock, giving the Hoyas a lead they would not relinquish.

by R. BLAIR KRUPEG, JR.

The Georgetown Hoyas dis- appointed many of their de- tractors last week, defeating six-ranked arch-nemesis Syra- cuse, 61-54, at the Capital Cen- tre. "On the outside, this was just another game," said junior guard Dwanye Bryant. "But on the inside, it was very important. We wanted this game and we wanted to go on top games up on Syracuse. We wanted us to stay on top."

By any standard, this was a game of superlatives. The game featured freshmen de- butantes Alonzo Mourning and Billy Owens, perhaps the two best rookies in college basketball (except Chris Jackson). The game highlighted the wizardry of Charles Smith and Sherman Douglas, two of the greatest guards in the country (except Chris Jackson). And, as evi- denced by the triumphal pace of the first half, the game may well have showcased the two best teams in the country (except Chris Jackson).

This long-awaited matchup with the Orangemen was along Com- ing Out party for the Hoyas' Brothers of Butt: "Beef" (sophomore forward John Turner), "Stick" (sophomore center Dikembe Mutombo), and "Shuck" (Alonzo). Together, the Georgetown Swat Team com- bined for a total of 27 blocks and 21 rebounds. Alonzo's stats seem especially awesome: 14 points, 9 rebounds, and 5 blocked shots.

"Typical of the Hoyas," said Sherman Douglas, a pre-season All- American who was voted by conference coaches in November as the likely Big East Player of the Year. Ironically wanted to attend Georgetown but Thomp- son was "a little too high."

On the other hand, Syracuse's Sherman has received all the national press and awards, often at the expense of fellow All-star Charles. Last Monday night, however, Sherman quelled all the acclaim, humbling Sherman by stealing the ball from him five times and knocking two of his shots. With Sherman missing 10 of 15 shots from the field, Smith demonstrated the defen- sive prowess for which Thompson originally recruited him. And, to top it off, Smith led all Hoyas scorers with 16 points.

For Coach John Thompson, though, Smith's offensive ex- cellence was a mere after- thought. It appeared Thompson said, "was that Smithy did a great job defending Sherman."
More Moo Highlights

Trials And Tribulations Of Gourley Team Bring Success

By GERI WEISEMAN

Brian Concannon, Matt Devlin and Claudia Crichlow took Pittsburgh by storm. This dynamic trio, GULC's Trial Moot Court Team, skillfully argued on behalf of their frail elderly client Ruth Hazlett. Ms. Hazlett, as you may recall from the last Law Weekly, was knocked to the ground by a careless driver and allegedly suffered permanent injuries.

The team's hard work really paid off. After weeks of diligent coaching by Howrey & Simon attorneys Chuck Samel and John Roelke, the team won second place in the national competition. Samel, referred to fondly by the team as coach extraordinaire, praised the team for being quick on their feet—a skill we all recognize as essential for a successful litigator.

Howrey & Simon attorneys Samel and Roelke take notes as GULC's Matt Devlin offers his expert litigation advice.

A little pre-trial witness "coaching" by Counselor Concannon (not pictured are Brian's hopping shoes ...).

Judge Bodner (Howrey & Simon) seriously considers why Brian's hand is quickly approaching his water supply.

Budge Concannon peers discreetly at opposing counsel's work product in an ethical effort to win big for his client.

Claudia and Brian ... all smiles in the courtroom ... smiling their way to success.

Judge Bodner rules in favor of GULC on a pretrial motion—undoubtedly because of Matt's toothpaste-out-of-the-tube analogy.
Moot Court Highlights

Douglass Team Prepares For National Competition

By GERI WEISEMAN

The Frederick Douglass moot court team is on the home stretch. After stealing the show at the regionals a few weeks ago, the team is now rigorously preparing to compete nationally in Miami, 15-18. Since the team arrived so easily for facials in Philadelphia, the GULC community awaits news as to what type of Floridean relaxation technique this team dreams up. Those of you in Miami for spring break are invited to attend the competition and offer your support to this successful gang of four.

Moot Court Memories...

National Team—Andy Phelan, Tom Patton, Matt Carroll—dutifully listen to power coach Judy Wheat.

How the heck did anyone take these guys seriously? Don’t answer that...

Moot Court’s killer-coach, Sharon Jefferson...don’t let that innocent look fool you. Sharon co-coached the National Team and now, a glutton for punishment, has taken on the Douglass Team.

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Begin March 10th at Georgetown Law Center. Subjects covered include CRIMINAL LAW, CRIMINAL PROCEDURE, CONSTITUTIONAL LAW, REAL PROPERTY, FUTURE INTERESTS, TORTS, EVIDENCE, CONTRACTS & SALES. Special lectures for UCC subjects

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Summer '89 Tuition Deposits Required To Attend Programs & Receive Materials Enroll with your Reps or BAR/BRI 1909 K Street, NW 833-3080
Res Pendens

Registrar's Office

Office Hours
The Office of the Registrar is open to assist you with your 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 closed for staff training.)

Financial Aid
Applying For Financial Aid For Next Year?
If so here are a few reminders:
1) Send the 1989-90 GAPPSAF to ETS by April 1st.
2) Applicants for Law Center aid should submit the Law Center Aid application (green sheet) and a copy of student and parental 1988 tax returns to the Financial Aid Office by April 1st.
3) Submit Stafford/GSL application, Student Loan Information Sheet (available in Fin. Aid Office), and 1988 taxes to the Financial Aid Office by June 1st.
Contact the Financial Aid Office if you have questions about this process.

Dean's Office

Attention! Graduates Of The Class Of 1989 Tam and Gown Orders
Hank May of Jostens will be available at the first-floor Kiosk on the following dates to take rental orders for commencement regalia:
Tues., Feb. 28, 11 a.m. - 8 p.m.
Wed., March 1, 5 p.m. - 8 p.m.
Rental rates for tam, gown, tassel and hood are $25. A refund of $25 is made on orders cancelled before May 1. Orders received after Mar 10 are subject to a $2 late fee.

Law And Medicine Presentation
The Women's Bar Association will be co-sponsoring with the American Medical Women's Association and the Greater Washington Academy of Women Dentists at a presentation entitled, "DNA Fingerprinting in Law and Medicine." The speaker, Dr. Kathleen Toomey, is an attorney-physician and a graduate of the Law Center.
The event is SCHEDULED FOR Tues., March 7 at the Washington Marriott, 1221 22nd St., NW. A special rate of $10.00 is available to students interested in attending the presentation. For those who would like to attend the dinner as well as the speech, the fee is $30 for members and $35 for non-members. Reservations and payment must be received by March 2. Send reservations to the Women's Bar Association, 1815 H St., NW, Suite 1250, Washington 20006.

Myers-Briggs Workshops Rescheduled
The Myers-Briggs Workshops for Section 3 and for Section 1 have been rescheduled and will meet on Thurs., March 2 at 3:30 p.m. The workshop will be held in the Parking Office Conference Room adjacent to the new student lounge.
There are currently a few openings available for this program, and interested students may still participate by hand ining in the Myers-Briggs questionnaire in the Office of Career Service by Tues., Feb. 28.

Equal Justice Foundation Meeting
There will be an Equal Justice Foundation meeting on Wednesday, March 1, 1989 at 3:30 in 1B-32. All members and potential fellowship recipients are strongly encouraged to attend. During the first part of the meeting, Professor Schrag will speak to first years about Clinics. The rest of the meeting will be committee updates & info. about the Fund Drive, including info. about public interest organizations interested in fellowship recipients.

LAGA Speaker Series:
Avenues of Legal Protection - Options for Gay & Lesbians. Three well-known D.C. area attorneys will speak on estate planning & alternatives to probate, discrimination law, & on alternative family structures.
Wed., March 1, at 7:30 PM in Hall 7

Law Firm Visit Scheduled
Joseph H. Koonz, a GULC alum and principal at Koonz, McKinney & Johnson, is looking for students, preferably 2Ls, interested in learning about the personal injury, plaintiff & tort law practice. Mr. Koonz not only would like to show students their office and provide lunch, but also use the firm's video equipment to demonstrate in-take client interviews.
The date scheduled for this noon visit is Thurs., March 30. Interested students must come into the office of career services to sign-up for this event which will be limited to 30 attendees.

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Equal Justice Foundation Fellowship Applications
Equal Justice fellowships are now available. Pick one up from your EJF section representative or leave a note in Rebece Broker's office. Applications are due between March 1 and March 9. Late applications WILL NOT be accepted.

6th Annual Equal Justice Foundation Fund Drive
The EJF's Annual Fund Drive will last for two weeks after Spring Break from March 27 thru April 7. We expect to raise $3,000 from student contributions. YES, FROM YOUR contributions. All we ask is that you pledge 1% of your summer earnings. You will be able to vote to fund at least five public interest organizations of your choice if you pledge the minimum contribution ($25 for 3Ls, $50 for 2Ls, $75 for 3Ls and LL.Ms). There will be prizes for students who make cash contributions equal to or more than at the Kiosk in late March and early April.

"Pro Bono Practice In Private Firms" Forum
The Equal Justice Foundation is sponsoring a forum on "Pro Bono Practice In Private Firms" on Wednesday, March 8 at 4:30 in Hall 5. Attending the forum to speak about their respective programs are the following firms:
- Susan Butler, Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom
- Elliot Mincberg, Hogan & Hartson
- Tim Linden, Arnold & Porter
- Susan Hoffman, Cravath, Swaine & Moore
- Peter Kadzik, Dickstein, Shapiro & Morin

Small Firm Participants
If you participated in the Small Firm Recruitment Conference and received a call back interview or an offer, please stop by the Office of Career Services or call 682-9300 to let us know. Any comments or suggestions you have are welcomed.

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The date scheduled for this noon visit is Thurs., March 30. Interested students must come into the office of career services to sign-up for this event which will be limited to 30 attendees.

Interested In Reshaping The Loan Forgiveness Policy?
There will be a meeting for students interested in reshaping the Loan Forgiveness policy on Tuesday, February 28 at 6:15 P.M. in the Pub (next to the cafeteria). Anyone who is interested but can't make the meeting, please leave a note in Suzi LaMarca's folder and she will get you information about the meeting.

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Student Research
Position Available
A GULC professor needs a second or third-year student to sit in on the Oliver North trial and take notes. A commitment of at least two or three days a week is expected, but this is certainly negotiable. Benefits include $7.25/hr. and great experience. Call or leave a note for Steve Aeden, (301) 231-4823.

LLM Off-Campus Interview Program
There will be an off-campus LLM program Monday, March 20 in Los Angeles. For further information call or stop by the Office of Career Services.
Some of the most important things you'll learn in law school aren't in any book.

Fifteen years ago, computer-assisted legal research (CALR) didn't even exist. Today it is considered by law firms large and small to be virtually the single most important legal research skill you can learn. Essential to your success as a student, a summer associate, an associate, even a partner.

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