SBA Supports Gays: Referendum To Follow
Resolution Passed At GULC

by NORMAN SCHNEIDER

Thursday night, following a two-hour discussion by delegations and approximately 25 students, the SBA's House of Delegates voted to symbolically support the Lesbian and Gay Alliance (LAGA) in its continuing fight with Georgetown University over recognition. The delegates then decided to send the issue to the GULC student community through a referendum to be voted on later this semester.

Earlier that day, before a packed courtroom, the District of Columbia Court of Appeals sitting en banc heard new arguments in the suit brought by LAGA's predecessor in Gay Rights Coalition of Georgetown University v. Georgetown University. This issue, which has been before the courts for nearly six years, has vexed and divided the University community. Yet, many of those attending the hearing were unsure whether the issue was any nearer to settlement following Thursday's arguments.

Both the hearing and the SBA meeting reflected the strong differences of opinion concerning the recognition of gay student organizations. Those favoring the University generally stated their belief that the issue of sexual orientation is best left to the individual, but that the University should have to sponsor or accept that belief. Those favoring the gay students have generally agreed that this is a private issue but that the University has no right to determine the basis of its beliefs. As was restated several times at the SBA meeting, this is an issue "on which reasonable minds may differ." However, it is also clear that this is an issue which passionately divides our community.

The District Court decision and the Human Rights Act (HRA) with the express purpose of eradicating discrimination. The act is very broad, outlawing discrimination based not only on race, religion, sex and sexual preference, but also on such characteristics as physical appearance. Because the District Court disapproved of the challenge to the HRA by See, SBA page 5

The Law Weekly

Vol. 21, No. 8

Georgetown University Law Center

Justice Brennan Speaks Out

by SHERRIE NACHMAN

Justice William J. Brennan spoke at Georgetown last Saturday on the Constitution as a text and the appropriate ways of interpreting the document. He noted that it is perhaps strange that the most important questions of society, politics and economics on which society is split are decided in the form of judicial answers to lawsuits. The judiciary must resolve these issues by examining the ambiguities of the Constitution. The judge does not have the luxury of the literary critic to save the ambiguities, but must resolve them. Brennan stressed that when judges interpret the Constitution, they speak for the community and not for themselves. Their personal moral beliefs cannot be used to justify the task of invalidating legislative expression of the will of the majority. They can do so only by pointing to a legitimate inconsistency with the higher law of the Constitution. How then does the judge legitimately interpret the Constitution?

Brennan declared the view favored by the Reagan Administration that the key to legitimate judicial review is loyalty to the intent of the framers of the Constitution. Brennan called those who hold this view "arrogant" as it is impossible to accurately gauge the intent of the framers to specific contemporary questions. Although those who espouse this philosophy claim that it is the safest and least political, it is in fact highly political. "It expresses antipathy to the claims of the minority to rights against the majority." Those who choose to limit claims of right to values specifically mentioned in the Constitution, also choose to ignore social change and the new rights that accompany that change.

Brennan also noted another response to judicial intervention. This response, he said, is particularly more "sophisticated" because it claims that as a part of democracy, where democratically elected officials legislate the wishes of the majority, substantive values choices are better left to the legislature. This view however "will not do," said Brennan. Brennan claimed that the Constitution holds certain values "transcendent"—beyond the reach of majority politics. The "majoritarian process cannot be expected to rectify claims of minority right that arise as a response to the outcomes of that very majoritarian process."

According to Brennan, the idea of human dignity is one of the primary principles embodied in the Constitution. The ownership of property used to signal human dignity and as a result the protection of property rights became the heart of legal practice. Today, millions of people live without the dignity of owning property and in fact depend on the government for their very sustenance. Their human dignity must be preserved. Government subsidies are now viewed as property rights and these entitlements carry with them substantial protections and rights. This interpretation is possible only if the meaning of the principles of the Constitution are allowed to evolve. [We must] read the Constitution today with eyes we can, as 20th Century Americans:

In Memoriam

GULC benefactor Bernard P. McDonough, the man after whom our building is named, died last Saturday, October 11, at his home in Parkersburg, West Virginia, after a long illness. McDonough, who graduated from GULC in 1925, contributed heavily to the Georgetown University capital campaign which funded the construction of the GULC present facility and he was a member of the Georgetown University's Board of Regents.

'S 86 Budget Reviewed

by ROBIN BARNES

The Finance Committee must once again face the arduous task of formulating GULC's budget for the fiscal year 1986-87. The seven faculty members and six student representatives of the Committee, for the next five weeks, will review the various reports and proposals from standing committees and from the various departments at GULC. The expected result will be a budget that "Keeps tuition as low as possible without compromising the need to expand the University's resources for the students," said Eric Landau, Student Chairperson and SBA Treasurer...

"There are trade-offs," Landau added, every increase in tuition by a certain percentage hurts students; however, some increase is inflationary, and some the University needs to be a prominent law center."

When asked how GULC compares in its handling of tuition increments, Denis Rannasen, Assistant Dean and Director of Administration, responded, "Tuition at GULC has gone up at a slower rate than other private law schools, and this is for two reasons. One is precisely because students have a role. They are a deflationary element; whereas, at other schools, the dean does all the decision making. Secondly, the Law Center has an unusually good arrangement with main campus where the Law Center pays for what See, Budget page 8
GLW
South Africa: Punishing Our Ally

By NICHOLAS J. GUTIERREZ

The typical response of Congressmen, business executives, local officials, college administrators, and student protesters to apartheid has been to order a boycott of U.S. corporations in that country to stop doing business there. Faced with officially sanctioned discrimination which is thoroughly repugnant to our social values, we have reacted by attempting to punish our embattled ally economically. In the process, however, we are sabotaging the very goals we espouse.

African economic, despite recent problems, is an expanding, capitalist system, which employs more blacks than any other African nation. With less than twenty-five percent of the population in Sub-Saharan Africa, it produces over seventy-five percent of the area's output. Black workers enjoy the highest wages (three to four times higher than the average African), best education, and most adequate housing on the continent. In fact, over a million blacks have recently emigrated into South Africa in pursuit of these living standards. Forty-seven African nations, which seldom admit any foreign workers, have extensive trading relationships with South Africa. Fifty-one percent of national rice production and twelve percent of Marxist Mozambique's are imported by income sent home by citizens of these nations working in South Africa. Blacks, which comprise about eight percent of South Africa's populace, account for a proportionate eighty percent of the consumer spending in the country. There are over 100,000 women in South Africa with professional qualifications, more than in all other African countries combined. South Africa's remarkable economic growth is the continental exception, with every black African nation except Kenya, Malawi, and the Ivory Coast suffering from declines in real per capita income since their independence from European colonial rule.

Clearly, the punitive economic sanctions which Congress has pressured President Reagan to enact on South Africa will not stop the death knell of apartheid, but will instead primarily punish its victims, black South Africans. U.S. efforts to curtail foreign investment, loans, technology transfers, gold coin sales and American company investment can only forestall the inevitable eradication of apartheid by causing widespread unemployment and alienation among blacks. Most, U.S. companies in South Africa abide by the "Sullivan Principles", which forbid corporate compliance and make these firms the leading force for equality in the marketplace. Of the 325 purchase price of a Krugerrand in the U.S., only $28 is allocated to the government of Pretoria in the form of minting fees, while $49 is received by black miners and their families. The color-blind creator of wealth, is the mortal enemy of apartheid, a closed ideological system, the government regulation, and is rapidly eroding this obsolescent system today.

Inexplicably, demonstrations against South Africa around the world have intensified in direct proportion to positive reforms instituted by the country's government. In the past five years, President Botha and his Nationalist Party, have dismantled more key facets of the apartheid apparatchik than in the previous forty. The 77 black labor unions have been granted full independence and equal bargaining power. The ban against inter-racial relationships have been lifted. Many urban residents, in South Africa, of mixed race have been desegregated and the "independent homesteads" policy has been scrapped. Blacks and those white communities that have been granted legislative representation and full citizenship have chosen other avenues for political participation is now to be expected for the black majority. The South African blacks belong to no fewer than 14 district cultural groups, with strong tribal loyalties and no history of democratic institutions further complicated. Far from being a police state, South Africa has 45,000 law enforcement officials, over half of which are black. This is a ratio 2 per every thousand people. The Western average is 5 per thousand. It took America, where whites outnumber blacks 8:1, over one hundred years since the abolition of slavery to rid itself of most forms of official bigotry. In South Africa, the ratio of blacks to whites is 1:4. Yet, we incessantly fail our friend for the "guaranteed" pace of its reforms. We fail to realize that if the West continues to undermine the Bophuthatswana government, the stage will be set for far more recalcitrant elements among the Africans, the dominant white ethnic group which traces its lineage back to seventeenth century Dutch colonists, who are eagerly waiting in the wings to discredit all racial integration. Hence, it is the responsibility of the United States to utilize its political influence to foster political equality for all people. However, let us be aware of the consequences of policies which in the long run are in the interests of neither South Africans nor Americans of all races.

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US Policy Toward Nicaragua

By TERRY BERG

Acute embarrassment may understandably breed a desire in the offended party to disassociate itself from its predecessor. That may be one nonpolitical explanation for the recentPopover submitted by the Reagan administration to the American lawyers representing Nicaragua before the International Court of Justice. (Washington Post, September 30, 1985)

As a graduate of the university where Prof. Kirkpatrick teaches, and an attorney-in-training at the university's Law Center, and as a person who spent a year living and working in Nicaragua on a program sponsored by the same university, I felt a sentimental kinship in reading her prescription that attorneys who disagree with U.S. policy toward Nicaragua should owe a patriotic duty not to act unilaterally, regardless of the norms of professional law.

There is a dangerous and frightening fallacy in Kirkpatrick's notion that "citizens of a democracy (who have a right to participate in policy making) have an obligation to accept the resulting decision." The fallacy is exposed by the fact that even democratic governments may take action to adopt or disapprove policies which violate the law. Such is the case where a state school board has issued a demographically elected, segregates students in violation of their constitutional rights.

Attorneys who sue their government in the above situation are seldom intimidated to be traitors. Nor are those lawyers who sue their government to vindicate their client's right to be free from illegal searches and seizures condemned as un-American. Under the American tradition, majoritarian approval of a specific law, or legitimate executive action in a certain area, does not necessarily invalidate the law or the act from legal challenge.

The analogy of the Nicaragua case is clear. American lawyers brought suit against their government, because they reject the democratic process, because their client has a cognizable claim under international law that the United States has breached its international obligations. As an ethical obligation of which is now under review, Prof. Kirkpatrick is understanding the process of legal procedures which may find illegality. Nevertheless, it is unfair for him to interpret the loyalty of Nicaragua's lawyers rather than to address the merits of whether U.S. policy is consistent with international law.

Although a strong argument can be made that the situation in Central America is too volatile and politically charged to admit any comprehensive judicial resolution, the question before the World Court is relatively narrow. Like most legal disputes, it involves the application of existing law to the facts of a given situation. The relevant legal can be found in the United Nations Charter, a document crafted in part by U.S. diplomats and lawyers who drafted it. It provides in article 2 section 4 that: "The independence of a sovereign state is not to be interferred with by foreign relations from the threat or use of force against.

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FACE OFF: IRS & Tax Attorneys

By WALTER T. RAINERI

The bell has just sounded for the end of the round, the canvas is somewhat soiled from all the activity, and its time that in the match at which the camera pans away from the ring and toward the audience to impress the impression of the participants' strategies.

The IRS is performing just as the oddsmakers predicted: powerful, slow-moving, and always on the offensive. Has it become quite clear over the past few years that the IRS is actively pursuing the assistance of the tax lawer with or without its acquiescence in the slow victory of its taxliability, income tax return abuse. The several law changes in the area of preparer penalties have left the tax lawyer, in many respects, without much canvas on which to move and thereby, there are penalties for willful attempts to undervate tax liability, promote tax shelters, aiding and abetting tax liability understatement, to say nothing of the profession's tax liability.

The tax lawyer and the ABA, on the other hand, are coming up with a defense. They don't taxpay FAP treatment? Maybe, if we're lucky, they'll help change their owner's position on Apathy. Since their owner's position on Apathy, since their owner is the government, and an albatross bad idea?

Maybe we have what we have here in Mr. Abramson's statement is the epitome of the lawyer's creed: take the money if you can, and if you can't, make sure that someone else can. Why does a simple decision at Covington & Burling to stop dealing with regulatory matters for an abhorrent client get equated with the great legal decisions regarding constitutional rights? And, if lawyers must provide services to all unscrupulous people, why start with the South African government? Why, not start with the poor, the disadvantaged, and the neglected right here in America? I'm sure there are thousands of Social security recipients who are legitimate clients who can represent. At the least, let's help Americans before we help white South Africans.

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The members of the Editorial Board extend their apologies to Chuck Robertson, "Reflections on Columbia," Law Weekly, Oct. 14, for misspelling his name.

[This is part two of a two-part series discussing the relationship between the Internal Revenue Service and tax attorneys as they both struggle for power within the Tax Law area.

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Callback Interviews: "A More Serious Ballgame"

By JANET NOBLE

Marilyn Tucker, Associate Director of the Placement Office, conducted a workshop last Wednesday afternoon on call-backs. She advised students of the significance of a call-back interview, and gave advice on how students should prepare and conduct themselves during the interview.

A call-back interview differs from an on-campus interview in that it is a "more serious ball game," said Tucker. This is the "second rung" in the hiring process, but students should realize it is still important to be in a "selling mode." Some firms invite a large number of people back although they intend to make only a few offers. Tucker cited the example of one firm which called back sixty applicants although it anticipated hiring only thirty.

The purpose of the call-back interview is for further evaluation of the applicant as well as reciprocal evaluation. The members of the firm operate under the assumption that, if they don't want to see you again, they will not call other firms. Therefore, they will be selling their firm to the student, hoping to impress him or her. However, the student should not forget that he is still being watched and evaluated at all times during the call-back.

The biggest problem students encounter during a call-back interview, according to Tucker, is running out of energy. It takes a tremendous amount of energy to do well. Call-back interviews can be from three hours to two days, and can involve five or six back-to-back interviews. The interviewee must be "on" for the entire time, even if taken out to lunch.

Tucker noted that D.C. firms tend to be cutting back on the length of their call-backs; usually offer one to two days. Regarding arranging for the call-back, Tucker advised students to avoid Mondays and Fridays, if possible, because attendance is poorer on those days and the student may not see as many people as he or she might see on another day. Tucker also advised students to speak to only one person at the firm when making plans in order to avoid a mix-up.

Large firms usually have recruitment coordinators to schedule call-backs. The student should make sure this person knows what area of law interests him or her, because the quality of the interview will be affected by the interviewer. Someone practicing in your area of interest is more likely to be impressed with you than someone who is not.

With regard to travel expenses, Tucker advised students to ask the firm's policy on reimbursement at the time they lay down for the call-back interview. It is better to ask these questions ahead of time than to have it become a problem later. Expenses usually include those normally incurred in travel as a typical business trip-except for coach fare, cab fare, and meals at a mid-priced restaurant supplement to the firm's host committee, says Tucker, citing an example of a student at UCLA who without his friends to dinner and charged it to the firm he had visited. Needless to say, this student blew his chance at an offer from that firm.

If a student is interviewing in a far-away city, he or she should realize that recruitment coordinators operate within a tightly-knit network and prefer to share expenses, so it's a good idea to try to see more than one firm in that city and let the recruitment coordinator know so that he or she can coordinate the arrangements. Recruitment coordinators have a great deal of influence, said Tucker, and are sometimes voting members on the firm's hiring committee. Also, hiring coordinators will not treat the recruitment coordinator any differently than an associate or partner they have worked with at the firm should be treated equally.

Also when making arrangements for the call-back, Tucker advised students, if possible, to find out if there will be a writing sample at the firm. The student will appear more organized if he or she knows the names of the interviewers. However, this may change at the last minute, so that student should listen very carefully when he or she is introduced.

If the applicant has a spouse or "significant other" who will have an effect on the job decision, advised Tucker, the firm should be told. Although the firm probably won't pay the spouse's expenses if he or she accompanies the student to the call-back, it may be able to help the spouse with regard to job opportunities or schooling in that city. A call-back usually involves a meal, said Tucker, but the student should not assume that. A meal is an opportunity to be more relaxed, but the student should realize it is a major part of the call-back. The purpose is to see whether the associates like the student and whether he or she "fits in." Tucker said to order "what you feel comfortable with" for lunch, and to take a cue from the others regarding such things as whether to have a drink. Although this is a good time to ask questions, Tucker warned against "inappropriate questions" (i.e., "How many hours do you really work?"). Associates are loyal to their firms, and the applicant is just one of many, she said.

The interviewee should be prepared with extra resumes, writing samples and transcripts, advised Tucker, because the appearance of organization and self-confidence will translate into the way he or she would prepare for a client meeting or court appearance. Subjective qualities are very important. The applicant should always ask questions of each interviewer, and if he or she runs out of questions by the fifth or sixth one, the student should re-ask a question, taking care that the interviewer knows the question is being re-asked ("I ask so-and-so this question, but I'd like your opinion regarding ... "). Otherwise, said Tucker, it will appear the student is "testing" the interviewers.

Following a call-back, the people who saw the applicant will probably complete a written evaluation, and in large firms the hiring committee usually makes hiring decisions on a weekly basis. If a student is put on "hold," said Tucker, he or she should not try to write the firm off. Sometimes these turns out not to be rejections.

Tucker advised that the student write only one thank-you letter following a call-back (although he or she may see many people, either to the recruitment coordinator or the on-campus interviewer). Ask that person to express your thanks to the others you saw. The letter should be personal, not standard, and should demonstrate an interest in the unique aspects of the firm.

GULC Student To Swim For Cerebral Palsy Next Month

By KENNY ROARK

First-year student Bill Schultz will participate in an event this fall of a very different nature than those customary for first year students. He will be swimming in a fundraiser at the University of Miami entitled, "Swim for Cerebral Palsy, 1985," to be held as part of UM's swimming activities on November 17. Bill instigated the activity while a student at UCP to increase community awareness of disabled students and to raise money for United Cerebral Palsy (UCP). The event last year involved 250 to 260 student swimmers, raised over $6,000, and was covered by radio, the campus newspaper and a local television station. He will be participating again this year, and is looking for student sponsors; to pay .02 to .05 per lap for up to 100 laps during the swim event.

The UCP was founded in 1948 by parents of children with cerebral palsy, and assists children with programs such as special education, psychological services, and mainstreaming into the regular school environment. Schultz became involved in

GULC student Bill Schultz anticipates his participation in a cerebral palsy swimming fundraiser.

Photo by Sarah Moody

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By HECTOR E. LORA

Last Wednesday, the George- town University Lecture Fund featured renowned commentator, mod- erator, political critic and con- servative savant-standard beare...

McLaughlin, whose back- ground includes Jesuit semina- ry training, a teaching posi- tion at Boston College, and an undergraduate degree in 1970 for a U.S. Senate seat from Rhode Is- land, began his ascension to national prominence as special assistant to Presidents Richard M. Nixon and Gerald R. Ford. His political views and analyses of world events gained wide- spread notoriety, however, through the vehicle of television.

As a commentator for National Public Radio, frequent guest on both “Meet the Press” and “The Nightline”, moderator and co-producer of “The SBA

Continued from page 1

toryum would be brought under control. He further noted that he failed to see any “developed policy in this administration regarding terrorism.”

To confront terrorism, he suggested that the U.S. would require a “developed intelligence capability,” which is sorely lacking in the Middle East, a willingness to take “pre- ventive action,” such as in the recent successful prevention of the assassination of Rajiv Gandhi while in this country by the F.B.I., and a readiness to under- take “pre-emptive strikes” such as the Israeli operation which disabled the Syrian nu- clear reactor which was under construction on the outskirts of Baghdad. Finally, McLaughlin noted that in appropriate in- stances, “acts of reprisal, like the Israeli bombing of PLO’s headquaters, might be called appropriate.”

McLaughlin then went on to discuss various aspects of the Middle East peace process, in- cluding the proposal put together by King Hussein of Jordan, President Mubarak of Egypt, Arafat of the PLO, and Reagan calling for a visit to the U.S. by a Palestinian-Jordanian delegation and meeting with the assistant Secretary of State. Arafat would then approve U.N. resolution 242-338 which rec- ognizes the sovereign state of Israel. Following such approval, an international conference, would be convened, attended by the members of the Security Council and Syria, after which bilateral talks would be held be- tween Jordan and Israel. After discussing the numerous obstacles to such an arrange- ment, highlighted by recent events, McLaughlin said that that sadly, the peace process was “indefinitely dead.”

In regard to the upcoming “superpower summit,” he then emphasized the need for the U.S. to remain firm in its com- mitment to the development and testing of “Star Wars.” McLaughlin noted, however, that compromise could be reached in the area of actual de-ployment. Using this strategy, the U.S. could simultaneously protect its defense interests and “neutralize” the threat of nu- clear war by forcing both sides to develop “defensive capabili- ties” that would push the focus back into conventional warfare, which, although horrifying in it- self, is less so than the prospect of nuclear armageddon.

McLaughlin also touched upon various “hotspots” around the globe, such as the Philippines, and South and Central America, that, in his es- timation would require close “attention” in the near future. In referring to the situation in South Africa, he stressed the importance of change accord- ing to the “Sullivan principles,” i.e., racial progress from within and the futility of sanctions im- posed from without, pressure which would inevitably hurt blacks more than whites and strengthen communist groups which would thrive on the ensu- ing instability.

In McLaughlin’s words, Reagan had shrewdly reversed himself on some issues while taking advantage of fortuitous events. He’s “put the agenda through a spin-dryer,” and suc- ceeded in “anesthetizing” the deficit question until the next election.

McLaughlin proceeded to forecast the identity and rela- tive merits and weaknesses of the candidates in the next pre- sidential elections, concluding that George Bush and Ted Ken- nedy would receive the nominations of their respective parties; Bush because of his be- ing a “good soldier” in the eyes of the right-wing establishment and Kennedy because of the financial and organizational strength of his political action committee.
Madness do not sell many records in America. After seven years they have become a British institution, but except for the fluke hit, "Our House," American has put Madness in a dusty corner along with quaint British eccentricities like milky tea and warm beer. Charter members of the ska revival of 1978-1980 along with the English Beat and The Specials, Madness developed a unique style which owed as much to British musical hall as it did to the master of ska, Prince Buster. The problem was that music hall and ska were very foreign to America and while the English Beat came over as "danceable reggae," Madness never found a niche.

However the "Nutty Boys" have not stood still since 1978 with each LP their music has become more subtle, their concerns more mature, the arrangements slicker. Yet the heart of Madness has remained constant, they have the uncanny ability to get you humming along to a cheerful little ditty until you realize that the lyrics you're singing are as powerful as anything penned by Springsteen or Costello. As Madness have grown up they have become more accessible to America, and their new LP 'Mad Not Mad' could fit quite comfortably between Wham! and Eurythmics on the racks. If there is any justice in the world it should sell as well.

With every other ska group finished, and seven years of British chart success, Madness know they aren't the youngest kids on the block. "I'll Compete", the first out on the new LP makes it clear that although they recognize that Pop is a silly old game, it's the one they know and they can still play it with the best of them. To emphasize the point, "I'll Compete" is loaded with the chewy synths, studio gimmicks, and pseudo-funk so beloved by many of our current heroes. "Yesterday's Men" continues the theme, but takes a different approach. Over supper-club strings and cooling back-up singers, Madness acknowledges that for yesterday's men, "I must get better in the long run".

One of the joys of Madness is the way they can tackle political subjects and through humor and warmth not often found in Pop, subtly get their message across. Using a bousing ska beat in "Uncle Sam", Madness set out what they think of "the special relationship" between the U.S. and Britain. The whispered question, "What's the word, Johannesberg?" turns "Coldest Day" into a grim reminder of the state of things in S.A.

In a world gone mad, it takes some Madness to bring back some sanity. Madness have blessed Britain with their perfect Pop for seven years, it's time we gave them a try.

---

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Reservations 624-1215

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**BAR/BRI First Year Review Free Contracts Lecture**

Saturday, October 26

10am—4pm

1600 L Street, N.W.
Corner of 16th & L Streets
Use L Street Entrance

Call 833-3080 for information and to reserve your seat

Barbi

1909 K Street, N.W.
Perspectives on GULC
Fall Fun: Interviewing With Law Firms At GULC

By RAYMOND L. MARIANI

In light of all the recent commentary on such mundane topics as nuclear war, tax reform, and gun control and the peace process, I felt compelled to write on a much more important topic: law-firm interviewing. Those upper-class students who haven't had their fill yet can now supplement the on-campus interviewing process with some reading. I think you will agree that the most enjoyable aspect of job interviews is that spontaneous banter between you and that exciting attorney the firm has sent as its representative. Most interviewers usually start the conversation rolling with some ice-breakers like, "So why aren't you on any of the journals?" or "Did you know we have never hired a summer clerk with grades like yours?" After this exchange, everything seems to fall right into place, with you feeling like a bottom-of-the-class graduate of Podunk U, and the interviewer bragging about how his firm crushed six contaminated nuns in its most recent toxic tort defense.

After more trite commentary, many interviewers like to ask you some questions about the firm. You can either A: ask questions to which you already know the answer better than the interviewer, or B: ask an entirely stupid question because no information was available anywhere you were interviewed with the firm for no reason other than they will pay you money to have a summer in New York City.

As the interview ends, you try to interpret all of those subtle comments and gestures he made and decide if they were meant to indicate you will be asked back for a whole day of this fun. Did the fact that you chose the cheese danish instead of the blueberry donut mean he was impressed with your decisiveness? Or did you counteract that by not exercising enough independent judgment when you asked him permission to go to the bathroom? These impressions and others will probably remain indelibly etched in your mind for at least three minutes after the interviews.

With a mohawk? Carrying a hammer in your breast pocket? Or sometimes you may become taken with the urge to make a smart comment. Yes, you were invited on main journal but you refused because their office had no facilities for canned food storage. Your weakest point is not being able to answer stupid questions like "what is your weakest point?" The thing you enjoy most about law school is watching a student get terribly embarrassed by a professor, and then walking over to laugh hysterically in his face. You decided to become an attorney because doctors have to wear pajamas in the daytime. This may all give you the idea that I have become cynical about the interview process. But that is far from true. Just last week I was told not to be too aggressive in my interviews. But when I went to visit a firm that morning, I had the urge to grab the interviewer by the collar, shake her violently, and tell her not to send any offer in the mail because I couldn't be bothered walking the ten feet to her front door to check for their useless feedback on some cheap outdated stationery. Instead I restrained myself, tightened my yellow spotted tie, and asked for a bland soft drink. I think she must have been impressed with me. She ordered a Coke too.

'One L Blues'

By JOE BECKMAN

Like many of you, my first year counterparts, I have done extensive travelling and sightseeing since arriving in Washington, Tex. I have made forays onto the Southwestern Freeway and the rolling hills leading to Yates. I have made pilgrimages to my property book and cruised through contracts. The wide variety of cultural experiences available at GULC makes even Club Med directors envious. How many travel agents can offer you the opportunity to spend countless hours staring silently in awe of the wonder of Civil Procedure?

You can imagine my surprise when my law fellow informed me that the first semester is (and has been for over a week now) half over. She is the "best friend" of everyone in our law club, and the source of (for I t) unanswerable wisdom. I had always heard that by the best days of your life you'll be the fatter, but this was stretching that axiom a bit far.

The first thing I did was call my bookie. He is a nice fellow, although he doesn't see me nearly as long as me these days. The Bears are 5-0-1 against the spread. I never feel as though I've been confirmed. It was true. Of this writing we are eight weeks into the first semester, and a mere seven weeks away from the start of finals. I told him that this was very upsetting news to me, so he was so upset that I told him I didn't want to bet on the Bears-Packers game. I didn't mention to him that I am still a bit leery of 9.5 point spreads, especially when the favorite has lost all six games played on Monday Night this year straight up. I hung up the phone and began to worry about how to handle this new crisis.

The first thing I did was walk over to the stereo and put in a Rolling Stones tape at full blast. This calmed me down and helped me to think. Next I took my back pack, books included, and threw it in the washing machine. A tidy mind is a clean mind, or something like that. In any event I got the books out of my way. Then I went into the kitchen. On the fourth shelf of the pantry, behind the Coca Puffs, I keep a sure tonic for such emotionally trying times: a scoop of Canfield's tonic water. I delighted combined with some Gordon's and a lime and returned to the living room. I already was beginning to feel a little less tense, self that good times can't last forever, I know that someday I will probably have to face the arduous task of sitting for hours on and behind a huge mahogany desk, with only the planing of my next trip to St. Croix to fill my time. Despite such depressing thoughts I knew that if I tried to enjoy every moment as a first year as much as possible, at least I would have these memories to cherish when I turned 35.

Eventually I drifted off to sleep. During my slumber I was treated to dreams of being called on to interpret the due process clause as it applied to every case before the Supreme Court since 1942. I awoke an hour late.

Section 8

Let us after the One-L's

—and it's scholars who does taught us, how to torture them all....

This is the time of the year that brings out the Galaxie's

Let us after the One-L's

Will my trench with questions that they can't repeat.

Wrench us as they squirm in their seats!!

Blood Drive

When: Tues. Oct. 29, 10-4
Where: GULC Chapel
How: Sign up in student lounge the week of Oct. 21st. Walk-in donors welcome.
By EKITA LEVERETTE

A summer Fellowship Program through which students interested in public interest law can work with an employer who might otherwise not have been able to afford to hire them, is sponsored by GULC’s Equal Justice Foundation. This past summer, two GULC students were placed with Washington, D.C. organizations by the EJF.

Gene Rosenblum  a law student and part of the Federal Legal Services Program, “The office that I worked in serves as the national back-up center for Legal Services field offices all over the country. Their primary function is to assist the litigation issues relating to health, education and worker’s rights.”

Rosenblum said he has always been interested in public interest law, but in her search for a summer job, she was only able to find volunteer positions. When she found out that EJF had money available for fellowships, she applied by submitting a description of the work she wanted to do and the organization that wanted to hire her for the summer.

“The applications are anonymous, so the EJF membership decides which internships to fund based solely on the nature of the work and its relation to the overall objectives of EJF,” said Rosenblum. “Money for the fellowships comes primarily from donations and contributions from other organizations.”

Once the fellowships are awarded, the student can start working for the designated organization. “One of the first things I did was to prepare an argument to be used in a case in the State of Washington, where school-age children of migrant workers had been segregated by the public school system into mobile classrooms. No reason was given by the school administration, but anticipating their possible arguments, we developed an approach which proposed that migrant workers should be considered by the courts as deserving “middle level of scrutiny” as a suspect class on the basis of racial discrimination, similar to the strict scrutiny given to other minority groups,” Rosenblum said.

Gene Rosenblum, one of the recipients of the 1985 Equal Justice Foundation’s Summer Fellowships.

“Another important case that I worked on was the El Congresso case,” said Rosenblum. “This was an effort by Migrant Legal Services to get OSHA to regulate the working conditions of farm workers, to provide basic sanitation in the fields, such as toilets, hand washing facilities, and drinking water.”

According to Rosenblum, the El Congresso case had already been in litigation for 13 years, and the record which she reviewed consisted of over 200 pages of fact summaries and hundreds of pages of transcripts.

“It should be a lesson to employers that if they don’t follow the law, the OSHA will come in and look at their conditions and do something about it,” said Rosenblum.

Budget

Continued from page 1

It uses but does not have to subsidize other activities for the University at large.

The role of the student representatives is very crucial since they comprise half of the voting members of the Committee—only ten of the members on the Committee vote.

Ramsmeier adamantly rejected the suggestion that the student representatives are mere rubber stamps. He replied, “Absolutely not. Sometimes the students representatives make decisions that other students don’t understand because they don’t have an appreciation for the process, and in that sense, any perceive the representatives as rubber stamps.”

Robert Oakley, Law Librarian serving on the Committee, added, “I am very impressed with the students this year. They are getting off the starting block much faster.”

Leon Munday, a student representative said, “My role as a student advocate is to take what students think about the budget process and to make sure their views are represented, my own personal views aside.” “[the budget process] doesn’t pit faculty against students. Students as well as faculty are concerned about keeping tuition down and trying to make the best compromise out of the situation,” added Landau.

Among the major issues confronting the committee are, according to Ramsmeier, “financial aid, the library, and the wage plan—Every year these are the big items.”

“We need drastic attention. A new automation system for the Admissions office and more funds for the law clinic are two concerns for this year’s budget,” said Ramsmeier.

Landau adds to the list computers for faculty and student use, better quality publications, and of course, tuition.

Ramsmeier said GULC is “fairing well” with the wage plan. “When I came to GULC, faculty salaries were not comparable to other law schools in urban areas. In the past few or five years, the Law Center has made significant increases in that pool of funds and are now paying something that allows us to compete or, at least, not lose our faculty to schools like Duke or Cornell.”

November 2 9:00 am
MPRE Review course
Complete preparation for November MPRE
Hall 5 - registration required

Call 833-3080 for information
1909 K Street, N.W.
How to Practice Progressively

By STEVE IRWIN

Washington attorney Alice Bodley told 25 students over lunch last Wednesday about the nuts and bolts of setting up a progressive law practice. Now an attorney with the NASCME, Bodley led a discussion on "How to have a progressive practice—and eat too." Launching GULC's National Lawyers Guild series, The Wednesday Lunches.

Bodley characterized a progressive practice as one that is concerned with economic justice, and the oppression of minorities and women. Until 1982, Bodley had worked as an attorney in a law firm that operated as a collective, pursuing such a progressive practice. The collective agreed to certain guidelines with respect to the types of cases it would accept. It refused, for example, to accept cases on behalf of alleged rapists or plaintiffs' alleging reverse discrimination. In order to make its services accessible, the collective adopted a sliding fee scale, charging from $15 to $40 per hour.

LAGA

Continued from page 1

only benefits not yet being given to student groups were computer lists and mailing services. Yet, no explanation was given as to how these benefits were to be allocated, with religious grounds, than the others. Although this point was not disputed, it was clear that the University has avoided the benefits it sought to provide.

The University came under further judicial scrutiny for failing to appeal some issues it attempted to raise at the hearing. Chief among these was the University's failure to appeal the lower court decision that the gay groups could continue to use "Georgetown University" as part of their name. When specifically asked why the University had failed to appeal, Watson stated that "My client has not requested that." Observers in the courtroom felt that at least three of the seven judges were strongly in favor of upholding the HRA and supporting the recognition of the gay student groups. Judge Newman, showing his support, framed the issue in terms of the civil rights struggles of earlier decades when he stated that "What you (the gay students) are doing is the same as the equal rights in the front of the bus instead of seats in the rear." It was unclear of the work in which the firm had engaged.

After five years or so, the collective's "financial difficulties grew and grew, even though our integrity was intact." Bodley said, ultimately causing it to fold.

What advice does she have for GULC students aspiring to a progressive practice?

For one, Bodley believes that "...it is more important to take a progressive approach to the legal system and the clients one represents than to establish a consensus office structure. Efficiency, she adds, may suffer in such an environment."

Bodley also recommended that a budding progressive firm establish a set of institutional clients that will support lower paying clients.

One need not start a collective law firm in order to practice progressively. The District of Columbia Criminal Justice Act provides for court appointed lawyers in many disciplines, including criminal and probate.

In addition, some firms make significant pledges to doing pro-bono work. Bodley said, noting Arnold & Porter and Covington and Burling. "You need to know what it means to yourself to have the affiliation in general," she added.

Finally, Bodley pointed out that backups in legal services, as well as the tenacious economic situation, has widened the gap between those who can and cannot afford representation; consequently, the need for progressive practice abounds. Despite the need, finding these jobs is not an easy task.

Tax

Continued from page 3

other reason than to prevent the imposition of penalties. Whether the IRS should affect legal tax practice is one of those questions to which there can never be a satisfactory answer. Whenever a line is drawn, it seems that one can always find those willing to stand on either side of it. The readers are asked to determine for themselves the consequences of a completely "de-regulated" legal tax industry under the current tax system, and whether or not such a state of affairs would be acceptable. Maybe the answer lies not within this specific context, but rather in the larger scheme of things. The current tax system is set up to reward those attorneys who are willing to search carefully for the buried treasure in the tax code. Who can blame them for doing so?

The author is of the opinion that one should not put cookies on the table if he does not want them to be eaten. The answer to ending this struggle between the IRS and the ABA may not lie in tinkering with the present tax law, but rather in implementing a radically different taxation system in this country. One that would not put any cookies on the table to tempt the tax law evader.

October 24 2:45 pm

Bar Exam Forum - Hall 7

Answers questions about the bar exam, MPRE, BAR/BRI courses

October 31 DISCOUNT DEADLINE

1909 K Street, N.W.

Call 833-3080 for information
By JENIFER ROGERS

Monday and Tuesday night last week between 6:00-8:00 p.m., two cars were stolen from the GULC Parking Lot. Both thefts took place after the parking lot guard left at 6:00 p.m. Mr. Horton, the temporary interim Head of Security for GULC since Mr. Robinson left, said that both cars stolen were GM models that had traditional door locks that are easy to pop open. The problem with thefts like these is that unless they happen repeatedly they are hard to track, and there have not been any car thefts around GULC in recent years.

When asked if security around the parking lot can be improved, Horton said he reassessed the security and felt the lighting is very good. Although Horton stood guard Wednesday night from 6:30-8:30, posting a permanent guard has not been discussed. The administration has considered installing a gate; however, no action has been taken because of the uncertainty of the parking lot’s continued existence as a result of the plan for a new building.

Horton said the real power to improve security lies with the students. He encouraged students to “think security.” This means constantly being aware that if leaving GULC late, students should go with a friend and preferably a group of friends, if groups go into the parking lot instead of isolated individuals the increased activity level will help deter thefts. Also students can park in the garage below GULC for $1.00.

The Security Service is commissioned only for the GULC property. GULC Security

Eleanor Holmes Norton
Honored by
Center for National Policy

Eleanor Holmes Norton, law professor at Georgetown University Law Center, has been selected to receive the Center for National Policy’s 1985 Public Service Award at the Center’s annual dinner November 5 in Washington, D.C.

According to former Secretary of State and Center Chairman Edmund Muskie, the award is presented to those individuals “whose contributions to public service exemplify the purposes and ideals of the Center.”

Other award winners are Senator Bill Bradley (D-NJ), Representative Richard Gephardt (D-MO); Sol Chalkin, president of the International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union; and William Kieckhefer, president and chief executive officer of Atlantic Richfield Company.

Professor Norton is a recognized authority on an impressive range of domestic issues, including affirmative action, comparable worth, labor relations, family issues, and other social and economic issues.

She was the first woman to chair the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, serving from 1977 to 1981. She is a graduate of Yale Law School, Yale graduate school and Andover College. Co-author of the Discrimination and the Law: Causes and Remedies, she is currently writing a book about the development and impact of anti-discrimination law and affirmative action remedies.

The Center for National Policy, located in Washington, D.C., is an educational, non-partisan, non-profit, tax-exempt public policy research organization dedicated to developing alternative policy proposals and approaches to governmen...
Amnesty International Protects Human Rights

By TOM MUGAVERO
AND TIM ENGLAND

Every other Wednesday, Amnesty International sets up a table in front of the Chapel, facing the main entrance. Some 10 to 15 people and several members of the College's Amnesty International meet to discuss human rights issues in the world, including the human rights situation in the Philippines and Amnesty International's actions to protect human rights.

Amnesty International (AI) is a non-governmental, international organization dedicated to the protection of human rights around the world. Its charter operates specifically on two levels. First, AI fights for the release of all “Prisoners of Conscience”—those individuals arrested because of their religious or political beliefs, color, sex, ethnic origins or language. By definition, no Prisoner of Conscience has ever used or advocated violence. Secondly, AI works for fair and speedy trials for all political prisoners, and for decent treatment for all prisoners in general. This includes preventing torture, unjust trials, summary and extra-judicial executions, and “disappearances” (where individuals are kidnapped by the authorities and held incommunicado for months or years; only later to show up in some unmarked mass grave). This charter is strictly adhered to within the organization; many believe this is one major reason for the group’s success. AI operates through the force of international public opinion, by promoting the sending of letters and postcards to governments and opposition leaders, and by public demonstrations and speaking engagements.

Amnesty International has made a significant impact in protecting human rights. For instance, in the Philippines, AI's campaign resulted in the release of many political prisoners. In the USSR, AI's efforts helped bring about the fall of the Soviet Union and the end of communist rule. In South Korea, AI's work led to the release of political prisoners and the end of the dictatorial regime of Chun Doo Hwan.

Amnesty International's work is not without controversy. Some criticize AI for being too focused on political prisoners and not enough on economic and social rights. Others argue that AI is too Western-centric and does not adequately address human rights issues in countries with strong authoritarian regimes. Despite these criticisms, AI has continued to be a powerful advocate for human rights around the world.

Resolution

Resolved: That the SBA House of Delegates opposes any efforts by the University Administration to deny any student group on the basis of race, sex, sexual orientation, religion, or political beliefs, the benefits allowed to all other student groups.

Vote by Roll Call: PASSED

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NOTE: The President of the SBA only has the power to vote in case of a tie.

Law Weekly Staff Meeting

Oct. 22 3:30 p.m.
Room 1B-7
Newcomers Welcome

Ewing Returns

The SBA, in conjunction with the Georgetown University Alumni Association, is organizing a trip to the Capital Center for the return of Patrick Ewing, when the New York Knicks play the Washington Bullets on Friday, November 22. Tickets will cost about $12.00 each, and transportation will be provided. If you are interested please sign up on the bulletin board by the SBA office by Wednesday, October 23.
Registrar

Exam Conflicts
Check your December exam schedule! The deadline for filing a 24 hour exam conflict form was 2 weeks ago. Anyone who has not yet filed a form, please contact Therese Lee Stratton at the Office of the Registrar immediately.

Help Wanted
The Office of the Registrar plans to upgrade the lottery process for 1986-87. Any students willing to serve on the Committee developing the new process may leave their names at the 4th floor counter. We would welcome suggestions from anyone in the Community even if they haven’t time to give to the committee process.

Academic Regulations
A student is held to have notice of the GULC Student Code of Professional Responsibility and its provisions by virtue of an enrollment form or a copy of the Code available at the Office of the Registrar.

In Event of a Class Postponement
At any time during the academic year notice of individual class postponements may be obtained by calling the recorded postponement number, 624-8394.

Privacy Act
Under the provisions of the Privacy Act, GULC may release certain information designated as “Directory Information,” (see ADMINISTRATIVE AND ACADEMIC REGULATIONS, Aug. 1985). Students may elect to have this “Directory Information” withheld by filing the appropriate form at the Office of the Registrar.

Office Of The Registrar

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

Do We Have Your Current Local Address?
All students are urged to update their biographical information and to insure the Office of the Registrar has a current local address and telephone number. Several mailings will occur in the near future. You will not want to miss out on any correspondence because of an incomplete or missing address.

Financial Aid

End of Deferment for Loan Recipients
The 60-day extension to avoid late fees on Fall Semester tuition is coming to an end. Students who submitted GSL and/or PLUS applications by the appropriate deadlines must have their tuition paid by Oct. 23, 1985 regardless of their loan status. Late fees will be assessed on unpaid accounts after this date.

Short Term Loans
From Aug. 29 to Nov. 15, short-term loan applications will be accepted on Thur. and Fri., and checks will be available the following Wed. or Thur. Students are permitted to borrow one short-term loan of up to $300 per semester.

Loans for Spring Semester
Nov. 1 is the deadline for submitting loan applications (GSL and PLUS) in order to receive a 60-day deferment, without late fees for the Spring Semester. If you anticipate the need for one of these loans, we encourage you to apply soon so that the funds will be available by Spring Semester Registration. Students may apply for up to $3000 at 12% interest through the PLUS loan program. Interest through the PLUS loan program. Interested students should contact the Financial Aid Office of applications or additional information about this loan program.

GradEd Applications are Here
Applications for loans through Sallie Mae’s GradEd Financing Plan (formerly PEP) are now available. Contact the Financial Aid Office for applications or additional information about this loan program.

Placement

Public Interest Practice
On Wed., Oct. 23 the Wednesday Forum Series will present a panel discussion entitled, "The Public Interest Practice." Panelists are: Ann McCroty of the Washington Committee for Civil Rights Under Law; Roger Rosenthal of Migrant Legal Action and Dan Nuchel of the Natural Resources Defense Council. The program begins at 4 p.m. in Room 19B2.

Brown Bag Lunch Series
The Brown Bag Lunch Series, which was scheduled to start on Thur., Oct. 24 will now begin on Thur., Oct. 31. On that date the program will feature a local attorney who will be discussing the Environmental practice area.

Alianza Program
On Wed., Oct. 23 Alianza, in cooperation with the Placement Office, will sponsor a 7 p.m. program in the Faculty Lounge. Local Washington area Hispanic attorneys will be at GULC to talk with interested students and to share ideas on "Putting Your Best Foot Forward in the Job Market." Call-Back Workshop
Mon., Oct. 21 at 2:30 in Room 18B19.

Women in Law Teaching
The Yale Law Women’s Teaching Project in conjunction with the Women’s Rights Collective will sponsor a program on law teaching as a career for women. The panel, consisting of faculty members from GULC and Yale, will be held at 7 p.m. on Mon., Oct. 28 in the Faculty Lounge.

Barrister’s Council
Philip C. Jessup International Law Moot Court Competition
The problem for the qualifier competition will be available for distribution to all interested students starting on Fri., Oct. 25, at the Barrister’s Council, Room 18B4A. An international law research lec-