Interview Season Begins; Help on the Way for 3Ls

by L.C. RENBAUM

The fall on-campus interview (OCI) program begins today, and with it lay the hopes and fears of many of Georgetown's second and third year students. Now in the third year of declining returns, the OCI at GULC has become the subject of criticism by many students, especially third years, as the number of legal positions attained through the program continues to decrease.

However, this year's OCI shows more signs of strength than one would imagine from perusing the materials sent to students over the summer through the individual interview schedules. According to Assistant Dean Abbie Thomer, 429 employers are coming to campus this month, down by 459 last fall. Although this number has been falling since 1989, the National Association of Legal Placement (NALP) has predicted that there will be a 70% drop in on-campus recruiting nationwide this year. In other words, while it seems bad to us, Georgetown continues to be one of the most recruited schools again this year.

The Office of Career Services is trying to provide alternatives for students who want to interview with firms that usually come to campus but have chosen not to this year. The office has employer resumes from 235 employers who have specifically asked for GULC student resumes. Marilyn Tucker, Director of the Office of Career Services, said that many of these firms have called her office recently, including a case that the student will continue to send resumes. 'I think this could be a better opportunity than twenty minutes in a hotel room. Sending a resume with a cover letter can do a better job for some students,' said Ms. Tucker. A complete list of these employers is available in the office.

Feeling the pinch most are third-year students. According to Douglas Arbulu, Manager of Recruitment Services and chief scheduler of the OCI, "there is definitely a drop in the number of interviews available to third years," and the decrease in the number of firms coming to campus affects third years more than second years. However, he believes that most 3Ls "are not living in a fantasy world, accept the reality of their positions, and are happy to get what they have from the OCI." A number of third year students interviewed report getting only one interview per week for Washington firms, and two per week for New York and other markets. One third-year student recently got five jobs, Career Services will be starting a database of third year students to be contacted for interviews as they become known to the office. A student will be able to specify practice area and geographic regions that appeal to them, and interviews will be scheduled as they become available.

The OCI program has definitely absorbed the blows dealt by the recession and declining economic patterns. There are less opportunities today for legal work, resulting in fewer spots, tighter recruiting budgets, and new austerity campaigns at many firms which restrict the availability of on-campus recruiting. According to Dean Thomer, Boston, Los Angeles, and San Francisco are among the poorest legal markets today, as well as the continuing problems in New York. Dean Thomer suggests that Washington is still holding fast to its position as a recession-proof market, but even D.C. firms are cutting back. She believes that the markets least hurt by the recession are Chicago, Indianapolis, and other Midwestern areas.

Coming later this fall, there will be the National Association for Public Interest Law Job Fair held on October 16, at the main campus. The NAPIL fair will attract public interest organizations from around the country, and students are encouraged to attend the fair. In the spring, Washington will host its own public interest job fair, and also a small firm fair.

GULC Student Works on Indian Reservation

By ANDREW L. ALEXIS

This article is the first of a series of articles describing the summer positions of the Equal Justice Foundation Fellowship Winners. During the Summer of 1992, I worked as an intern for the Legal Department of the Cheyenne River Sioux Indian Reservation. The reservation is located in central South Dakota and is approximately the size of the State of Connecticut. There are approximately 10,000 Lakota Indians—Sioux is actually a French version of a Chippewa term meaning "enemy"—living on the reservation. The number of non-Indians is much smaller and is composed largely of white ranchers who own land in fee within the boundaries of the reservation.

The Legal Department is funded and directed by the Tribal Council, the legislative body of the Tribe. There is not only Tribal Attorney General and two Tribal Attorneys, two of which are Lakota Indians. These attorneys conduct all of the litigation for the Tribe, as well as draft and review legislation to be adopted by the Tribal Council, and assist the Tribe in its political relations with the State of South Dakota and contracts and agreements entered into with private and federal organizations.

I was able to work extensively in all three fields during the summer. Much of my time was spent conducting legal research for ongoing litigation, including a case involving a dinosaur fossil found on the reservation. The fossil was removed by the Black Hills Institute, a for-profit research center, and was later seized by the U.S. Attorney in a criminal investigation of the Institute for violation of federal and tribal law. The Institute brought suit in federal court seeking the return of the fossil. During the summer, the Tribe was dismissed from the suit due to the sovereign immunity held by Indian tribes under federal law. The Tribe will continue to participate as amicus in this action and may be a party again as ownership of the fossil most likely will have to be brought in the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribal Court.

Other cases that we were working on involved important questions of the authority of the Tribal Council and the State to regulate affairs on the reservation. The Tribe was running three cities within the reservation which refused to recognize the right of the Tribal Council to impose a liquor licensing fee on establishments selling liquor on the reservation. Other cases involved the State and Governor of South Dakota as defendants. The State's failure to negotiate a gaming compact with the Tribe as required by federal law and a civil rights case involving the wrongful withholding of federal highway funds by the State as leverage to force the Council not to pursue a gambling operation.

Drafting and editing resolutions to be enacted as Tribal law was an ongoing task of the intern. During the Summer, I worked on a statute for the prevention of elderly adult abuse and another for the creation of the position of Tribal coroner. The drafting of tribal statutes is exciting but delicate work. Often we were required to speak with Elders and Council members in order to determine whether or not certain aspects of the statute were consistent with tribal customs and traditions. I was also entrusted with developing a digest/keynote system for the opinions of the Tribal Court of Appeals. This project allowed me to learn more about the rules of procedure in Indian Tribal Courts and how traditional Lakota customs play an important role in tribal adjudication. One interesting custom...
Letters to the Editor

Journal Editors Upset with Characterization

To the Editor:
In response to your article in the August 31, 1992, issue of the Georgetown Law Weekly entitled "Women Underrepresented on Major Journals," we would like to point out two significant oversights:

Women comprise 45% of the law school's student body, yet only 15% of the journal members, making this percentage the lowest of all the journals combined. In light of this, the percentage of new journal members who are women is slightly greater than the percentage of women in the second year class. We reject this categorization of the law school's journals as "major." That false distinction is borne out neither by the size of the various journals, nor by their impact on the bar or contribution to the legal community here and outside the school. Furthermore, your categorization is inconsistent with the treatment of the journals by the administration and faculty, and inconsistent with the spirit of cooperation that exists among the journals themselves.

Respectfully,

Christa D'Aloisio, Editor-in-Chief
American Criminal Law Review
Hugh Mullane, Editor-in-Chief
Georgetown Immigration Law Journal
Steve Porter, Editor-in-Chief
Georgetown International Environmental Law Review
Kate Pringle, Editor-in-Chief
Georgetown Law Journal
Kirsten Penassie, Editor-in-Chief
Georgetown Journal of Legal Ethics
Bob Driessn, Editor-in-Chief, Law and Policy in International Business
Paul Schmidt, Editor-in-Chief
The Tax Lawyer

An Apology and An Explanation

In last week's issue, I wrote a story about the underrepresentation of women in the four of GULC's journals (the Georgetown Law Journal, Tax Lawyer, American Criminal Law Review, and Law and Policy in International Business), and I labeled them as the "major journals" of GULC. I apologize to members of the other journals who are entitled to equal respect and admiration for their hard work on Georgetown's outstanding law journals.

In referring to the four journals mentioned in the library as "major," I am guilty perhaps of the same problem at the heart of my article, that of judging the journals by the exclusive nature of their invitation processes. My main point last week was that although women seem to do better in the write-on process, as evidenced by the higher number of women invited to participate on the journals who value the write-on more than grades, the use of grades in a greater proportion has led to an imbalance against women in the four larger and older journals.

The administration and several journal editors take the position that the journals are a cohesive and indivisible body; that to differentiate among them and call some "major" and some not as competitive is politically incorrect. As a journal editor myself, I understand that my friends at other journals do the same basic work that I do on my journal. However, it is only by disregarding some important facts that one can accurately say that all the journals are equal.

When I labeled GLJ, Tax, ACLR, and LPIB as the major journals, I skipped over my reasoning process because I believed that I was repeating a widely shared belief. These four journals, in contrast to Ethics, GIELR, and Immigration, are well-established journals with more significant age than the three other journals. They also maintain larger offices, larger subscriptions, and evaluate a candidate's grades generally with more weight than the others. Also, the four library journals each have more men than women in their second year class, although Tax does come closer to representing the actual breakdown of men to women in the second year class (As I pointed out last week, though, of Tax's invitations, only 39% went to women).

The other journals, who do not rely as heavily on grades, each have a much higher ratio of women to men. The thrust of my article was to point out that the arbitrary reliance on grades by the major journals, as opposed to the write-on by the other journals, has a direct effect on the representation of women on the journals. It is puzzling that this has not been discovered earlier, indeed it is troubling to know that some journals would rather rely on a person's grades as the main indicator of their useful ness on the journal, as opposed to a simulated journal activity of writing and bluebooking to fill their staffs.

Dividing the journals into major and minor certainly is a crude short cut, but it was not done to assert an elitist position. I believe that the competitive nature of the "market" for journal positions has already divided the journals into major and minor journals. When I was a second year student, I certainly did notice that

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The Bookstore Battle

By JIM BLACK

One of the most heated battles Washington D.C. has ever seen is being fought under our very noses. The reason you don’t know about it is because nobody has been killed in the fight yet. The battle, dubbed “The Battle of the Bookstores” began back in 1988 when Georgetown University Law Center (GULC) opened their now legendary “bookstore” much to the disapproval of longstanding resident “Lerner Law Bookstore.” Despite four long years of finger pointing and name calling (not to mention investigative reporting by the various college newspapers), the war wages on with no apparent end in sight.

According to Ed Holder, Manager of the GULC Bookstore, the reason the school decided to open the bookstore was (among other things) to provide the members of the GULC community with a more conveniently located store. He could meet their shopping needs. Jim Conway, owner of Lerner Law Bookstore (Lerner’s), sees things somewhat differently. He feels that the university’s bookstore needs were already being met by his shop (Lerner’s had been the source of books for GULC students for 37 years prior to the opening of the GULC bookstore) and that the university was simply trying to drive him out of business so they could dominate the book market (or at least the part of it that is sold to us). Considering the size of GULC and the outrageous amount we buy books every year (or at least I do) that market is pretty big.

Three years ago the Law Weekly looked into allegations that the GULC bookstore was operating at a loss and was being subsidized with money coming from both public bonds or student tuition. Apparently that would be illegal, but what the hell do I know, I’m only 2L. On investigation Holder maintains that GULC doesn’t purposely overcharge students for books, does admit that occasionally we are definitely paying too much for textbooks. The SBA investigates, the allegations (back in 1989) and found that everybody denied that the store was being subsidized into making money (big surprise). As far as I can tell, that was the end of the investigation. Andre Thompson, Director of Bookstores at Howard University and former manager of the GULC bookstore, told me that no school in D.C. allows subsidies for their bookstores, and Georgetown is no exception. The store operates solely on money made through sales. This whole part of the story is detailed in the September 11, 1989 edition of the Law Weekly (which is probably available somewhere on campus).

the store will charge over list price. But, he also says that they sometimes charge under list price too. In an attempt to settle this dispute I decided to compare a random sample of book prices from both stores. Here are the results:

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If, for some strange reason, you had to buy all of these books this year, you would have saved $2.90 by walking over to Lerner’s. How do you feel about this? Well, I took a quick survey.

I found that the majority of students polled (this was a very unscientific poll. I just asked a bunch of people at random) shopped at both stores. Most said that they went to whatever store they were closest to first and would only go to the other store if the first one didn’t have the book they needed. Of the students that shopped specifically at one store or the other it was a pretty even split. Most of the students who shopped at GULC were 1L’s who did so because they do not know where Lerner’s is. The majority who shopped only at Lerner’s were 2L’s and 3L’s who felt they were getting a better bargain there. Everybody did agree on was that no matter where they shopped, they still paid too much for their books.

Indian Reservation, Continued

Finally, and perhaps the most important aspect of working with the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe was the importance and urgency of the legal work to the future of the Cheyenne River Sioux Indians. The present situation on the reservation is bleak. Over 85% of the employable population is unemployed. Alcoholism is rampant and the violence these breeds among families is devastating. Many children are absent from school and physically abused. Wife battery is overwhelmingly common. Teenage pregnancy is considered normal in order for a woman to retain a husband. The Indian Health Service has to recycle needles. The people live in substandard housing, usually built with as many as 6-10 children. Some who live further away from the population centers on the reservation do not have running water and/or electricity. Finally the roads on the reservation are treacherous for they are often covered with muddy holes and for those without, there is NO public transportation on the reservation.

The work of the legal department is to create some hope that these unfortunate conditions will disappear. The cases that the legal department is currently litigating involve efforts by the Tribe to assert jurisdiction and to assert rights guaranteed to it by federal law in order that more economic and social development will occur on the reservation. At the end of the “liquor case” the Tribe hopes that the money raised by the liquor regulation and licensing will be used to create an alcohol rehabilitation center. At the end of the “liquor case” there is essentially tribal ownership of a $2,000,000 fossil which can be housed in a museum and used for educational purposes. To end on a positive note, while I was there, the Governor of South Dakota finally agreed to settle the highway case and badly needed highway construction, which at one time was listed as top priority for the State, will begin soon.

Class of ’92 is 80% Employed

By L.C. RENBAUM

According to Marilyn Tucker, in the Office of Career Services, 80% of last May’s graduating class is currently employed. So far, 92% of the class has returned surveys, and Ms. Tucker is awaiting further responses.

The figure reported to the National Association of Law Placement (NALP) concerning how many graduates are employed is not tabulated until 9-9 months after graduation. Assistant Dean Abbie Thorer believes that “between December and March we will reach the 97% employed figure that Georgetown always achieves.” For the class of ‘91, the rate reported was 97%.

At the time of graduation, Ms. Tucker reports that around 75% of those who had jobs, down from the late 1980’s when 85% of students had jobs at graduation. The recession certainly has helped push back job offers and openings in the past few years. According to Ms. Tucker, more and more jobs are becoming available later in the year since some firms are not aware of how much work they will have or whether their budgets allow for more attorneys.

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More Res Pepends

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Hour-long training sessions for the Westlaw Computer System will be held Wednesdays, Sept. 9, 16, 23 and 30 at 3:30 pm, and Saturdays, Sept. 12 and 19 at 1:00 pm. Sign up at the Reference Desk in the Library if you are interested. All classes will be held in the computer room of the Library.

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A class entitled “Career Searching” will provide you with hands-on training using the Lexis/Nexis computer system. Hour-long sessions will be held on Tues., Sept. 8, 15, and 22 at 3:30 pm and on Sat., Sept. 12 and 19 at 11:00 am at the Law Library Computer Lab. If you need more information or have questions, please contact Margery Ross at (202) 857-8203.

Careers in the Law 1992: Learning from Alumni/Experts

Mark this Fri, Oct 2 lunch time program on your calendar. You won’t want to miss the opportunity to meet and speak with a number of successful Georgetown alumni.

The list of employers for the NAPL Public Interest Career Fair is available in Career Services. This is an opportunity to both interview and informally talk to public interest employers throughout the country for summer and permanent positions. If you want to arrange an interview with an employer you must contact them on your own and see the instruction sheet for further details.
### Law Weekly Features

**Don't look here --**

**Do crossword on page 7 first!**

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**Scotish Singer Goes Solo**

**By GABE GONZALEZ**

As summers go, this last one wasn't a bad one to be without a job and hanging out in Rome. Artists like Arrested Development, Mary-Chapin Carpenter, Los Lobos, and Joan Armatrading put out some good albums, and Annie Lennox, that voice that hadn't been heard in nearly two years, finally released her first post-Eurythmics album, "Diva". The varied and highly listenable album finally puts to rest any thoughts that she was just Dave Stewart's Eliza Doolittle. Lennox actually does much with "Diva". With the first single, "Why?", Lennox emotes about the reasons Eurythmics broke up, and, at the same time, she establishes herself as an adult contemporary artist, making Lennox the most unlikely denizen of the AC chart since Berlin. (Who?) The rest of the album, though, is a departure from the moodiness and despair that characterized much of her work with Eurythmics. "Precious," a techno-pop lullaby to her daughter Lola they, maybe she's a big Barry Manilow fan, is so feel-good that even Wilson Phillips could sing it (not that I want them to). "Stay By Me", a funky love song that has '70's all over it, makes the listener feel so damn good about life that even the whistling at the end of the song is infectious.

Unlike other artists who go solo (e.g. George Michael plus anybody), Lennox brought no superstars onto this project. She wrote or co-wrote all of the songs and sings all the voices on the album. The album is produced by Stephen Lippman, who previously worked on some excellent Pet Shop Boys albums. His signature sound is most evident on "Money Can't Buy It"—a relative of Eurythmics' "How Long?"—which includes Lennox's attempt at a short rap.

To be sure, this album is no "Savage," the truly essential Eurythmics album. But Lennox is experimenting and defining what her sound is, and that is and that is ultimately more interesting than her reworking Eurythmics' familiar sound.

What comes out on "Diva" is the emotion in Lennox's voice. While with Eurythmics, part of the fun was the struggle between the emotional voice and the cold sound, here the emotion is unencumbered. Significantly, the songs "Cold," "Primitive," and "The Gift" form a trilogy of melancholy joy that make you sad at being happy (as opposed to "Walking On Broken Glass," the second single, which makes you thrilled to be alone and dumped).

Can Lennox ever really be happy in a song? Do we want her to? I think there are enough Olivia/Mariah/Amy Grant/Wilson Phillips/Color Me Badd/Shawn Cassidy/Tiffany types already.

Lennox, instead, does well to follow in the footsteps of her idol, Joni Mitchell, who in nearly 25 years of recording, has never had a song turned into a commercial jingle (Lennox and Stewart, though, were offered big bucks by a mattress company for permission to use "Sweet Dreams"—why not use it in Valium commercials? much hipper?).

By exploring her perpetual state of dissatisfaction with the cruelties of everyday love, Lennox makes us think and feel better about our lives, and that is certainly more than a shovel full of "family values" talk can do. If you ask me.

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**PIEPER REPS.:**
BOSNIA: Blueprint for a Quagmire

By MARC SORINI

Not content to allow the "New World Order" die a sad, premature death in the wreckage of Yugoslavia, the West today is groping towards a policy which, if implemented, is a perfect plan for disaster. For fear of "another Vietnam", the Bush Administration and the governments of Western Europe are improvising a policy whose logical end is precisely what they fear most—a bloody military stalemate with no end in sight.

The myths which parvade discussion of the Balkan war are many. The biggest is that this is fundamentally an ethnic war. Inasmuch as the rhetoric from Belgrade is full of chest pounding Serb nationalism, it is an ethno war, but one which resembles World War I, not Northern Ireland. In tactics startlingly similar to Nazi Germany's, the Serbian leadership first expresses "concern" for "oppressed ethnic minorities" within it's neighbor's borders. Then, "local militias" (wonderfully well supplied and organized) begin to agitate for unification with the mother country. Finally, the Serbian army moves in to protect its citizens and restore order. We have seen this before, in the Sudan and the Polish Corridor, and now with Croatia first, and later, Bosnia-Herzegovina.

The second great myth is that it is somehow impossible to separate the combatants from civilians. This is not an illusion, where boys with rocks attack convoys and then run home to their mothers. Sarajevo isn't being demolished with rocks, but with artillery and air strikes. AWFILY difficult to hide those in mom's kitchen. Are there "freedom fighters" active in Bosnia? Of course, but they are militarily and politically insignificant (more on them later).

Finally, the western world seems convinced upon believing there is no one party more morally culpable for the bloodstream than the rest. True enough, foolish leaders in Croatia and Slovenia helped get this whole mess started. I also concede that Croatia's leader, Tudjman, is no saint, and recent action by the Croats to get a peace of Bosnia while they can deserves rich condemnation. Still, it is clear that the real bad guy in the whole mess is Serbia and its leadership, notably Boban Milosevic. It was the Serb-dominated federal army who challenged Slovenia's independence, and Serbia which initiated a bloody war with Croatia to rob that nation of one third of its territory, and Serbia which now disavows Bosnia and proclaims a program of "ethnic cleansing". Let us be no doubt as to which state is the aggressor in this situation.

These three myths, coupled with the political gridlock which has gripped the west in the wake of the recession, have prevented any sort of resolute action. Yet the obvious dangers of the situation and the moral outrage building over Serbian atrocities are forcing the west to cobble together a clumsy, half-hearted policy to resist Serbian aggression. Besides the laughable "peace process", so shamelessly ignored as to make Neville Chamberlain blush, these steps may soon immunize us in exactly the "other Vietnam" scenario which everyone wishes to avoid.

Current action and discussions on future possibilities highlight the danger. First, there's the suggestion that, instead of the blanket arms embargo placed on all the combatants, the west begin supplying the Bosnians with arms. Second is the protection of the airfield at Sarajevo with UN troops to ensure that the populace is well fed. Third is the proposed opening of a "land corridor" to Sarajevo (and perhaps other sieged cities) to better supply the victims. Finally, there is the much discussed "air shield" idea, perhaps combined with a bit of bombarding around Sarajevo, to weigh in against Serbia. These actions, I suggest, will all fail and will draw the United States and its allies into the conflict in precisely the position we found ourselves in Vietnam.

The problems are the familiar ones of a military action without goals, principals, or initiative. What would be the objective of a force ordered to create a "land corridor" to Sarajevo? To supply the population with food, of course. This would be great if their only problem was starvation. Unfortunately, we will only be fattening them up for the next artillery round. And once established, what then? Like marines in Hue or Beirut, the troops will be sitting in a hot spot, presenting a tempting target, with no mission to accomplish. Ditto with the air shield. Rather than challenge it directly, the Serbs would be likely to adopt an attrition strategy: only challenge the overwhelming firepower of the NATO air forces when and where it is possible to score a cheap kill. One by one, planes and pilots will be lost to "military" gunners (who will miraculously be armed with the latest SAMs) and paraded in front of the media in shackles.

The results are predictable. Faced with mounting losses, the military will begin asking for permission for "search and destroy" missions against militia camps and bomb "crucial supply chokepoints", etc., etc. Meanwhile, the public, perceiving that their governments have no rational strategy to deal with the conflict, will rightly be...
A Look at the Republican Convention:

4 Vain Days in Houston

By A.K. MEHROTA

For all its hoopla and media glitter, the 1992 Republican National Convention turned out to be nothing more than a quaint farewell to Ronald Reagan and a stark reminder of the vacillant power of the Religious Right within the Grand Old Party. Besides giving George Bush the expected and much needed "convention bounce" in the polls, the National Convention did little to clarify the Bush Administration's political philosophy and even less to solidify the Republican electorate.

At a time when the GOP should have been wooing moderate Republicans and Reagan Democrats, the party of Lincoln was shifting its platform, as well as its rhetoric, from the center to the far right. The scenario calls for individual freedom and entrepreneurial capitalism enunciated by HUD Secretary Jack Kemp are not the views of the 1992 Republican Convention. Instead, the recourring visions of this convention are divisive themes: Pat Buchanan and the Christian Coalition calling for a "Religious War... for the soul of America," a Republican platform that continues to advocate a reversal of Roe v. Wade, and a political party that persists in relying on a theocratic or supernatural attitude to win elections. The only thing the Republicans bashed more than Democrats, and those tassel-wearing, culturally elite lawyers, was the media.

As I walked through the halls of the Astrodome with my press credentials inconspicuously displayed, I was often accosted by a Young Republican or two: "Why is the media so liberal? How come you guys only see one side of the story?" I usually responded with a shrug of my shoulders and a simple feign of ignorance. Occasionally, I would remind the zealous peers that it was the liberal media that exposed the Congressional banking and Post Office scandals, and the same press that was reporting on how the Republicans tolerated dissention within their ranks by allowing Massachusetts Governor Weld, a pro-choice proponent, to speak at their convention, while the Democrats closed out a pro-life Governor Casey of Pennsylvania from speaking at the Democrats' big party. Yet, even this slight dose of truth did not affect my unyielding friends. Indeed, it seemed that the Republicans most steadfast in their thinking were not the old-guard, Barry Goldwater types, but rather the ubiquitous young republicans; the youthful faces, toting their "We love Marilyn" placards, who were flooded into the convention floor just as the prime time cameras came on.

When the Democrats established their convention response team in a local Houston restaurant, it was even the same young republicans, ranging in age from 15-23, who stormed the outside of the restaurant chanting pro-Bush/Quayle slogans and pounding on the glass walls. Democrats' Party Chairman Ron Brown continued his Press Conference amid the rancor, pointing to the raucous scene outside as yet another example of Bush/Quayle gullibility tactics. These young republicans became boisterous at one point that Ron Brown and the media observers had to halt their questions and answers. It seemed quite ironic that a group fortified on George Will and Dartmouth Review polemics about free speech and the evils of political correctness, was so quick to silence its opposition. It certainly seemed that this was one part of the Republican plan that clearly backfired.

This incident, however, may have been the only scene that went off schedule, for the Republican Convention was, if nothing else, certainly organized. At times it even seemed scripted down to the last detail. From the maudlin speeches of Barbara and George P. Bush to the shibboleth of family values, the four days in Houston were devoid of spon-taneity. Even the delegates and onlookers were reading on cue. The only thing missing was an applause line.

Maybe it was this scripted quality of the convention that allowed only the one scene to come to life. In send- ing off Ronald Reagan, the Republi-cans did little to boost the chances of George Bush. Moderate Republicans alienated by the four days of Religious Right rhetoric can only hope that the Secretay of State James Baker can transform the Republican bombast into civilized political discourse.

Bosnia, continued

gin to question the entire fleece. With the "remarkable trinity" of government, people, and military broken, the end result will inevitably be an ignominious withdrawal from the conflict.

Not only are the current western attempts at peace lacking in any coherent objective, they totally ignore the principal of mass and economy of force. It is the idea that the fighting is some sort of guerrilla conflict, and that "messaging" can be sent to Belgrade by, say, selective bomb- ing or air shield, the west appears holl-bent to repeat the mistakes of Vietnam. It's important to remember that Saigon eventually fell to fourteen NVA regular divisions (about 8,000 men each), not to some rag-tag band of Vietcong in black PJs. The same can be said for every major engage- ment of the war. Similarly, in Bosnia, the real firepower of the Serbian forces comes from the tanks, artillery, and airforce of the ex-federal army, not from bands of thugs mobilized from the countryside.

The important points should be made about the Serbian people's support for the fighting. First, as large demonstrations earlier this year indi-cated, there are many in Belgrade and probably elsewhere who are willing to risk their lives in protest rather than let Milosevic and his gang continue this war. Second, the army is having a huge problem with desertions and trying to draft more men for the conflict. Third, it's very easy to be a "freedom fighter" when this largely consists of exporting or killing your uninformed neighbors and taking all their possessions. There were lots of such men in the Sudanistan in 1938, but they failed to mount any effective resistance once the American and Soviet armies showed up. Finally, groups like this, while militarily weak, are useful to harass and demoralize a static, defensive force. With troops sitting around, guarding a land corridor that all these forces need to do is snap a man a day (this is already happening to UN troops around Sarajevo) for a year to start having an impact.

Do we simply give arms to the Bosnians and let them fight their own war? While a tempting, easy solution, this course would simply represent the vot-ing-off of the entire area for a genera-tion, at least. Looking back on the many cold war proxy fights, the re-sults are obvious. Afghanistan, Angola, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Lebanon and Somalia all demonstrate the institutionalized violence and in-stability fueled by a steady flow of arms in a conflict neither side is willing to win.

Perhaps we can sit back and do nothing, content on letting interna-tional Darwinism take its course? Perhaps, but I don't want to live in a world where minorities are enveloped in a war of attrition, in particular in its seemingly unending form, is real, and its reactions pure. Popular forms of entertainment can't match it. Movies, with the possible exception of the "Benji" series, can't get me choked up in the same way. Sure, NBC presented a lot of a 'lame' show, but it couldn't overshadow the athletes, their competitiveness, and their inherent humanity. Call your cable operator now for your Atlanta '96 package.

Olympics Redux, continued

All her waking hours with a cantankerous 50-year old man named Belya?

Anyway, as the Olympic fortnight wound down, I came to understand the attraction of the Olympics and why I kept getting lumps in my throat. In particular in its seemingly unending form, is real, and its reactions pure. Popular forms of entertainment can't match it. Movies, with the possible exception of the "Benji" series, can't get me choked up in the same way. Sure, NBC presented a lot of a 'lame' show, but it couldn't overshadow the athletes, their competitiveness, and their inherent humanity. Call your cable operator now for your Atlanta '96 package.
Olympics Redux

By ELIAS ELIOPOULOS

INTERVIEW FEAT #2;
Interviewer: "Tell me, what did you do this summer?"

Me: "I watched the Olympics."

Interviewer: "That's nice... NEXT!"

But I'm not ashamed to admit it. I had it, Olympic fever. I got the music in me.

While law students worked on briefs or attended a particular firm's "Happy Hour," I happily hummed along to the Olympic theme song. And all this from a comfortably reclined position facing my television set.

I watched even when I couldn't stand to. A love-hate thing to be sure, but ultimately, the Summer Games from Barcelona, Spain, were some show.

Some observations:

NBC's coverage was MTV meets Wide World of Sports meets Rocky. Olympic coverage was less a serious attempt at sports reporting than an overly melodramatic network mini-series. Yet let the Games dominate my life, undeterred even as John Tesh, co-anchor of Entertainment Tonight, brought out my worst retributive instincts. (Tesh consistently and with great angst referred to a particular gymnast as "little Tatiana Gutsu." John, babe, let me fill you in on a secret... they're all little.) Luckily, host Bob Costas brought some grace to the proceedings.

In many ways, though, I was the paper deprived of an Olympic feast, or at least a decent barbecue. I am referring, of course, to NBC's financially disastrous, pay-per-view Olympic Triplecast. The network saturated the airwaves with ads for it, promising viewers 24-hour-a-day Olympic coverage on three different channels for about $30 a day. The supposed benefit of the Triplecast was that one could watch all of an event from start to finish. Apparently, few found this premise intriguing. It's not that I don't want to see the 47th best synchronized swimmer in the world, but I don't. But apparently one guy, an electrical wiring specialist from Seekonk, Massachusetts, named Phil, bought the package. I was laughing then, but did he get it all? The announcers addressed him directly on the air, and NBC once actually held up the pole vault till he got back from the bathroom.

Since I brought it up, let's examine synchronized swimming. There is no way this is a sport. I base this on my theory that a particular endeavor cannot be classified as a sport if there is an inordinate amount of smiling involved. You don't see the Greco-Roman wrestlers smiling. The Angolans weren't smiling when Charles Barkley was elbowing them. But those swimmers smile all the time.

(assuming that tredding water is a legitimate sport, I'm lost on the individual synchronized swimming bit. I mean, I understand the pairs synchronized swimming competition, but what's the individual synchronized to or with?) Still, I was happy to watch, and the athletes were happy to be there, if the number of free condoms distributed is any indication. Apparently, the beach in Barcelona was a popular hangout. Why not? It was occupied by the most physically fit people in the world. And of course, women sunbathe topless in Barcelona, as they do in most of Europe. Oddly enough, this was widely reported in the American (predominantly male) sports press. The typical story went like this: (Barcelona) -- With a rejuvenated Carl Lewis running the anchor leg, the United States men's 4x100 meter relay team set a world record en route to capturing the gold medal... and did I mention the topless women on the beach.

But back to NBC. Olympic coverage was feel-good-about-America to the point of jingoism. U.S. wins were glorified, losses were glossed over, and eighth-place finishes were branded courageous. This was especially true of the late night coverage, which aired after midnight Eastern Time. The heats, Hannah Storm and Jim Lampley, welcomed viewers to Club Barcelona, or as Hannah pronounced it in her Euro-trendy way, "Clue Barcelona.

At this point I often excused myself. But though I was a bit tormented, I'd return and watch, even when they brought Michael Douglas into the studio and asked him about his most memorable Olympic moment. I had no use for his opinions, but I wished they'd asked a few questions about Sharon Stone.

(Gymnastics hypothetical: would you want your prepubescent daughter isolated from her peers and spending... Continued on page 6

Weekly Crossword

"Occupational Therapy"

By Gerty Fry

ACROSS
1 Hurted
5 Men only parties
10 Come again?
14 Have a crush on
15 Bird claw
17 Shatter
18 Enthusiast
19 Tahitian inhabitant
20 French islands
22 Newspapers etc.
24 Office holders
25 Greek island
26 "any other name..."
28 Ah cousin
30 Push a pencil
31 Beauy
35 Librarian's word
36 COBOL's cousin
37 Gerund ending
38 Agriculturalist
40 Yale folk
41 Stella
44 League
45 Sorps
46 Vane initials
47 Glee
48 Drop by
50 Mr. Quayle
51 Churchmen
52 Demonstration
53 Your uncle's wife
59 The woman
61 Cupid
62 Noot suffix
63 Pee Wee
64 Rave's cousin
65 Word with Admiral or window
66 Mistake
67 French saints
DOWN
1 Ictarol need
2 Word with water or slice
3 MASH type team
4 Toothbrush
18 "Liberates" in Munich
34 Select group
35 Dennis or Doris
36 Nose around
38 "Liberates" in Munich
39 First mate
42 Factorite

5 Mikes
6 Feathers cousin
9 Corte and moda lead in
10 Corona Roman
11 Kind of remark
12 Hawaiian city
13 Aser
14 Ms. Trainheart
16 A single thing
17 Tell it like it is
21 Laboratorial
22 Silly
24 French pension
26 Church future
27 Belonging to us
28 Poppin Fleming and
dee cee street
31 Cliff hangs at times
33 Select group
35 Dennis or Doris
36 Nose around
38 "Liberates" in Munich
39 First mate
42 Factorite

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P.O. Box 461, Schenectady, NY 12301
Office of the Registrar

Student Health Insurance

To waive Student Health Insurance, your preference sheet/registration forms are due in the Career Services Office by 7:00 p.m. on Wed, Sept. 9. Please include 10 copies of your resume with each preference sheet.

Interviewing Skills

Now that the OCI Program has begun, you may want to attend a workshop on interview skills. The last one will be held on Tues, Sept. 8, at 3:30 pm in Room 508.

Evening Students Share Information with Evening Students About Summer Clerkships and OCI

A panel of evening students will discuss their experience in participating in the OCI process—how employers responded to evening students, how they worked out getting time off to clerk, etc. This program, originally scheduled for Tuesday, September 8, has been changed to Wed, Sept. 9, at 7:45 pm, in Room 140.

What You Need to Know to Get a Permanent Government Legal Position

On Wed, Sept. 9, at 3:30 pm, two extraordinarily knowledgeable attorneys will be here to share their expertise with students who are interested in finding employment with a federal agency but are baffled by the maze of "red tape." This program will be held in Room 141.

Public Interest Law Firm: Having Your Cake and Eating It Too?

Ellen Harwick of Vladeck, Waldman, Elias, and Engelhard (NYC) will be here on Mon, Sept. 14, at 4:00 pm in room 156. Skadden applications can be picked up in Career Services. The Program will be held in Room 141.

Skadden Fellowship Information Session

Susan Buter Plumb will be at GULC to discuss the Skadden Fellow Program and to give invaluable advice on application procedures. She will also discuss public interest law firm practice. Those who are the public interest law firms? Do you find law firm? Is it really "having your cake and eating it too?" This program will be held on Thurs, Sept. 10, at 3:30 pm in Room 141.