Liberian law students meet with visiting Fulbright Law Professor.

By WAYNE L. FIRESTONE

Upon arriving in Monrovia, Liberia where I was to spend several weeks working with an African law firm, I instinctively unfurled a window shade to assess my office view. Only days before, I had peered from my window on the 57th floor of the J.M. Pol-designed ConTrust Building, overlooking the coastline and city of Miami. There, the view was a reward of sorts, one of the inducements from a law firm to a summer associate. The regular pattern of bridges rising and planes departing became a canvas of the familiar silent activity surrounding me while I worked.

The view from the Pan African Plaza Building in Monrovia, however, was not so removed, not so protected. Opening the window brought a much needed draft of wind off the Atlantic coastline of West Africa. Further up the coastline, almost nine years ago the same backdrop was the execution site for Liberian President William Tolbert and some of his close associates. A military-led coup d'état expressed popular outrage over a rice price hike and a lack of political voice for the indigenous majority in the country by parading the ousted leaders through town, stripping them, tying them to poles and shooting them. Western observers sighed when they read the headlines describing the coup. Not even America's "Darling of Africa" was spared the turmoil and instability which beset much of the continent. The first independent African republic in modern times, Liberia is remembered by some in the West as the place where descendants of U.S. slaves, aided by the private American Colonization Society, returned to form their own country.

The "special relationship" that developed between Liberia and the United States seemed inevitable, though it was never clearly defined. Liberia adopted a written constitution in 1847 and modeled her government and development after the "Motherland." U.S.A., yet she was criticized for excessive nepotism and for often ignoring or suppressing the traditions and customs of many of the indigenous tribes. Over the years, the United States recognized the advantage of having an African ally, a reliable supplier of raw materials (especially rubber), and perhaps some indebtedness toward the descendants of U.S. slaves.

While the United States supported and encouraged government, U.S. corporations and the Peace Corps have played a role in Liberia's development, many Americans remain uninterested in a country that seems so geographically and culturally removed. We look at West Africa, if at all, Panspermia-like, afraid to view it directly for fear we will turn to a pillar of stone. Stereotypical image of primitivism, AIDS and leprosy converge to create a people and a place one considers only at arm's length.

Certainly, I did not except to bridge this gap during my short stay, but I felt compelled to learn more about a people who could legitimately proclaim "laughter" as a national resource. For despite the tremendous weight placed on close individuals fighting poverty, disease and political turmoil, Liberian culture is marked by levity and lightness.

Recognition of another culture is not to romanticize it or ignore the harsh realities of life in a developing country. In a city courtroom or a rural village, one encounters day-to-day activity which is best conveyed in descriptive rather than normative terms: in the marketplace, women carry heavy loads on their heads as if they were wearing elaborate hats. In the streets, children make their own toy cars using hanging wires and tuna fish cans as wheels. A plastic bag with string needed rubber, and perhaps some indebtedness toward the descendants of U.S. slaves.

One after another, each of my new acquaintances introduced themselves and asked a barrage of questions about the U.S. Presidential elections, American sports and musical personalities, and my own motivations for visiting their country. The questions soon became conversations over a beer, tea, or traditional African meals and many of the acquaintances, in time, became friends.

The counselors (lawyers) I worked with at the law firm were equally inspirational. Although their commitment to their family and to independent democratic institutions provided personal gain, it also required considerable amount of self-sacrifice and risk-taking. Adopt both in and out of the courtroom, these men and women displayed a commitment to professionalism and accountability, a sine qua non to democratic development.

Initially, I stayed in the safety of my office and read nearly one page continued on page 4
LETTER—Baseball

To the Editor:
As I read Tom McConville's article, "Baseball—Why the West is Best," October 2, 1989, I couldn't agree more. The author was not using the piece as his writing sample during this year's interviewing season. Mr. McConville capriciously dismisses the chances of both the Toronto Blue Jays and the Chicago Cubs in this year's championship series, and disparages teams from the East in general. Although the West may win the World Series this year, it is unthinkible to proclaim that "West is Best," in baseball.

While the Blue Jays may not be able to boast the same pitching numbers as the Oakland Athletics, they scored more runs and have more home runs and RBI's than the A's. Most importantly, however, the Blue Jays ended the regular season by winning the toughest series of the year in a winner take all situation against the Orioles. Winning this series will give the Blue Jays the confidence and momentum which will certainly serve them well in post-season play.

Mr. McConville obviously let his "West is Best because I said so" mentality guide him in his choice of the San Francisco Giants over the Chicago Cubs in the National League championship series. The Cubs not only had the best record in the National League, but scored more runs and had more RBI's than the Giants. While the Giants had a slightly lower team ERA than the Cubs this season, the Giants' luckiness is also significant.

Even ignoring the season statistics, Mr. McConville forgets the most important characteristic of the 1989 Cubs: No matter what the circumstances, they continued to win ball games that were seemingly out of reach. The Cubs demonstrated all season how solid defense, smart base running, ingenuity play calling, and gritty play win baseball games.

For the prognosticator's prediction that "The West will beat the East—again and again and again," one need only peruse the past decade in baseball to realize that Mr. McConville's untenable conclusion is ludicrous. Teams from the East won five of the nine World Series in the 80's, and at least one team from the East participated in the World Series in every year except 1988.

Finally, Mr. McConville neglects to realize that championship series rarely mirror the regular season. Although home run hitters and good pitching dominated the regular season, the playoffs require that teams have a balanced offense and defense. The single most popular "chicken" factor of championship teams, history has shown that anything can happen when four teams battle for baseball's most coveted honor.

Michael Waranch, 2L

LETTER—Tax Lawyer

To the Editor:
There are no "evaporated rules" as perceived by the Tax Lawyer for the October 2, 1989 edition. As the Tax Lawyer was written on the 2nd of October, 1989, it is entirely paid for. The ABA does not have the same funding and profit/loss worries of the other journals.

Further, your statement is simply wrong. The Tax Lawyer is a joint venture between the ABA, GULC and the ABA. GULC provides The Tax Lawyer with office facilities, telephones, teletype, and supports us as a student organization. The ABA funds our publication costs.

Futhermore, you are assuming that we do not have any editorial standards. Both GULC and the ABA have imposed significant budget constraints within which we must operate. As the Tax Lawyer is a joint venture between GULC, and the ABA, we are subject to these constraints.

Next, you state: "The Tax Lawyer has the largest circulation of any tax publication in the country." It is true that we do not have the largest circulation of any tax publication, but the largest circulation of any student-run law journal. Even though we do not have the largest circulation, we do publish on a regular basis. Our publication rate is quarterly, and we publish timely articles to keep our readers informed.

Finally, you state that The Tax Lawyer "has the largest circulation of any tax publication in the country." (Emphasis added) We do not have the largest circulation of any tax publication, but the largest circulation of any student-run law journal. Even though we do not have the largest circulation, we do publish on a regular basis. Our publication rate is quarterly, and we publish timely articles to keep our readers informed.

Your failure to portray The Tax Lawyer correctly will be a shame. We are still a law journal associated with the Harvard Law School, and we are still published on a regular basis. Our publication rate is quarterly, and we publish timely articles to keep our readers informed.

Mark Gearan

LETTER—Liberals

To the Editor:
John Williams says "A growing number of liberals" are calling for legalization of drugs ("On the Right," 9/18/89). His editor, O.K. John, name one. I know of no liberal member of the U.S. House of Representatives consulting with drug dealers, or advocating a sensible drug policy. If he did not have a recent issue of the Georgetown Law Journal on the videotape of our debate, he would have been glad to provide you with a copy.

Second, you fail to provide an adequate description of The Tax Lawyer. You did not discuss our history with the ABA, the status of our issues, the number of student articles published, or the full scope of the subject matter covered. If you did, however, disclose such information regarding the other law journals. If you had made any effort to contact me or any of our board members, we would have been more than happy to provide you with any information you may have needed. Since you failed to do so, I am providing such information for your reader.

The Tax Lawyer began its association with GULC in 1970. The first student editorial board was elected in 1973. During this period, The Tax Lawyer has successfully published four issues annually. Our 1989 Voluntary rates, $11.00, are almost 1600 pages. The Summer 1989 issue should be available to students no later than October 12, 1989. Delays in our issue are primarily due to its size—720 pages.

During the 1989-1990 editorial year, we anticipate publishing six articles and comments. Three student notes were published in our Fall 1989 issue; two student notes will be published in our Fall 1989 issue; twenty student comments—analyzing Supreme Court tax opinions from the 1988 Term—will be published in our Winter 1990 issue; and at least five student notes will be published in our Spring 1990 issue.

Finally, The Tax Lawyer contains more than articles on both federal and state taxation. We publish articles on a wide array of subjects including constitutional issues, economic and public policies. The Tax Lawyer is grateful for your interest in writing about the Georgetown law journals. This information is invaluable to first year law students who may be interested in participating in a law journal next year. We ask, however, that in the future, out of respect for the journals and its members, you obtain the information and provide equal representation to all of the Georgetown law journals.

Troy S. Watson
Editor in Chief
The Tax Lawyer

LETTER—Jewish Students

He was shot once, just once, in the head. If he saw who his assassin was, we shall never know. He was Joseph Wybran, leader of Belgium's principal Jewish organ camp. He is reported, had no personal enemies. He had been involved in the Israel-Arab conflict negociations, where he took a main-stream position. He had gone to Poland to protest the establishment of a Catholic Nunnery on the grounds of the Auschwitz, one of the principal Jewish organs. He was shot, it is presumed, because he was Jewish, because he believed in anti-Semitism should be beaten back. Joseph Wybran may be dead, but his cause is not. Anti-Semitism should not be tolerated.

We members of the Jewish Law Students Association have sent a letter to the Belgium embassy, requesting that a complete investigation be conducted into Joseph Wybran's murder. At present, authorities say they have no leads, no one has claimed responsibility for the murder. We urge all GULC students, staff and faculty to contact the Belgian embassy, urging an investigation be conducted and the perpetrator arrested.

To commemorate Joseph Wybran, and all he fought for, the Georgetown Jewish Law Students Association has dedicated its new sukkah to his memory.

The Jewish Law Students Society
Stephanie Tard, Editor, 3L Chair
THE PERESTROIKA OPPORTUNITY

By J.K. WALKER

The containment theory, that seemingly ageless concept re- lied upon by conservative foreign policy makers from Eisenhower to Reagan, traces its lineage directly to an article written in 1947 by the great Soviet intellectual George Kennan. Although bastardized by the politically expedient reinterpretations of ever four decades, the theory originally put forth by Kennan was not just an apologia for inumer- able worldwide military alliances. To be sure, Kennan saw the physical constraint of Stalinist expansionism as a crucial element of containment, but he also believed that there must be a second, equally im- portant element. According to Kennan, the United States, as a leader of the Western democracies, should take every opportu- nity to exploit any internal movement toward liberaliza- tion and pluralism within the Soviet bloc. The most potent weapon in this second prong of containment would be the United States’ “ability to present to the peoples of the world a country that knows what it wants, is coping success- fully with its internal problems, and has a spiritual vitality capable of holding its place among the major ideological currents.”

With the Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan, the end of the Brezhnev Doctrine, and the realization within the Soviet Union that recent levels of military expenditure simply cannot be sustained by the ex- ploited Soviet economy, the physical constraint of Soviet ex- pansionism is clearly a fact. One would think that the great wisdom of Kennan’s thinking from containment conservatives would be heard ‘round the world: this is not the case. In- stead, we hear (as exemplified in the recent “On The Right” con- tinuous warnings of continued Soviet aggressions and the need for America to spend ever-increasing amounts of ever- scarcer cash on ever-dearer weapons) the message of a world less than ideal—less than a world that seeks new approaches to an ever-less likely central European conflict.

The current focus of our containment conservatives should logically be the second prong of Professor Kennan’s multi- lizon theory. This is not to say that we Americans immediately need to worry about all our M-16s into plowshares; the realities of an increasingly complex world dictate otherwise. What is es- sential, however, is to realize that in a new world that requires new approaches. The time worn platitudes of the gummie bear vs. the Thunderbird ring ever more hollow in the face of the forces of unprecedented politi- cal change.

What then should be America- n policy? First, we must realiz- e that the Soviets themselves have realized that their military establishment is a paper tiger. Their status as a military superpower is all form and no substance, bought at the ex- pense of development in all other areas of their economy. They have met the enemy and he is them. Second, we must support the coup of President Gorbachev’s wise advice and seize this opportunity to support “good” internal movement within the Soviet bloc. We should, for instance, act de- cisively in aiding nascent pluralism in Poland and Hung- ary. Oddly, Congress, rather than the President, seems to realize this.

The scene now coming due for the Reagan “buy now, pay when someone else is in charge” policy is a very dangerous and desperate one. We need to take a long look at where some of this money would better spent: providing economic assistance to the liberalizing socialist nations of Europe, for example. It is not as if we buy our weapons for the sake of armaments, but for the purpose of defense.

As we continue to get fuzzing but discernible signals from our NATO allies. Western Europe, past, present, and future, the lic, is finding it increasingly difficult to demographically accommodate the Western European population there just aren’t enough young men on earth to fill the uni- forms. Additionally, Europe is more and more caught up in economic union, diverting continued on page 8.

THE HOUSING NOW MARCH TO NOWHERE

By JIM CROWLEY

On October 7th, Washington finedness another grand march—a march for “Housing Now.” Certainly, homelessness and affordable housing are a national priority. But there is something inherently fraudu- lent in the marchers’ “Call To Action.”

To begin, the marchers claim that “millions are homeless,” that “the numbers are growing,” and that “the government is not doing enough.” None of this is true.

What the marchers seem to forget is that “homeless” means that a person has no place to call their own. It doesn’t mean that a person has no place to sleep. It doesn’t mean that a person is living in a shelter. It doesn’t mean that a person is living in a car. It doesn’t mean that a person is living in a bus. It doesn’t mean that a person is living in a tent. It doesn’t mean that a person is living in a park. It doesn’t mean that a person is living in a cupboard.

The marchers then decry the level of federal funding for housing assistance programs claiming that “since 1981, budget author- ities... has been cut by more than 75%—from $32 billion to less than $8 billion a year.”

Knowing that “millions” are homeless, more “millions” are nearly homeless, and “billions” of dollars have been cut from Federal housing programs, it shouldn’t be hard to guess what the marchers’ solution is. It’s called spend, spend, spend. Of course, the construc- tion industry would benefit from this solution as would the A.F.L-CIO (one of the biggest beneficiaries of the march.) Yet an ex- amination of the problem re- veals how wasteful most gov- ernment spending would be.

To begin, contrary to the marchers’ claims, millions are not homeless. Reliable and systematic studies show that somewhere between 150,000 and 400,000 Americans are homeless. Even the Urban In- stitute, whose study claims the 600,000 figure, admits that it “probably overestimates the size of the homeless population.” B. of course, claiming that millions, rather than a couple of hundred thousand, homeless is more likely to get media attention. Equally bogus are the assertions that millions live in a “place that costs too much, is too crowded, or is un- safe.” This is simply subjective nonsense. What in the march- ers’ minds makes a place reason- ably priced, not crowded, and safe? Even the marchers don’t know.

Also untrue is the assertion that Federal budget appropri- ations be cut by “$32 Billion to less than $8 billion a year.” The fact is that Annual HUD spending was $19.5 billion in 1981 and has remained close to this level since then. In any case, the Reagan HUD budgets were significantly higher than those of his predecessor.

Additionally government spending will do little to solve the limited problem that does exist because it does not ad- dress the root of the problem. If these marchers really wanted to improve the lot of the home- less they would demand that the greatest tax cut conned and give the free market a chance. Rent control has done more to reduce the supply of decent affordable housing than any other factor. It has caused the whole scale abandonment of buildings and deterioration of neighborhoods as landlords are priced out. In New York for example the City is now the largest landlord. But strangely, when the City of New York takes over a building, it is allowed to do something the landlords never could—it can raise the rent! For those land- lords who are fortunate enough to own rent control buildings, they only have to wait for two years before the rent stabilization board will act on their petitions for rent increases. There’s nothing like bureaucratic effi- ciency.

It should come as no surprise that New York City has one of the highest rates of home- lessness in the country. Only D.C. and LA have higher rates—and, sure enough, both cities have rent control. Indeed, nationwide studies show that those cities with rent control have the highest rates of homelessness than those which do not.

The reasons why are simple. In addition to breeding land- lords to dry and forcing them to abandon their property, no sane person would want to build rental housing in a rent controlled city. So instead, new construction and redevelop- ment is channeled into high- priced office space, shopping malls, and condominiums. Few affordable housing units are created.

But don’t expect the march- ers to demand the end of rent control laws. To them, it is in- comprehensible that government control could be the problem, not the solution of a social prob- lem. And finally, landlords are enough, not The Legnese of urban America.

HAVE YOU EVER... DONE INTERVIEWS.

By LANCE POTTER

I am going to leave behind making jokes about the physi- cal plant of this hallowed in- stitution to take a crack at the interview process over the last week of on-campus interviews and even the most gung-ho 2Ls are probably growing weary of constant trips to The Washing- ton Court Hotel. Almost every- one “does interviews.” Only those lucky few that came to law school with a job waiting for them can completely ignore the process (I knew I should have joined the Marines before starting law school.)

I woke up the other day, got out of bed and looked at my, by now, ever-present appointment calendar. Sure enough I had an interview. Smith, Jones, Brown and Feinstein. “Why did I sign up for this firm?” I asked my- self. I checked my Interview book and initially got no answers. I was in a city I didn’t want to work in, represented toxic waste producers and did other “equally despisable” work, made its associates bill 3500 hours and had 4320 lawyers. Then I had a second interview on the same day, pictures all those loan payments I’m going to have to make and realized it was too late to cancel without incurring the wrath of the Place- ment Office. “I guess I have to go,” I mumbled.

“Ugh,” was my next reaction. That meant I had to wear a suit again. I hate suits. I then set ab- out making the big decision of the day. Would I wear my suit or my real clothes, lug my suit around with me all day, then right before my interview, dash into a restroom at the last min- ute and change into the clean- cut wanna-be lawyer the in- terviewers expect to see. To- day’s decision was easy. Yesterday I took my suit but for- got a belt. Last week I forgot dark socks. Today my interview closely followed my only class of the day so I could minimize added “in suit time.”

I took the D.C.U.T.S. bus to school, let my mind wander to the last week, days, like first year, when all you had to do was get to class and keep quiet. Now I wanted to think. I didn’t need to close the firms I want to try and con- vince to hire me. Of course, it never seems like I get to in- terview with the “cool” firms that only require 1500 billable and pay astronomical salaries while wishing you around the world closing deals that change industries, powering de- veloping nations into the modern world. They wouldn’t want to hire me anyway, probably. Back to reality, the bus approaches school, I lean over to pick up my book bag and my heart stopped. My socks didn’t continued on page 8.
MOONROVA

By RICH NISLEN

The Panama Canal, which officially opened 75 years ago on Aug. 15, 1914, has become the subject of much controversy in the United States. Now, as the canal nears its 82nd decade of operation, many feel that its future is in serious jeopardy.

In a treaty signed in 1903 with the then newly independent Republic of Panama, the United States was granted the rights to buy, occupy and control a zone of land across the Panamanian isthmus. Under the treaty the U.S. was to construct, maintain and operate a canal between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans in perpetuity.

However, under a later treaty, signed in 1977, the U.S. agreed instead to turn over full control of the canal to Panama. The effect of this treaty on world commerce, as well as on the security of the United States, is what has become the subject of much heated debate.

On one side of the debate are trade experts who say that because of modern day pipelines and rail transportation of goods, the canal is no longer essential to the international economy. Moreover, many of today's ships are too large to traverse the canal, making it effectively obsolete.

On the other side are those who believe that both the canal and its associated military bases are of vital importance to U.S. security. This side also maintains that Panama will be unable to operate the canal when given full control (Panama is scheduled to assume full control at noon on December 31, 1999), and that the canal does indeed serve to grease the wheels of international commerce and the economies of regular canal users such as Japan, Great Britain and the United States.

Regardless of the debate continues, both sides seem to agree on one thing, that inextricably linked to the canal issue is the continually vexing regime of General Manuel Noriega. Both Democratic and Republican party leaders alike feel that establishing democracy in Panama, and replacing Noriega as Panamanian President, is a crucial first step in properly determining the future of the canal.

CAPITOL CURRENTS—The Democratic Party has narrowed its list of sites for the 1992 convention. The seven cities under consideration are Cleveland, Detroit, Houston, Miami, New Orleans and Philadelphia.

**** According to Israel's leading sociological institute, the Kibbutz, there is a drought. This year Israel has not suffered a major drought of that magnitude since 1958.

**** Recent poll numbers show that today's ships are too large to traverse the canal, making it effectively obsolete.

ENIRONMENTAL PERSPECTIVES

Saving Alaska's North Shore

INTRO: Environmental Perspectives welcomes submissions of environmental analysis and information that interests the GULC community. Current topics on environmental issues and opinions are welcome. Deadline is 5:00 pm. Tuesday, of week preceding Law Weekly; place articles in K. Matthews' blue folder on second floor.

By RICHARD ORMAN

Along the eastern part of the North Shore of Alaska, smack dab between Prudhoe Bay and Canada, lies a vast wilderness life refuge where cute birds fly, hardy plants grow, and the caribou frolic in the arctic tundra. Ah, how nice it is, just as nature intended it.

On the horizon, however, looms destruction, for underneath this terrestrial paradise there lies a 7.6-billion-barrel oil reserve. The oil companies want to develop this resource and extract the oil. Environmentalists feel differently—they want to save what they view as the "unspoiled" land from corporate development. And they want no development, none at all. They feel that only through total and perfect preservation of the land's natural state can the "ecosystem" be maintained. The environmentalists are wrong. There is only one way we can save this area from environmental destruction. We must develop the Arctic Wildlife Refuge, and we must develop it now. My rationale for this seemingly illogical statement will be explained below.

The various environmental groups that oppose development may succeed in blocking the current oil companies' progress. Congress may pass laws, etcetera, saying that there should never again be oil development in Alaska north of the Arctic Circle. However, thirty years, sixty, or a hundred years from now the future Congress can change its mind. As the world slowly uses up its remaining supply of oil, it will look for new sources. Because there will be a known supply in Alaska, it will be a first choice. It is almost certain that development will then occur. The energy problems of the future times may be quite severe, and society will develop the oil resources at all speed. Because of this, little thought will be given to developing Northern Alaska in an environmentally sound manner. The environmental protections take time, and will probably reduce the total amount of energy that can be extracted. The destruction will be severe.

On the other hand, if we were to develop the resource now, in what are relatively energy rich times, when we can afford to include environmental protections in our development schemes, we could end up saving at least a portion of this area. Also, we presently have an excellent delivery system for the new oil already in place—the Trans-Alaska Pipeline. If we decide thirty or more years from now to develop the North Shore resources, we might not have a delivery system, and may have to build a new one. This is because there are at most another twenty years of oil left to extract under Prudhoe Bay, and after the Prudhoe field is played out, the pipeline will be left dormant. Machinery left dormant for many years inevitably degenerates, beyond repair—so we may have to build another pipeline across Alaska. The construction of another pipeline would certainly wreak environmental havoc on a large area of Alaska. So, if we were to develop the North Shore now, we could do it with a high degree of environmental protection. If we wait, and do it in the future, we would have no alternative but to do it with minimal environmental protection. Had I not been given this assignment, I might not have written this article. The issue is a very serious one, and I do not want to keep the damage to a minimum. But then again, maybe I am wrong.

Summer Fellowship on Crack Street

By WENDY WOLF

The culmination of my summer as an intern in the Narcotics Division of the United States Attorney in Manhattan was the arrest of 30 members of the Roberta Rodriguez drug organization, an operation that distributed crack from several locations in the Bronx and New Jersey. If you saw the TV special, Forty-Eight Hours on Crack Street, then you already know how a team of DEA agents and Bronx crack addicts, simultaneously burst into five separate locations at 6:00 a.m. to break up the operation of Rodri- guez, or "Hacha" (the Ax) as he is known on the street. Dan Rather and his cameras followed the 30 men as they pounded down the doors (after knocking first of course), seized crack, money, and drug transaction records and arrested the mostly-Dominican dealers, including a sixty-eight-year-old grandmother.

My first week on the job, I helped in the preparation of an affidavit showing probable cause to tap several phone lines connected to "Hacha" in order to further our investigation. A judge must order the authorization of all taps, based on the evidence of probable cause against the defendant. The DEA agents and Bronx Narcotics cops conducted interviews of several confidential informants (usually individuals with their own legal troubles looking to cut deals with the pro- secutors), undercover surveillance, and several buy- busts, all "undercover" buys from "Hacha's" men.

Once we obtained the order from the judge, our next job was to instruct the agents tapping the phone lines with the proper form of mineralization, which means that they could only listen to conversations related to the illegal acts. The most challenging part of the tap was to keep a code that all the dealers spoke in. I was surprised to learn that these drug organizations are not only aware that they may be tapped, but expect it. Consequently, they are careful to never mention drugs or money, but have code names instead. In our case, drugs were referred to as "food" and money as "mamie." An example of code that the agents always referred to was one gang which used "shirts" for drugs; one conversation plotted out that the town had one defendant asking another to bring him "six and a half shirts." Another challenge in tapping the calls was determining which voice went with which person. We already had an idea of who was involved because of the undercover surveillance, but we didn't know any names, just "the short guy," "the fat one," "the small lady," etc. It seemed that among the gang, all the members had nicknames and several aliases. It wasn't until after the arrests that we learned the true identity of all the defendants.

Finally, after about seven weeks of intercepting calls, the agents and the prosecutors de- cided it was time to make the raids. This is where Dan Rather entered the scene. Forty-Eight Hours requested and got permission to tape an actual drug raid, and it was because of the great size of the organization. Having a film crew tagging behind the agents as the doors go down the made the arrests gave us cause for concern. First, there was safety; suppose that one of the de- fendants pulled a weapon, and a civilian cameraman was in- jured in the cross-fire? Equally troubling for the prosecutor's office was the idea that every step of the raid would be meticulously recorded on video—a bonanza for a defense attorney who later claims that there was some immunity of the arrests. When I left last August the defense attorneys were already preparing to de- cry the "circus-like" atmosphere surrounding the raid and it will be interesting to see how they can use these peculiar cir- cumstances to help their clients when the case goes to trial in December.

In the days following the raid, which occurred on a Friday, we had to deal with the headaches of bringing about 25 de- fendants through the booking system, and then independent bail hearings. One of my jobs was to research each defendant, finding his true identity and any previous con- victions (from the "rap sheet") to show the magistrate why he shouldn't be given bail. We were pleased when none of the main guys was allowed out on bail. I also continued on page 6

Perestroika (continued from p. 3)

attention from what is per- ceived to be an increased independent demand for more remote Soviet threat. (Witness the defense policy problems of the conservative Republican Mr. Helmut Kohl.) Western Eu- rope's attitude toward the Soviets has become one of a dangerous deterrence than is generally the case. First, there was safety; suppose that one of the de- fendants pulled a weapon, and a civilian cameraman was in- jured in the cross-fire? Equally troubling for the prosecutor's office was the idea that every step of the raid would be meticulously recorded on video—a bonanza for a defense attorney who later claims that there was some immunity of the arrests. When I left last August the defense attorneys were already preparing to de- cry the "circus-like" atmosphere surrounding the raid and it will be interesting to see how they can use these peculiar cir- cumstances to help their clients when the case goes to trial in December.

In the days following the raid, which occurred on a Friday, we had to deal with the headaches of bringing about 25 de- fendants through the booking system, and then independent bail hearings. One of my jobs was to research each defendant, finding his true identity and any previous con- victions (from the "rap sheet") to show the magistrate why he shouldn't be given bail. We were pleased when none of the main guys was allowed out on bail. I also continued on page 6

victims (from the "rap sheet") to show the magistrate why he shouldn't be given bail. We were pleased when none of the main guys was allowed out on bail. I also continued on page 6

in the guise of Mr. Gorbatchev's "conception European house")

What remains for the United States is quiet yet decisive di- plomacy. This is due to the realization that this is a new set of rules and adapt accordingly. The changes in Europe are not one bloc but some would have it, a result of a kind of neo-personality cult sur- rounding Mr. Gorbatchev. As the Russian specialist S. Fred- erick Starr has pointed out, "Gorbatchev is not creating change so much as uncooking it." It is unlikely that anyone would be able to force the genie back into the bottle, no matter how reactionary he may be. The less said as ideological currency is devolved almost daily; the empirical evidence clearly demonstrates that the United States must fill the vacuum with decisive action and, perhaps a subtle and sensitive diplomacy hitherto unknown in those countries. But that does not mean in any way represent the views of any organization with which he may be affiliated.

Note: The views expressed in this column are personal to the author and do not represent the views of any organization with which he may be affiliated.
match "Great," I muttered in disgust and stood up only to have my pants snag on one of the cracks in the rock hard bus seats. I immediately caught a fellow bus rider to wonder why I was playing with my rear-end. Sure enough damage was done. My slacks were slightly torn. My suit, in essence, ruined. My chances for a job shattered. My life over.

Somehow I made it through Tax VI, a typically exciting class characterized by students coming in and out on their way to and from interviews. After class, I grabbed some M&Ms to tide me over until I could eat lunch. On my way over to the hotel I got red dye on my white shirt while adjusting my tie. Up to room 1313 I went and knocked on the door.

I waited ten minutes, I guess they thought I had nothing bet- ter to do than stand around in a hotel lobby and wait. Finally, a 2L emerged, totally devastated by an obviously harrowing expe- rience. I guided and won. In Nightmare of nightmares awa- ited me. Not one but two inter- views! A double-barreled blast. Impossibly dressed in starched white shirts, suit coats still on, the works. I knew I was about to be buried.

I sat down trying to hide my mismatched socks, torn pants and spotted shirt and faced my tormentors. They fired their questions at me and I re- sponded. About two minutes into the interview I realized I had chocolate on my lips from the M&Ms. "That's it, I'm through." I said to myself. The next question was about my ex- perience at the firm I worked for last summer. I took a deep breath, threw proper interview techniques out the window, and went off. "I hated them. I was bored to tears from spend- ing all my time in the library and eating lunch with lifeless law- yers every day. If I ever think I'll sit in the library, research and write stupid memos at your firm I don't even want to keep talking to you." Then I let loose with the sure kiss of death in all interviews, "I didn't even get an offer from the snobs and wouldn't have taken it any- way."

Needless to say the in- terviewers were quite shocked. They were speechless, ex- changed glances, then after a moment regained their compo- sition. One of them fell back on the old standby question, "What do you want to know ab- out us?"

I then asked the questions I always wanted to ask but never had. "How much do I really have to work?" "What's the minimum I can bill and not get fired?" "How fast do I get a raise?" "How come out of 4200 lawyers you only have 50 women, 2 blacks, and 1 Asian?" "How often do you see your children awake?" "How late can I start work?" "How soon can I take vacation?" I went on for awhile more, until the next knock came at the door.

"Thank you, for coming" they said in robot-like unison, "We'll be in touch with you shortly."

I knew the letter was probably already on its way. I'm sure you know the one. It goes some- thing like "Although your credentials are impressive, be- cause there are many highly qualified candidates we are un- able to make you an offer. We wish you the best of success in your legal career."

I walked away thinking what a waste of time this whole proc- ess is. It takes place too quickly, too early, and too intensely. Why do they bother? Why am I in law school? Why is the world run by these people?"

The agenda for the Conference includes two days of activities (see Conference Agenda below). On Friday, October 13th the venue for the Conference will be GULC. Activities will begin in the morning with a continental breakfast and registration.

The Conference venue shifts to George Washington University National Law Center and begins at 9:30 AM. Among topics to be covered are: International law, international trade law, and criminal enforcement of the international drug problem. The Conference will conclude on Saturday night with a Potomac River cruise and ban- quet. Dan Haendel, Deputy General Counsel, Department of Commerce, will speak at the banquet.

I'm too late to register for the Conference. Registration forms are available at the Con- ference registration table next to the ATM at the cafeteria or register the first morning of the Conference between 8:00— 9:00 AM. The fee for the Conference is $25 for GULC International Law Society members and $40 for non-members.

If you need more information about this year's Conference please stop by the Conference registration table or contact GULC International Law Society Board Chairperson Linda Bishai. GULC International Law Society Board Chairperson Linda Bishai.


CONFERENC E A GEND A

Friday, October 13th: 1st Georgetown University Law Center
8:00—9:00 AM Continental Breakfast and Conference Registration.
9:00—11:00 Speaker: Elizabeth Holnkes, Deputy General Counsel, United States Dis- armament and Arms Control Organization.
1:00—3:00 Visit to a Government Agency Practicing International Law.
5:00—5:00 PM Visit to a Law Firm Practicing International Law.
Saturday, October 14th: 1st George Washington University Law Center
9:30—11:30 AM Panel Discuss- ion: International Human Rights.
1:00—2:00 Panel Discussion: International War Trade Law.
3:00—5:00 Panel Discussion: Criminal Enforcement of the International Drug Problem.
7:30—10:30 PM Potomac River Banquet Cruise: Speaker: Dan Haendel, Deputy Gener- al Counsel, Department of Commerce.

EJF Fellowship

of meeting with the friends and families of some of the lesser players to arrange for bail bonds surgsties. Sadly, most of these people were so poor that they had nothing of value to offer as collateral: more than one offered as their only type of ID a card authorizing them for food stamps. It was at this point in the process, that I was struck by the plight of the not-so-obvious victims of crime—the wives, children and parents who very often have no say in the actions of their loved one, but who can be affected by these actions forever. I was leaving, we had just convinced one of the major players to "flip"—cooperate with the police—and he was fill- ing in some missing pieces of the "Habaka" puzzle. With his help, the prosecutors are con- fident that they can get across- the-board convictions.

Working in the federal pro- secutor's office was an in- credibly rewarding experience, and it convinced me that I should pursue some type of career in criminal law. I want to thank everyone who supported the EJF program which allowed me this fantastic summer.
SUPREME COURT REVIEW

By PAUL MARTIN ANDREW KONSTANTARAS

The United States Supreme Court began its 1989-90 term on Monday, October 2. Before the Court this year include the right to die (Cruzan v. Missouri Dept. of Health, oral argument scheduled for December 6, 1989), the extent to which a community can regulate sexually oriented business (FW/PBS Inc. v. Dallas, oral argument held October 4, 1989), the ability of foreign business to challenge in federal court the validity of a state's tax on its subsidiaries (Franchise Tax Board v. Allan Aluminum, oral argument scheduled for November 1, 1989), and whether the act of state doctrine shields a U.S. corporation from civil action in federal court over a contract with a foreign government (Kirkpatrick & Co. v. Environmental Tectonics, oral argument scheduled for November 27, 1989).

Next week the Supreme Court will hear eight more oral arguments before recessing for two weeks.

Tuesday, October 10, 1989

MORNING SESSION

United States v. Sperry Corp.
Docket No. 88-952

Issue: whether a congressional authorization of a retroactive deduction from awards granted by the Iran-U.S. Claims tribunal violates the Takings Clause of the Fifth Amendment.

In 1985 Congress passed the Iran Claims Settlement Act which authorized the Federal Reserve Bank to charge a 1.5% "user fee" to pay for expenses incurred by the U.S. in connection with arbitration associated with the Iranian hostage crisis. The Appellate Court held the legislation unconstitutional because it affected the seizure of private property without payment of just compensation. The U.S. government argues that the 1.5% fee is reasonable and applies to those who utilize or benefit from government services. Appellee contends that Congress cannot impose the cost of settling the hostage crisis on American nationals whose commercial claims were suspended in exchange for release of the hostages. Appellee also argues that the retroactive aspect of the law violates the Due Process Clause, the application of the fee to winners of awards violates the Equal Protection Clause, and because the law raises revenue and was initiated in the Senate it violates the Origination Clause.

Breininger v. Sheet Metal Workers International
Docket Number: 88-124

Issue: whether federal courts are precluded from determining whether a union has breached its duty of fair representation on the theory that the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) has primary jurisdiction in determining fair representation claims. Also at issue is whether an alleged union's refusal to refer one of its members to jobs because of his political beliefs constitutes discipline within the meaning of the Labor Management Reporting and Disclosure Act. Both lower courts have held that petitioners' claim should be before the NLRB.

AFTERNOON SESSION

McKoy v. North Carolina
Docket Number: 88-5909

Issue: challenge to the North Carolina capital sentencing scheme on the grounds that its requirement for a jury to unanimously find mitigating circumstances relating to evidence before jurors can give it consideration is unconstitutional. North Carolina argues to the contrary, claiming that its sentencing scheme does not require the death penalty when the jury finds aggravating factors but no mitigating factors. The state supreme court upheld the constitutionality of the capital sentencing scheme.

Blalock v. Pennsylvania
Docket Number: 88-6227

Issue: challenge to the state court's application of the Pennsylvania Death Penalty Statute on the basis that it violated petitioner's Eighth Amendment Rights by precluding an individualized sentencing determination. Petitioner claims that the jury instruction effectively operates as a mandatory death penalty. Pennsylvania argues that the defendant was not prohibited from presenting any mitigating evidence and the jury was not precluded from taking such evidence into consideration in their sentencing determination. The state supreme court upheld the statute.

Wednesday, October 11, 1989

MORNING SESSION

Michigan v. Harvey
Docket Number: 88-512

Issue: whether statements unlawfully obtained from a defendant after his arraignment may be used as evidence to impeach the defendant's trial testimony. The statements in question were obtained after the defendant asserted his Sixth Amendment right to counsel. In the past, the U.S. Supreme Court has allowed the introduction of evidence obtained in violation of the Fourth or Fifth Amendment to be used to impeach a defendant's testimony. The Michigan appeals court held that unlawfully obtained statements which effect the Sixth Amendment right to effective legal counsel cannot be used for any purpose, including impeachment.

Zinermon v. Burch
Docket Number: 97-1965

Issue: challenge to an 11th Circuit decision that a person involuntarily held at a state mental hospital without a hearing may sue state officials under Section 1983 even though a post-deprivation remedy exists in state court.

Candidate claims that he was not competent to give informed consent when he was admitted to the mental hospital. Petitioner claims that the professional judgment of the attending physicians was to the contrary. Petitioner argues that when professional judgment is questioned, the Court should focus on the state's post-deprivation remedies which, in this case, were adequate. The respondent argues that the hospital officials acted with willful, reckless disregard and indifference to the patient's due process rights.

AFTERNOON SESSION

Washington v. Harper
Docket Number: 88-599

Issue: whether an incarcerated felon is constitutionally entitled to a hearing prior to the involuntary administration of medically prescribed anti-psychotic medication. If so, the Court has been asked to determine whether there must be a compelling state interest to override the individual's constitutional right or whether a rational basis is enough to override the right.

Holland v. Illinois
Docket Number: 88-5050

Issue: whether a white criminal defendant can challenge the state's use of peremptory challenges to remove black prospective jurors as a violation of the Sixth Amendment. The Illinois Supreme Court held that a white criminal defendant does not have standing to challenge the state's use of peremptory strikes. The state court held that the inmate does have a constitutional right and that the state must show a compelling state interest and also a showing that the drug will be effective.

LERNER LAW BOOK CO., INC.
111 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.
(Entrance - Second & H St., N.W.)
842-4334

We are across the street from the Georgetown Law Center Library

Compare Our Prices
Before You Buy Elsewhere.

LOWEST PRICES IN THE COUNTRY
BETTER SERVICE
Movie Review

Johnny Handsome

By MARIA CILENTI

On occasion, Mickey Rourke chooses a truly disappointing plot (e.g., _A Prayer for the Dying_) in which to display his far-reaching talents. _Johnny Handsome_ fits this bill. Rourke plays a facetiously deformed criminal who witnesses the violent death of his best friend at the hands of fellow-thugs (Ellen Barkin and Lance Henriksen) during a robbery. Following a stint at the state cotton farm for the robbery, Rourke is chosen to be the subject of a criminological study in which he undergoes reconstructive surgery. It is recommended that anyone with a medical background (present author excluded) take this miraculous surgery with a grain of salt. Even a science illiterate would have to wonder how Rourke could survive this massive surgery without so much as a scar.

The purpose of the study is to ascertain the relationship between physical deformity and criminal behavior and one is left wondering whether Rourke passes or fails the test (perhaps this was the film's objective). This dichotomy, represented by the compassionate psychologist/surgeon and the cynical police surgeon, is supposed to elevate the film beyond the banal. Needless to say, the film fails miserably in this regard.

Nonetheless, the plot had a somewhat unpersuading and annoying hold over me. Complemented by a highly successful atmospheric quality and excellent performances by Rourke and Barkin (truly evil incarnate), the film manages to raise some questions with regard to criminal behavior in general. As the newly reconstructed Rourke stalks Barkin and Henriksen and plots his revenge, one cannot avoid musing over the concept of revenge and how it could motivate Rourke to threaten the safety and sanctity of his new life and his new face. Still, without revealing the resolution of the film, suffice it to say that I left the theatre pondering food rather than the underlying objectives of a violent and unappealing plot.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

A Crossword Puzzle by Martin Doublesin

ACROSS

1 Outdo 8 Froth 12 Brickell and the New Bohemians 13 Second or sixth president 15 Stanley Gardner 16 Stop and frisk case 18 Rip 19 Red blood cell deficiency 20 With 64 Across, indigent counsel case 22 Orchestra area 24 Bullfight cheer 25 Sings like Tone Loc 29 Precedes Angeles or Lobos 31 Splash about 33 Spoken 35 Geologic stages 38 Hilton or Marriott 40 Informing of rights case 43 Glue 44 Abode 45 Long periods of time

Fortune tellers 46 Steiger or Serling 47 Flat strip of wood 50 Animal doctor, for short 52 Portion of a circle 54 Vague 58 Roman empress, 54-68 A.D. 64 See 20 Across 67 Portal 68 Supplement (two words) 69 Margarine 71 ... upon a time ... 77 ... inch 78 ... inch 79 Crew

DOWN

1 Alpha, gamma, ... 2 Paradox 3 Title for king 4 Semester 5 Brde's words 6 Stadium cheer 7 Friend, in Acapulco 8 PARISIAN holiday 9 Sandwich cookie 10 Thrice or Ladd 11 Old TV talk show

13 Made use of 14 Dirties 17 Puppy noise 21 New ... India 23 Jewish law 25 Play boisterously 28 Openly 29 Break down grammatically 32 Roofing or siding material 34 Three-legged seat 37 Peggy Page is its capital 38 At the end 41 Daring 42 Sketched over 47 Ocean traffic lane 51 Banter 53 Mongrel 54 Traditional knowledge 55 Type of lighted sign 58 Large reptile, for short 59 Public disorder 60 Glance at provocatively 61 Cheers star Perlman 62 Minute particle 65 Actress Lupino 66 Conjunction with neither

From the well-trodien turf of commentary on the Rolling Stones, K 76 Buddy Love returns this week to the uncharted waters of musical obfuscations. This album should be a big disappointment for everyone who felt more enlightened and sensitive than me because badmouthed Tracy "Taramula on my head" Chapman and Co, and gave the second release the full-length LP _He's Drunk_ and is on San Francisco's Rough Trade Records.

Scrawl doesn't fit into any of the traditional "girl group" molds. They're not cute and bouncy like the Go-Go's. They're not plastic dolls who just sing songs someone else wrote backed by a studio band like most 1950's and Motown all-female outfits. Nor are they dance floor heroines like Madonna and Lisa Lisa or airy, winsome chanteuses like Sade. Whom? Houston/Jessie, etc. or Prince satellites like Sheila E. and Vanity. They sure ain't acoustic guitars, banjos, and bottles of liquor. They're just three friends playing rock and roll and the basement logo wrong. Happen to be girls. Sue Harshes plays bass and sings, Marly Mays plays guitar and sings and Carolyn O'Leary fills out the trio on drums. Scrawl plays simple, mostly self-penned tunes with three chords and a 4/4 backbeat. This is inspired amateurism at its best. This is the sort of thing that the Ramones rediscovered for the world. Buy some used instruments, get a club how to play them, all slug down a handful of beer, and then jam "Louie, Louie" all night. Rock is for everyone who wants to play it.

The Yes's and Emerson, Lake and Palmmers of the world would have you believe that twenty minute, multi-movement, orchestral pieces played without mistakes or breaking a sweat is real rock or far worse. Are the Depelche Modes and Kraftwerks who swear by neat hair and pre-programming. I'm not suggesting technical proficiency is anathema to a good record, but rather that too many bands have let technique, style and formula overshadow good, honest songwriting and heartfelt delivery. Besides, there are few things more maddening than listening to someone learning to play electric guitar. Scrawl's sound is very sparse—just vocals, one un-distorted guitar, bass, and drums. He's Drunk was recorded pretty much live in the studio with no overdubs or clever re-mixing. The record really loud and you've essentially got to be living in your living room. They bear a resemblance to Beat Happening, sharing the same anti-capitalist, primitivist, post-punk folkoid approach. The album kicks off with "1-1", a mid-tempo track driven by punchy bass and featuring shared lead vocals by Harshes and Mays. More two-part vocalits crop up all over the record. Neither Harshes or Mays are going to sing at the Kennedy Center any time soon, but neither are Kim Gordon or E cene Cervenka, in whose league the women from Scrawl fall. "Green Beer" evolves into a Sonic Youth-esque frenzy of wild guitar and rapid-fire, two-part vocals. "Heavily" is a slow, moving lament about waiting for a lover who never arrives.

The other cuts are generally slow to medium tempos with lyrics dealing mostly with the downside and confusion of relationships. Oddly, my two favorite cuts are covers. "Let It All Hang Out" is credited to Masters/Hunter/McEwen/Cunningham, whoever they are. It starts out with a chirping riff which gets kicked into high-gear about 30 seconds into the tune. It's nominally about buying hip clothes. The few lines of lyrics are sung repeatedly, but in a gleeful, call-and-response way. The best lines on the record. Neither Harshes or Mays are going to sing at the Kennedy Center any time soon, but neither are Kim Gordon or E cene Cervenka, in whose league the women from Scrawl fall. "Green Beer" evolves into a Sonic Youth-esque frenzy of wild guitar and rapid-fire, two-part vocals. "Heavily" is a slow, moving lament about waiting for a lover who never arrives.

The purpose of the study is to ascertain the relationship between physical deformity and criminal behavior and one is left wondering whether Rourke passes or fails the test (perhaps this was the film's objective). This dichotomy, represented by the compassionate psychologist/surgeon and the cynical police surgeon, is supposed to elevate the film beyond the banal. Needless to say, the film fails miserably in this regard.
THE POST-SEASON ACCOLADES—BASEBALL’S BEST

By TOM McCONVILLE

Sure, the regular season is complete, and the playoffs are a few games old, but there are a few issues that still need to be resolved: who were the best individual performers in either league. While some players say these awards are nice, but don’t mean that much, the reality of the situation tells a different story. These men play to win—games, championships, and awards. Thus, a little guessing seems to be in order regarding which players will receive the praise.

MVP, National League: The four top candidates are Kevin Mitchell, Giants; Will Clark, Giants; Ryne Sandberg, Cubs; and Pedro Guerrero, Cardinals. No doubt about it, Mitchell will get the nod. Nobody produced excitement, that’s for sure, and home runs the way Mitchell did. He carried the Giants during the first half of the season, and approached a few records formerly thought untouchable. Apologies, of course, go to Will Clark. But, down the road, Clark’s reward will be great—a Hall of Fame. He’s a great player that had a good season; Mitchell is a great player that had a great season. The other two candidates get mention based on exceptional play throughout the season and based on the fact that this writer liked the idea of four candidates, rather than two.

MVP, American League: The most likely candidates are: George Bell, Blue Jays; Robin Young, Brewers; Cal Ripken, Orioles; and Rube Sierra, Rangers. Frankly, this writer would like to see Bell win the award. Of the four candidates mentioned, only his team reached post-season play. But, alas, the sentimental favorite, Yount, will no doubt get the award. He’s a great player on his way out that needs another one of these awards to put on his mantlepiece once he retires. Ripken had a decent chance earlier in the year, but faded toward the end of the season and couldn’t carry the O’s into the playoffs. As for Sierra, well, that old “four candidates are better than three” rule worked in his favor to get consideration.

Cy Young, National League: The four top arms in the league were: Mike Scott, Astros; Orel Hersheiser, Dodgers; Mark Davis, Padres; Scott Garrelts, Giants. This writer feels the award should take into consideration the pitcher’s supporting cast; durability; sincerity; fear of the Lord; and how many advertisements in which the pitcher appeared. Thus, Hersheiser should claim the award. Unfortunately, the criteria used for voting is somewhat less than that spelled out above. So, this writer’s second pick would be Mike Scott. Sure, he scuffs the hell out of the ball, and cheats, but he is effective.

Cy Young, American League: The top choices are: Dave Stewart, A’s; Brett Saberhagen, Royals; Mike Moore, A’s; and Bert Blyleven, Angels. Based solely on numbers, one would have to give the award to Saberhagen. But, as all know, numbers are not the only consideration. Other important factors include: well, did he win twenty games for a few seasons in a row and not win the award; does his team have a showboat reputation; can we hold it against him just because he couldn’t win on the Dodger staff. Factoring in all these considerations leads to one conclusion: Saberhagen will be de-nied what’s rightfully his, and Stewart will win it.

Sure there are some other awards that could get a mention, but we all have our limits. This writer’s happens to be article length. I will make one final guess, however. Pete Rose will not win manager of the year. You can bet on that.

Bar Review

Sign of the Whale

By JOANNE CONTE and KATHY FRANCO

Have you got those mid-week blues? Can’t bear the thought of not being able to go out until Friday night? If the answer is yes, then read on because Wednesday Night is Ladies Night at The Sign of the Whale on 18th and M Streets, N.W. Dupont Circle is the closest Metro. Presuming you’re a lady, or at the very least dressed like one, you can enjoy the ALL-YOU-CAN-DRINK-for-six-dollars special. That’s right, ladies pay six dollars to imbibe for as long as they remain standing. Of that six dollars, 50 cents goes to charity. Is the 50 cents tax deductible? We don’t know...Commissioner.

After paying one of the bartenders, each lady receives a special 10 oz. glass and may request to have it filled with any one of a veritable congeries of alcoholic delights or their non-alcoholic counterparts (the offer is valid for teetotallers as well). But before you take your first sip, Read the Rules handed to you, Read the Rules again, then Read the Rules a third time. (Second years from Section 3 should be familiar with this procedure.)

The Rules explain that if you are caught passing a drink to the cute guy behind you, you will be asked to leave. The six-dollar-all-you-can-drink deal is enjoy for women and strictly enforced!! Although women are restricted from passing on their good fortune, they are not restricted in what kind of drink they choose to fill refill their special glass with. This provides a great opportunity to try all those drinks that you’ve always heard of but were usually too expensive to order. (We recommend ordering a “Mudslide” on one of those trips to the bar.)

The Happy Hour begins at 8:00 p.m., but get there early so you don’t miss a piece or two of the free six-foot-long Italian sub set up at the end of the bar. (It’s pretty tasty.) Most of the clientele is still clad in business attire. Whether everyone work ed late or they just like wearing business suits we don’t know. All in all, Wednesday night at The Sign of the Whale is a great deal for the ladies. Unfortunately, the guys don’t benefit from a drink special but they do get to enjoy the company of the many lovely ladies (including Kath and me) taking full advantage of a Wednesday night.

Solution to last week’s crossword
Career Services
Software for Legal Studies
GET STARTED PREPARING FOR YOUR EXAMS. You are invited to demo TOP 10%, a computer study aid for the Macintosh. Come to Law Center Chapel Area from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Pick up a free highlighter and try this exciting study aid. The GULC bookstore will be offering a special promotional discount. Contracts and Torts will be available this fall in the bookstore.

Public Interest Practice
A panel of attorneys from the following organizations: AYUDA, N.Y. County D.A., Public Citizens' Congress and The Food Research and Action Group will be at GULC on Wednesday, October 11th at 3:30 p.m. in Room 169.

Public Interest Career Fair
The National Association for Law Placement and The National Association for Public Interest Law are co-sponsoring a Public Interest Career Fair and Conference on Friday through Sunday, October 27th, 28th and 29th at George Washington University. The fair will be held on Friday, October 27th and is free of charge for students. It will include panel discussion sessions on various areas of public interest law and the opportunity to interview with employers. Students are responsible for sending their resumes directly to employers who will arrange their own interview schedules. A list of participating employers and additional information about the fair and the conference is available in the "P" job listing binder in the Office of Career Services.

Superior Court Internships for Minority Students
Those students, particularly 2Ls, interested in a volunteer internship for 12-15 hours per week should send a resume to Mrs. Lonnie R. Butler, Chambers of Arthur L. Burnett, Jr., Superior Court of the District of Columbia; Washington, DC 20001. In the past these internships have been extremely beneficial to students both academically and professionally. For further information contact Marilyn Tucker in the Career Services Office.

No Shows
Over 100 interview opportunities were missed because a number of students were no-shows for the slots they were given. No-shows deprive fellow students of both interview opportunities and access to jobs. Don't be a no-show.

On-Campus Interview Recording
Students may call 662-6308 from 7:00 p.m. until 8:30 a.m. for a recording of the employers who will be participating in the on-campus interview program on the following day.

From Nursing to Law
The American Association of Nurse Attorneys (TAANA) will sponsor a fall symposium focusing on the transition from a nursing career into the legal profession. This conference will be held in Baltimore on October 19-22 at the Hyatt Regency Hotel. Students wanting further information should call the Association headquarters.

American Agricultural Law Association Job Fair and Educational Conference
The American Agricultural Law Assoc. is conducting its 5th annual job fair in San Francisco on November 3-4. Students interested in seeking employment in agricultural law or a related field should submit resumes whether or not they are able to attend the conference. Resumes should be sent to George Masle, LeFlar Law Center; Univ. of Arkansas; Fayetteville, Ark. 72701. Those individuals who are interested in being part of the conference as panelists should contact the Office of Career Services to learn more about the educational conference and/or job fair.

BLSA Mid-East Job Fair
The BLSA Job Fair will be held on Oct. 13-14 at The Watergate Hotel, 2650 Virginia Ave., NW. There will be an opportunity for registered students (those who have submitted preference sheets) to sign up for additional time slots. Details of the sign-up procedures and information about a waiting list for non-job fair reception are available in the office of Career Services.

Library
Training
In October, the Library will be offering training to first year students in the Westlaw and Lexis computer-assisted legal research systems. Sign-up for classes will begin Monday, September 25 at the Reference Desk in the Room.

The two hour classes will combine lecture and hands-on experience. Each student will have his or her own terminal. Westlaw classes will be held from October 3 through 16th, and Lexis classes from October 17th through 29th.

RNLA
The Republican National Lawyers Association ("RNLA") invites you to its first major meeting of the Fall semester, to be held on October 26, at 3:30 p.m. in Room 206. The featured speaker will be President Richard Nields of the National President Mr. Bob Horn. For further details please contact Rich Nilsen at 544-4850.

ACALS
The Association of Cuban-American Law Students (ACALS) will show the award winning documentary/movie, "Nobody Listened," about the current status of human rights in Cuba. The film also focuses on cultural and social aspects of Cuban life and how the Cuban revolution has impacted Cuban society. The film will be shown on Thursday, October 12, 1989, in Room 169--across from the student organization building. The movie will start promptly at 3:30. Pizza, munchies and sangria. Bienvenidos todos!

GULC Pub
G.U.L.C. Dining proudly announces the opening of the G.U.L.C. Pub Thursday, October 12, 1989, 4:30 p.m. Operating hours will be: 3:30 p.m.-9:00 p.m., Monday-Friday. Featuring on tap Guiness Stout, Bass Ale, Rolling Rock, Almaden White, Almaden Blush. Everyone welcome! Gulp opening.

Mass
Beginning Monday, September 25, Mass will be celebrated in the Chapel, first floor center, at 12:15 p.m. daily, Monday through Friday.

Celebrate Sukkot With JLSA
The Jewish Law Students Association invites you to join us in celebrating the Festival of Sukkot (Sukkot means "Tabernacles" or "Booths").

• Wed., Oct. 11, 9:30 a.m.: A sukkah building party! Help build GULC's first sukkah.
• Where: The central atrium (where the blue picnic tables used to be)
• REMINDER: Monday classes meet Wed.
• Wed., Oct. 11, 3:30-5:30 p.m.—a sukkah decorating party

Throughout the Festival of Sukkot, which runs from Friday evening, October 13th, to Sunday evening, October 21st, all members of GULC are invited to eat in the sukkah (that's part of what it's for). Light kosher refreshments will be provided. If you want to bring your own food, please observe the kosher dietary laws; non-kosher food will not be permitted inside the sukkah. Contact Steve Gorelick (2L) regarding what's kosher. A lulav and etrog will be available at the sukkah.

Expert Bar Review Where You Want It
Over 100 Centers Nationwide Offering Proven Preparation For The Bar Exams Of:

- California
- Colorado
- Connecticut
- Dist. of Columbia
- Florida
- Illinois
- Maine
- Maryland
- Massachusetts
- Michigan
- Minnesota
- New Hampshire
- New Jersey
- New Mexico
- New York
- North Carolina
- Pennsylvania
- Rhode Island
- Texas
- Vermont
- Virginia

BAR REVIEW
KAPLAN-SMH
(800) 343-9188 outside MA
(617) 742-3900 in Boston
(800) 433-2266 within MA
(202) 429-974 in D.C.