Resolution Wins Support

By PEGGY FONSELL

GULC students voted by a margin of almost two-to-one to support the Lesbian and Gay Association (LAGA) in its fight for recognition as a funded student group in a referendum last Tuesday and Wednesday. Seven hundred ninety-one students, only about 40% of the population, voted," according to SBA Delegate, David Monde. "But that's not a bad turnout considering that, unlike last year's referendum, this was not offered at the same time as general elections." The results of the vote were: 505 in support 242 in opposition 44 abstentions.

On November 11, a student forum was held to clarify the positions and goals of both LAGA and the group of students who oppose recognition of the LAGA. Robert Keys, president of LAGA, stated that the goals of the groups are to provide support and a social atmosphere for gay and lesbian students and to provide information and service to the legal issues which often affect homosexuals, including constitutional rights, family and child custody matters, immigration, and employment discrimination.

To accomplish these ends, LAGA, according to Keys, wants Georgetown University to provide them with benefits such as funds, space to advertise in the student bulletin and orientation packet, various mailing services, access to copy machines and office supplies. As Keys explained, "We are only looking for equal access to facilities, etc., which allow LAGA and its members to do what it wants and what all other students can do." He stressed that, "the issue is now hopefully confused. We don't want University endorsement; but equal access is neither approval nor endorsement."

In contrast, Warren Martin, spoke on behalf of Georgetown and student's opposing the referendum. He asserted that recognition of LAGA would not be a problem if Georgetown were not a Catholic university and said the concern was about "Catholicism and the religious integrity of the University." Martin noted that advertisement of LAGA in the bulletin and orientation packet might suggest an association and endorsement of the group by Georgetown.

Keys rebutted this argument by pointing out that GULC is not prevented in any way from adding a disclaimer to the LAGA description. He also explained to the students and observers present at the forum that the main issue being put to students by the referendum was "a question that is only moral, not legal. We are treated like second-class citizens and stigmatized in a situation that is immoral and unjust."

Keys concluded that he would rather not have had a referendum and conceded that it was not designed to push the university in any direction but, rather to inform students and encourage support for LAGA.

Snyder Defends Homeless

By JANET NOBLE

Snyder's speech, jointly sponsored by the Equal Justice Foundation and the Student Bar Association, began with the history of CCNV, the Community for Creative Non-violence. Essentially a religious group, CCNV was formed in 1970 in opposition to the Vietnam War. In 1972, CCNV opened the Zachaeus Community Kitchen, a soup kitchen for the poor. In 1976, the group began securing shelter for homeless people. In 1982, CCNV helped organize and participated in the first Congressional hearings on homelessness in America.

CCNV operates the shelter located at 2nd and D St. N.W., one block from GULC. This is the controversial shelter for the homeless that the federal government has been trying for months to shut down. The building provides overnight shelter for 600 men and 150 women, although Snyder said that it has housed 1,000 people in the winter. The building is old, deteriorated and in need of repair.

In order to draw attention to the problem of homelessness and the need for renovation of the shelter in 1984, Snyder fasted for 51 days prior to the Presidential election. Two days before the 1984 election, President Reagan signed a written executive order for rehabilitation of the shelter, promising to make it a "model facility" and an "example for the rest of the nation" to be used as a shelter for the homeless as long as it was needed. The following day, said Snyder, the government "began trying to get out of its promise."

CCNV filed suit on June 17, 1985 in District Court to bind the federal government to what it claims is its commitment to renovate the shelter. Five days later, Snyder said, they received an eviction notice. The lawsuit is still pending. Meanwhile, the government renovated a building in Anacostia to serve as a shelter.

Library Petitions for Budget Increase

By ROBIN BARNES

In an effort to continue improving the GULC Library, the Library Committee has requested an increase of nearly $200,000 for its 1986-87 budget. Included in this request is a proposal for the first phase of a Microcomputer Lab which is budgeted at $48,553. The Library's current budget is $2,930,643.

GULC librarian Robert Oakley, who was responsible for compiling the proposed budget, strongly supported the increase. "My top priority, and the Dean's as well, is to get the library to function as an adequate facility. Every year we try to do the best we can to make improvements." The library's budget consists of four major items, including the Microcomputer Lab which is a new request.

The first item is the book acquisition request which includes an inflationary increase. According to Oakley, "This increase is well above the five percent projected inflation rate.

This percentage builds into the book budget the ongoing deterioration and the development aspects that are on the Library's current collection.

Our rank has improved in terms of aid. In 1984 GULC ranked in the mid-twenties compared to similar law schools, and now we are number fifteen. If we continue to get support, we can develop our collection. I see us ranking very quickly much higher.

The second major budget item is preservation. According to Oakley's report to the Library Committee, "It is becoming increasingly obvious that a large portion of the Library's collection is in poor physical condition. One needs only to walk through the stack areas where materials are shelved, or by the photocopy machines where volumes are stacked, to be aware of the deteriorated condition of the collections."

Oakley has requested a trained technician to repair an estimated 15,000 damaged volumes. See Library page 11.
Because...

Why? Because. Or, better yet, why not? This is the philosophy espoused by the Editorial Board of The Law Weekly. You may be wondering what this means!

In recent issues readers have questioned our editorial policies. Some have suggested that the news articles and commentary in the page is at times inaccurate and one-sided. However, we have tried to follow our philosophy of providing a balanced forum of issues and events each week at GULC. We’ve generated opportunities for all members of the GULC Community to openly express their views and opinions on poignant contemporary issues. As any newspaper, we have tried to speak out but most importantly, to speak freely.

John Stuart Mill’s argument in *On Liberty* (1859) as summarized by noted Stanford Professor of Constitutional Law, Gerald Gunther, best expresses this philosophy: ...suppression of opinion is wrong, whether or not the opinion is true: if it is true, society is denied the truth; if it is false, society if denied the fuller understanding of truth which comes from its conflict with error; and when the received opinion is part truth and part error, society can know the whole truth only by allowing the airing of competing views.

Therefore, as long as we continue to publish pertinent articles and commentary and responses they generate, the paper has succeeded. The Law Weekly’s primary goal is to provide the GULC community with “a marketplace of ideas.” So... keep those responses coming.

Letters to the editor should be typed, double-spaced, on a 60-character line. All letters must be signed, but names will be withheld upon request. The editor reserves the right to edit any letters for reasons of length or taste.

The Georgetown Law Weekly is published Mondays during the school year. Views expressed in articles are those of the editor and staff and do not express the opinion of Georgetown University or of the Law Center administration. Permissions for republication must be obtained and written from the Law Weekly prior to publication. Address inquiries to: 606 New Jersey Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001. (202) 624-5842.

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**Biden**

To The Editor:

With regard to your recent editorial on the Holocaust at the Ryan Lecture November 6, I believe it is necessary to make two points.

First, I agree that it would have been better if the GULC faculty had been given earlier notice of my desire to change the topic of the lecture, and apologize for our role in the communications breakdown which occurred. However, it is incorrect that I changed the topic of the lecture the morning of the presentation. My staff contacted Dean Polonsky’s office November 1, to communicate what I had in mind.

Second, I would hope that no one in the GULC community sees anything whimsical in the topic which I did choose to address—the Meese-Brennan debate. Indeed, it was because of the prestige of GULC and the Ryan lecture that I felt this would be an appropirate forum for discussing this very vital and timely debate. And that it was in the same spirit that I prepared, in addition to my spoken remarks, an expanded, 28-page article on the same subject for publication in a law review. The outcome of this debate will shape the future of our nation for many years to come, and it deserves the serious attention of not only all students of the law but all Americans.

Joseph R. Biden, Jr.
U.S. Senate
Ranking Minority Member
Committee on the Judiciary

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**Meese**

To The Editor:

Two weeks ago Mr. Salazar in his "On the Right" column exposed his theories on the wonders of capitalism. Unfortunately, the content of his column made me so ill that I was forced to use the Law Weekly to clean up my breathing and avoid a copy upon which to base my response. This past week, Mr. Salazar’s comments again prompt strong reactions and fortunately I have a clean Law Weekly upon which to base my response.

You know I am getting really tired of conservatives saying that there is a revolution in America and the will of the American people is on their side. Let us set the record straight: President Reagan garnered 59 percent of the popular vote. True a majority, but that leaves 42 percent who rejected his policies and beliefs. In addition the supposed conservative wave failed to increase the Republican majorities in either House of Congress; hardly indications of a ripple, never mind a wave. Moreover, most anyone will concede that Mr. Reagan’s win was based on images more than issues. Mr. Reagan was a popular President. People voted for him but not for the so-called non-

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**Letters To the Editor**

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**Access**

Dear Editor:

On behalf of LAGA, I want to express my appreciation to the GULC student body for your support in last week’s referendum. Although the outcome of this process, he was fair and even-handed, and did not permit his personal beliefs to intrude. In last week’s Law Weekly five students attempted to undo the value of the referendum by suggesting that linking sexual orientation with race, sex, religion and political beliefs was manipulative and designed to artificially inflate our support. I reject this contention.

The referendum’s text properly implied that discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation is as morally repugnant as discrimination on any other arbitrary basis.

Finally, I want to take this opportunity to repeat my conviction that an early out-of-court settlement of our dispute with the administration is in the interest of all parties.

Robert Keyes
Notes from the Margin

Seeking A Common Ground

By WALT BROWNRIEDE AND ALEX BUSANSKY

This column is a dialogue with the GULC community. The topic for this dialogue among two racial/ethnic groups, blacks and Jews, in America and here at GULC. We realize that some cynics will protest the wisdom or the need for having this subject up again. However, we believe that in a pluralistic society this discussion is important, and so we must enter the fray. It is important to note that one of us is Jewish and the other black (and married to an Arab-American) and if we can sit down and write a column, then almost anyone can cooperate on a project.

Anyone who has followed current events should be aware of the tensions arising between blacks and Jews over issues and events. The NAACP action, the policies of the Israeli government, the 1984 presidential campaign, Jesse Jackson, and the entire Louis Farrakhan matter are but a few.

It is from this quagmire that last year a group of students from the Black Law Students Association (BLSA) and Jewish Law Students Association (JLSA) decided to have a symposium on Black-Jewish relations. The result was a stimulating evening with a panel that included Congressmen Bill Gray (D-Pa) and Sander Levin (D-Mich). A lot of understanding between both groups developed. The important fact was that blacks and Jews were the only two groups in the old New Deal coalition to remain loyal to the Democratic Party in the 1984 election. Blacks gave 89% and Jews 70% of their vote to Walter Mondale. The projected results for this fact are varied. One recommendation is that Jews feared Jerry Falwell more than they did Louie Farrakhan. Another suggestion is that Jews and blacks remain firmly committed to the principles of civil rights and liberties for all Americans, and the policies of the Reagan administration run counter to these goals. We cannot discuss in detail the sources of the tensions mentioned above. However, there are two events:

- this week that may shed some light on the subject. On Monday and Tuesday, a conference will take place at the University of the District of Columbia (Van Ness Campus, 2130 Sixth Street, NW, BLSA, JLSA and the Campus Ministry will present the second Annual Symposium on Black-Jewish Relations. The guests will include Congressman Mer- ry Kennedy D(Ca) and Washington Post Columnist Richard Cohen, plus author and USA Today editor Barbara Reynolds. We sincerely believe that the need for understanding and cooperation on areas of mutual interests is important to both groups. We have worked together since the abolitionist movement, through the creation of the NAACP and other civil rights groups, and into the present.

Despite our differences over some issues (some real, some imagined, and some exaggerated by the media) there is still much more to be accomplished in the struggle for justice. This goal is far more important than that of the individuals involved.

On the Right

Superpowers' Summit Battle

By GERMAN SALAZAR

As the Reagan-Gorbachev summit is upon us, we once again must ask ourselves what we are doing there. There is little possibility that any substantive agreements will be reached on arms control and even less of a possibility that the Soviets will address their aggressive behavior which makes these weapons necessary. We have little to gain from such an agreement in any case, since the agreement will allow us to continue to develop newer and better weapons while the Soviets will out of necessity, be forced to slow their military growth in order to satisfy other needs of their country.

Gorbachev would like to see President Reagan change his demand that SDI be terminated, as such a move would save him billions of rubles that he doesn't have. Giving up our best hope for a defense from Soviet nuclear aggression for a reduction (as opposed to elimination) of that aggressive capability would be foolish and should not be contemplated. Other arms control measures would probably focus on maintaining the status-quo in which the Soviets test their new systems while we have not; an equally unacceptable alternative.

The cultural exchanges often appear to be a tool of the two sides. They are tangebile results have, if anything, a negative impact as well. To the extent that they are publicized and the media focus on the Soviet artists and intellectuals who get KGB approval to come, we only weaken the resolve we need in order to prepare to deal with the thugs back at the Kremlin.

The Soviets respect and understand strength. They have built their system around it and are not going to give away any of that strength to an enemy they perceive as weak. If we are genuinely interested in stopping Soviet adventurism, we must deal with it where they do: on the battlefield not the negotiating table. As long as the Soviet goal is expansionist and ours remains merely to defend (minimally) what they haven't already stolen, we are losi

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Commentary
USA and World Court

By JUSTIN LUCYE

Last week's panel discussion on U.S. participation in the International Court of Justice was excellent for a number of reasons. First, Fred Borek, from the State Department and Bradford Penney from the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, improved significantly from their previous panel discussion on October 24. Borek did not spread as much propaganda, instead he attempted to use much of his time educating the audience on the mechanics of World Court jurisdiction. Penney on the other hand, was more prepared, and was able to contradict Borek on substantive issues with specific references to facts.

The audience benefited from the discussion in several ways. They were able to get a quick, albeit poor and incomplete, lesson on the technical aspects involved. More importantly though, the audience was exposed to the incoherence and lack of logic in the present administration's views on the World Court.

Borek attempted to justify the position of the U.S. by demonstrating the ineffectiveness of the Court for U.S. interests, particularly in the Aerial Cases. The fallacy of this analysis is that the Aerial cases were not comparable to the current case. When this was pointed out to him, Borek refused to admit such, relative to some bizarre analysis to substantiate his position.

In fact, it was pointed out to Borek by a student that in evaluating compulsory jurisdiction cases, the U.S. was unsuccessful in one particular instance because of the Connelly reservation in the U.S. acceptance, which is dead and buried, and walked out of the last. Whether one includes the walkout in one's analysis or not, the U.S. success rate in compulsory jurisdiction cases is much higher than in non-compulsory jurisdiction cases. Borek refused to admit this point, despite substantiation by Penney.

A student also pointed out to Borek that the administration's claim to still support the World Court for other cases is illusory, as evidenced by the thirty minutes that he had spent knocking the competence of the Court.

Borek responded by saying that he had not said anything derogatory about the Court. However, on that point he sure fooled everybody listening to him.

Time and time again, Borek made points he could not substantiate when questioned. It was lucky for him that the moderator called the question session to an end. Most of the students in the room, many of whom were foreigners who are in the U.S. for a year working on their LL.M. were aware of the belief that the U.S. has not only pulled out of compulsory jurisdiction, but is slowly trying to restrict all exposure to the World Court.

The student position can be summarized as follows: The U.S. stated that it remains committed to the rule of international law, but the evidence points otherwise. The U.S. has withdrawn from compulsory jurisdiction in the World Court. The U.S. will not be signing any more treaties that have World Court dispute resolution clauses, as evidenced by the reservation clause being attached to the Genocide Treaty (which is the way, renders the treaty a mere political statement for the U.S.). The U.S. is not happy with the result of the Gulf of Maine case, and will not be submitting any more disputes of that importance to the Court. The U.S. is not following the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties (although we may be bound in principle against our will). Where is the evidence in the State Department's claim that the U.S. remains committed to the rule of law in the international community?

It is rather clichéd to refer once again to George Orwell's 1984. Most commentators have lied so rest as 1984 has come and gone without the predicted result. But the State Department learned well many of the tactics involved, disinformation for one. The international law community has a challenge in the last half of the 1980s. They must break the intellectual barrier that the U.S. erected daily in the name of national interest and national security. And they must educate the public to hold our leaders accountable.

The High Cost of Eating

By JEFF GELMAN

I think that it is safe to say that going to law school, namely Georgetown, is a burdensome commodity in the financial sense. At $10,000 per year tuition plus about $8,000 per year living expenses, it is my belief that our administration has a duty to try to keep other financial burdens to a minimum. OSI, our food service organization, is either poorly managed or is being run for an undeserved financial gain. A bagel with cream cheese costs 92c. How much could this bagel possibly cost GIS? I can buy bagels in Georgetown at a far below bagel joint for 25-35 cents. OSI buys in bulk, surely they can get a bagel for less than I when I go to Einstein's. Eight ounces of yogurt from a frozen ice cream machine costs 92c (including tax). I pay past food service experiences I have learned that the price of the plates is usually more expensive than the contents. Today in line, the OSI Supervisor was saying "This is your plate, take it home" while I was getting my frozen yogurt.

She saw me packing it in the cup in order to get the most for my money. She said "Wait until next week, we're getting a scale so you can't pack it"... What does she think that she is selling... cocaine? The most simple solution to this problem is to pack your lunch. Maybe I could bring in a refrigerator or GIS could rent refrigerated lockers for $5 per year. Why does GIS have to "take us" on every corner? Why can't the administration help us?
Devil's Advocate

By JEFF LEVINE

It's coming. Soon. Much too soon. You haven't built your bombproof shelter yet. You haven't lined the walls of your home with sacks of amphetamines. Your gallon tanks of hi-liter fluid are running dangerously low. You're in a sad state of preparedness... but it doesn't care. Your number is up. Four out of five numbers, actually. Soon they'll shoot through your mailbox in a hiss of frigid steam. You'll tremble as you circle the letterbox menacingly on your floor, and you'll know, deep in the recesses of your soul, what lies waiting in there. Despite the desperate screams of your better judgment, you don't put on oven mitts, take steel tongs and gingerly push the letter back through the slot. You should, but you don't. You open the letter. Funny. It doesn't rip open, it creaks open, as if on rusty hinges. And there they are, screaming, wave I'm really behind you, they're themselves in your quivering brain—your ex-morning. The conveyer belt is carrying you towards the pit, where lurks the dreadful final phantom.

You've probably heard the dreading red carpets newly placed at the entrance to GULC. No, Prince Charles and Princess David (as Reagan calls her) aren't coming, even though they begged to. The carpets are actually designed to anger us, to get the adrenaline flowing, like a red cape does to a bull. The administration is trying to whip us into a frenzy, make us charge madly into our exam rooms, snorting and bellowing, ripping and goring and shredding our exams, pawing and stamping those booklets into the dust. And you thought a good outline was all it took. Too much excitement. An adverse reaction takes place in you. Your survival instinct must have been too low to start with, or you never would have sailed through the ghostly gates of GULC. Then the air you breathe here, or the tuna sandwiches you eat, or perhaps the books you carry, combine in some perversic fashion to completely erase your will to exist as an intelligent life form. To wit: any normal human being under a situation would try to minimize the necessary reading, would seek to claw himself up and out of the deadly flustering entombment of lines crushing and suffocating him. But not a law student. "Oh no, I'm behind," you say. "I'd better go buy a Gilber's." You've just asked for a firing squad in the form of a magazine. "Oh no, I'm behind," you call. I'll get a Casenotes too." You have now asked the firing squad to drop a large boulder on you and throw poisonous snakes at you as they pumice you down. If you're really, really behind, you'll probably try to get the professor's old outline too, for good measure. Please light up the flame-thrower; the snakes might hit an artery.

Apart from the occasional brain-rattling binge, you've kept reasonably sensible sleeping habits during the year. At the very least, you've been passed out for a couple of hours when your eyes need a break outside. But now, when you need to be at your sharpest, well, your eyes need to do a literary triathlon, this is the time you pick to advance the cause of science by being the first human to go for a month with no sleep, no nutrition, and no thoughts but those that make you drip with poison sweat—if I fall I'll have to go home and (a) pump gas for the rest of my life, (b) scoop ice cream in Baskin-Robbins for the rest of my life, (c) deliver papers for the rest of my life.

One of the most frightening dreams I heard during first-year was in my Tortx exam (a tort in itself). Fifteen minutes before the end of the exam (I know the administration did something funny to the clocks, disguising two weeks as four hours), there was the subtle yet unmistakable sound of the seal being broken on a whiskey bottle. I turned around, and there was the subtle yet unmistakable sound of a fellow galley-slave drinking from that same whiskey bottle. It's almost exam time. Cheers!

Ask the Dean:

The Law Weekly and Dean Robert Pittosky invite GULC students to submit questions for the Dean on administrative topics, class curiosities and seemingly answerless issues in our "Ask the Dean" column.

Questions should be submitted to the Law Weekly office at Room 18-7 or through campus mail. The questions and the Dean's responses will be published.

November 18, 1985 LAW WEEKLY 5

Death Penalty Controversy Debated

By SHEILA THOMAS

Paul Kamener, Executive Director of the Washington Legal Foundation and Henry Schwarzkchild, Director of the ACLU Capital Punishment Project squared off last Wednesday night to debate the pros and cons of capital punishment. Kamener justified the need for the death penalty and Schwarzkchild noted its moral problems and lack of social utility.

Kamener, a member of the GULC adjunct faculty, advocated the use of capital punishment in both espionage and specific murder cases. He stated that Furman v. Georgia and Gregg v. Georgia do not prohibit the use of capital punishment in espionage crimes. In Furman the Supreme Court struck down state and Federal capital punishment laws on Eighth Amendment grounds. The Gregg case prohibited the imposition of mandatory death penalty sentences for specific crimes. Kamener interpreted Furman to only apply to murder and rape cases.

Kamener then listed a number of policy justifications for capital punishment. First, he noted that of the 20,000 murderers committed 10% are capital offenses and less than 1% of these are given the death penalty. Secondly, he outlined the deterrent and rehabilitative value of capital punishment. He stated that retribution represents the purest form of order and without the death penalty the value and respect for human life are diminished. Although he admitted that capital punishment does not stop some people, Kamener maintained that it does have a deterrent effect.

Schwarzkchild, a graduate of the City College of New York and Columbia Law School, described the death penalty as a "violent homicide of human beings" and termed a society that believes in capital punishment as "uncivilized." Schwarzkchild also questioned the social utility of capital punishment. He noted the discriminatory manner in which the death penalty was applied during the Civil Rights movement and pointed out the Supreme Court's move to eliminate such abuse.

Dismissing deterrence as not available "in fact or morally," Schwarzkchild thought the retribution argument to be "more complicated." He argued that the principal issue was not what criminals deserved but the society's role. Schwarzkchild saw the state's imposition of capital punishment as more reprehensible than homicide committed by "pathological, contemptible" people since executions are deliberate and mediated. Schwarzkchild then pointed out the irony he perceived in demonstrating the value of human life through the execution of others.

Kamener at the close of the debate noted that it is up to the judge and jury to decide a correct sentence in the context of the Eighth Amendment prohibition against cruel and unusual punishment.

Kamener, a graduate of Rutgers University and GULC, recently argued in favor of capital punishment during the trial of Jerry Whitworth, one of the co-conspirators in the much-publicized Walker espionage ring.

Schwarzkchild has been the director of the ACLU Capital Punishment Project for ten years. He was recently involved in the release of a report that revealed that there have been 343 death penalty convictions of innocent individuals since 1900, 25 of whom were killed.
A Look At

985 All

By MARIANNE ANOOSHAN

The following is an attempt to recap- ture some of the prominent news events of this semester which had an impact on our lives at GULC. These pieces were selected to help stir memories of the more human side of law school as prep- aration for exams gets under way.

Welcome From The

Dean...

Fall semester 1985 commenced with a welcome from Dean Robert Pitofsky to returning students as well as the first year class.

One L Class Statistics...

Recruitment for this year's approximately 600-member first year class was drawn from a pool of 6,455 applicants from 140 schools. The med- ian LSAT score increased to 42--the highest in GULC's history and median GPA was 3.2. The evening division noted all-time highs in its statistics with the median LSAT remaining at 38 but the median GPA increasing to 3.42.

First Year Tutorial Unable To Meet Demand...

The instructional program at GULC known as the "Tutorial" has been designed to satisfy the demand posed by students in Section 2. Over one-fifth of the students in Section 2 participate in the program this semester. Many others would like to participate but are not permitted due to overcrowded conditions. No move has been made by the Dean's Office to en- large the program. Dean Bellamy asserts that he would not turn anyone away who can demonstrate a need for help beyond what a professor and Law Club Fellow can offer. Gays Battle For Recognition...

The ongoing issue of funding for Gays and Lesbians (LAGA) at GULC is still very much a topic of debate. The District of Columbia Court of Appeals vacated a decision in favor of the Gays and reheard oral arguments, last month, on the issue. SBA Supports Gays:

Referendum To Follow...

The GULC House of Delegates voted to symbolically support the Lesbian and Gay Alliance (LAGA) and a referendum was held to register the GULC com- munity's sentiments on the issue.

City Council Okays Construction Bonds...

What was a potential bargaining chip for LAGA was Mayor Marion Barry's deci- sion to withhold revenue bonds to Georgetown University until the Uni- versity's alleged non-compliance with the D.C. Human Rights Act was re- medied. This lever, however, was dis- couraged by the Mayor to the City Council (without any reference to his prior support for LAGA) that it should approve the bonds.

SPEAKERS--

O'Connor To Speak...

The topic of speakers scheduled to appear at GULC as well as the Main

Campus was first approached by the rumor that Supreme Court Justice Sandra Day O'Connor will speak at GULC's 1986 commencement ceremony. Dean Everett Bellamy declined to deny or confirm the statement reported in The Hoy.

What was not mere speculation was the fact that a host of impressive spe- cialists did address the Georgetown community including:

Chilean Political Activities Discussed...

Amnesty International sponsored a talk by Dr. Claudia Grossman, lawyer and political exile, about the historical development of repressive methods employed by security forces in Chile.

Kissinger Addresses Students...

Former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger addressed GULC students at the Main Campus. Among the foreign policy questions touched upon were the up- coming summit in Geneva, the Reagan administration's foreign policy, and the current situation in South Africa.

Justice Brennan Speaks Out...

Supreme Court Justice William J. Brennan spoke on the Constitution as a text and the appropriate way of inter- preting the document. Justice Brennan esposed the view that human digni- ty is one of the primary principles embodied in the Constitution.

California Justice Reynoso Addresses Students...

La Alianza del Derecho's Fall Sym- posium featured California Supreme Court Justice Cruz Reynoso. Justice Reynoso discussed the role of minorities in the legal profession and the im- portance of having new generations of attorneys view themselves as being pro- fessionals at the public's service.

Israeli Attorney Speaks On Civil Rights...

GULC's Jewish Law Students Association sponsored a lecture by Chavi- vAri-Gal, a member of the Knesset. Yaffo City Council, which dealt with the issue of civil rights in Israel.

Senator Biden To Give Ryan Lecture...

Biden, in a move which came as a sur- prise to all attendees including old system professor Kenneth R. Feinberg, and commentator Herbert J. Miller, Jr., Esq., changed the topic of his speech from "White Collar Crime" to what may be noted as a more politically attractive subject. Biden focused on the constitutional interpretation debate be- tween Attorney General Edwin Meese and Supreme Court Justice William J. Brennan.

ACHIEVEMENTS--

Asamoh Elected ABA/LSD Rep....

Nana Sanamoh, a second year student at GULC, was elected by the ABA/LSD House of Delegates to be their National Representative to the ABA House of Delegates.

Spivo Selected To Moot Court...

Michael Spivo, also a second year student, won GULC's National Moot Court Team Summer Qualifier Competition.

Baumgartner Receives Award...

GULC alumnus Jack H. Baumgartner, Jr. (L'48) received the distinguished John Carroll Award for his outstanding service to the University, at GULC Alumni Association's annual convention.

Eleanor Holmes Norton Honored By Center For National Policy...

Professor Norton was selected to re- ceive the Center for National Policy's 1985 Public Service Award.

GG & SS Wins Award...

GULC's Gilbert & Sullivan Society was awarded third runnerup in the Ruby Grif- fith Awards in acknowledgement of GULC's & SS's production of "The Mikado".

GULC Student To Swim For Cerebral Palsy Next Month...

Finally, best wishes are due to first year student Bill Schutz, a victim of Cerebral Palsy, who swam in a fundraiser on November 17 to increase public awareness of the disease and raise money for United Cerebral Palsy (UCP).

JOURNALS-- Immigration Journal Starts Its First Year...

What began as the Georgetown Im- migration Law Journal, Reporter, first published by El Centro de Inmigracion in 1978, is now the officially recognized Geo- rgetown Immigration Law Journal. The Journal is the only full-time effort de- voted solely to immigration law.

ABA Withdraws Funding From ACLR...

The ABA's Criminal Justice Section withdrew its funding from GULC's American Criminal Law Review (ACLR) in order to meet a desire for a more practice-oriented material. ACLR, however, will continue to operate as usual and has the support of the GULC Administration.

Environment Law Journal Established...

The Transnational Environmental Law Journal (TELJ) will soon become the first law journal in the country to focus on issues of environmental law and pub- lic policy if all goes as planned. Armed with faculty approval and Ad- ministrative support, funds are being sought to help meet the goal of printing the first issue of TELJ next spring.

Technology Journal Lands At GULC...

The GULC Computer Law Group will publish its first issue of the Journal of Law and Technology in April. This independently-funded venture seeks to deal with issues generated by the in- creasing role of technology in all aspects of daily life.

EMPLOYMENT--

GULC Introduces Computer System For Interviews...

Second and third year students geared up for the annual Fall Interview Process. A notable innovation was a computerized system designed by the Placement Office to afford a more equi- table distribution of interviews.

Playing the Interview Game...

The Placement Office coordinated a series of programs in which attorneys, representing their respective firms, fo- cused on what law firm look for in students they interview.

GRIP Operates In 13 Cities Around The U.S.---

The Georgetown Regional Interview Program (GRIP) now has 160 employers in cities such as Seattle, Los Angeles, New York, Miami, Chicago, Boston, etc., giving students a chance to interview with a number of firms in the city of their choice.

Call Back Interviews: "A More Serious Ball Game"...

For those fortunate enough to receive call back interviews, workshops were conducted on how to prepare for them. For those who have, as yet, been unable to find a suitable employer... take heart... there is LIFE AFTER FALL RECRUITMENT... Marcia Shannon, Assistant Director of Placement offered reassurance to students that many op- portunities still exist for finding employ- ment. According to Shannon, at least 90% of available positions for all law stu- dents are not even publicized until sometime during the spring semes- ter.

CHANGES IN ACADEMICS

First Year Exam Procedure Revised...

All first year students are now re- quired to take one final and three mid- terms at the end of the first semester instead of the two final and one midterm. The change was in response to last year's 2L's voicing the opinion that the econ system lacked an adequate opportu- nity to evaluate study methods and ex- am preparation.

Legal Writing Program Overhauled...

The Legal Writing and Writing Pro- gram is structured differently this year. Students now meet in groups of 65 with one faculty member—one hour per week, in addition to the small workshops with student law fellows. The change is designed to upgrade the quality of the program by providing more student/ teacher feedback and more focused assignments.
SAFETY
Escort Service Begins...
The SBA instituted its escort service in response to student concerns on the lack of safety at GULC...

Student Robbed Near Law Center...
Unfortunately, student concerns were translated into reality when a male GULC student was robbed at 9:15 pm near the school...

GULC Beset With Two Car Thefts...
To compound the uneasy feelings students have about staying late at school, two cars were stolen from the "21" Street Parking Lot between 6:00-8:00 on a week night...

Safer Parking Policy Implemented...
To address the security problem, a new policy for the underground parking lot has gone into effect. This system will permit students to park under the building for free after 6 pm...

WELCOMES
GSI Awarded Contract...
The GSI food service has replaced the Marriot Corp. in providing fine dining fare to the GULC community...

McGrew Joins Faculty...
Thomas J. McGrew, Esq., partner of Arnold & Porter, was selected to fill the Distinguished Visitor Practice chair. McGrew teaches Corporations this semester and will teach a seminar in advanced economic regulations in the Spring...

Prof. Feinerman Visits GULC...
Former law instructor at Peking University, Prof. Feinerman, will offer a Chinese Law Seminar at GULC...

Prof. Diamond Joins GULC Faculty...
Joining the GULC faculty last January, Associate Prof. Richard Diamond offers courses in U.S. Protective Trade Statutes and in Corporations...

Dash Reflects On Interesting Sabbatical...
Prof. Sam Dash returned from a year-long sabbatical, a highlight of which was his opportunity to interview Nelson Mandela, the imprisoned leader of the African National Congress while in South Africa...

FAREWELLS
Steadman Sworn In...
Prof. John M. Steadman was sworn in by D.C. Court of Appeals Chief Judge William C. Pryor to serve as an associate appellate judge last August...

Security Chief Robinson Leaves GULC...
Chief of Security Robert T. Robinson resigned from his post. Robinson cited his dissatisfaction with the organizational structure and pay scale of GULC's Department of Protective Services as reasons for his departure...

In Memoriam...
Denise Maria DeLeon, a member of the GULC class of 1986, died of kidney failure on June 5. DeLeon, a member of BLSA, served as a law clerk with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission in Washington...
The Reverend Joseph M. Snee, S.J., former member of the GULC faculty, died of cancer on June 26, 1986...
GULC Benefactor Bernard P. McDonough died October 11 after a long illness...

END NOTES
Homeless Shelter To Close...
The future of the Shelter for the Homeless at 425 Second St., N.W., has been decided. U.S. District Judge Charles R. Richey held that the U.S. government could proceed with its plan to close down the shelter as long as it prepared for the relocation of its residents. In response, federal government officials have made plans to relocate the residents in various shelters including a renovated building in Anacostia...

Plight Of Homeless...
Despite the seeming finality of the situation, Mitch Snyder (spokesman for and leader of the Community for Creative Non-Violence) is filing an appeal to the decision...

Brennan To Judge Leasy...
United States Supreme Court Justice William Brennan will preside at the final round of the 1986 Leasy Prize Argument Most Court competition...

Prettyman Program Celebrates 25 Years...
The E. Barrett Prettyman and Stuart Stiller Fellowship Program held a reunion marking its 25th year of operation at GULC. The Prettyman Fellows, since 1973, have taught students who have participated in the Criminal Justice Clinic. The Fellows also have represented at least 3,000 felons in addition to an unknown number of misdemeanants since 1960...
Professors Offer Thoughts On US-USSR Summit

By MARY MICHELS

In anticipation of the US-USSR Summit, four GULC faculty gave their view on the meeting. The following is a sampling of some of their comments:

Do you think the summit will accomplish anything substantively?

Prof. Carter: It should. The circumstances are very conducive for genuine accomplishments. Each country has a strong leader. Moreover, there has been a stalemate, or even worse, between the two countries since 1979. There are plenty of opportunities for progress on important issues. Progress is not assured, however. In the last few months, both Reagan and Gorbachev seem more concerned about public posturing than about tackling the substantive issues. The US preparations appear marked by more bureaucratic squabbling and less Presidential direction than is appropriate for a successful summit. We know less about the Soviet preparations.

Fr. Drinan: I'm afraid not. I have no hopes for a substantive agreement. From the beginning of nuclear arms negotiations between the superpowers, Reagan has always been opposed the 1963 Test Ban Treaty and SALT I. Given Reagan's position for the past five years, an agreement would be unexpected, though not impossible.

Whether or not this will be an exchange of views or merely reiterating what everyone else has said is anyone's guess. What is likely is an agreement in principle that some real progress is being made on a useful exchange and there should be more in the future.

Prof. Wallace: It seems as if they have tentatively agreed to sign some sort of agreements regarding cultural exchanges and against chemical warfare. As regards arms control, they may agree to some general principles, although it won't replace Geneva. Concerning the underlying political and regional problems and the human rights issues, one must be more skeptical regarding attainment of a satisfactory agreement.

What issues do you think should be discussed?

Prof. Carter: The key issues are reducing the risk of nuclear war and limiting nuclear arms, as well as reducing US-Soviet tensions over national trouble spots. There are, of course, other important issues. If progress is limited to cultural agreements and the location of new consulates, however, then the summit will have been one of least opportunities.

Fr. Drinan: Clearly SALT II. Although Reagan termed it "fatally flawed" during his campaign, he has agreed to abide by its terms. The Russians have proposed a 50 percent cut. This is what SALT II would do. The Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty should be reopened in order to ban all testing on a mutually verifiable basis. With the exception of Reagan, every president since Kennedy has favored this.

Prof. Gustafson: Of course there'll be statements made regarding disarmament and human rights. Whether or not this will be an exchange of views or merely reiterating what everyone else has said is anyone's guess. What is likely is an agreement in principle that some real progress is being made on a useful exchange and there should be more in the future.

Prof. Wallace: Arms control issues are of course central. Regarding human rights and long-term political and regional issues, the situation is much more difficult. The Russians see human rights as primarily a domestic concern, whereas the US has a much more public view of these issues. Any Russian concessions in this area is likely to be more on a surface level than a real change.

An important facet of the summit will be on the personal level—people seeing each other as people, Reagan conveying to Gorbachev that the US is not the enemy—they'll work on that aspect.

Should SDI be used as a bargaining chip?

Prof. Carter: Yes. While the Star Wars (or SDI) program has developed in an awkward, controversial way, President Reagan deserves credit for now making it something that the Soviets will be willing to trade for. The US should retain the right to continue research, but Reagan should bargain away plans to deploy Star Wars for all that he can get in return. That's better than proceeding with the program. While the idea of protecting our population from nuclear missile attack is very attractive in theory, an effective defense is not technologically feasible for many decades (if ever) and deploying such a system would be very destabilizing for US-Soviet relations.

Prof. Gustafson: If you mean specific agreements on specific issues, then no. The outside possibility is that there will be some type of agreement on a continuing dialogue—possibly in summit form, along with lower level contact. What is likely is an agreement in principle that some real progress is being made on a useful exchange and there should be more in the future.

Prof. Wallace: The question is whether the US will bargain it away. My guess is that we probably won't bargain away the right to keep our options. Whether or not it will be deployed will only be seen with time. Secretary of State Schultz made it clear that the US won't give up the right to pursue research. This still leaves a lot for negotiation. SDI is an inducement for the Soviets. It gives the US great opportunities, but if we don't become hypnotized by it no one knows if SDI will work. However, there is a strong human preference for, and instinct for defensive, non-nuclear over offensive weapons. Reagan's great strength lies in realizing this—understanding what appeals to people.

What course do you think Reagan should pursue?

Prof. Carter: The chances for a successful summit have already been hampered by the lack of Presidential leadership and the bureaucratic in-fighting during the preparations. At this point, President Reagan could still salvage matters by taking charge, setting a concrete agenda for the discussions, and being willing to bargaining away his unrealistic plans to deploy a Star Wars defense.

Fr. Drinan: No, Star Wars does not anticipate the phasing out of nuclear weapons, but theorizes that they can be shut down before they arrive at their destinations. Even assuming it would work, such a system would per- manently institutionalize a condition which is deplorable.

Prof. Gustafson: It seems irrelevant whether it should or shouldn't be, since how it is an integral part of the negotiations. Every element constitutes a potential bargaining chip. It is on the table in the sense that it is floating around on the table. Whether it gets played out or not is another question.

SDI is a very important development—more than most people think. It has brought the Soviets to the bargaining table. They view our capacity for technological development as enormous. However, the question is whether the US will bargain it away. Our guess is that we probably won't bargain away the right to keep our options. Whether or not it will be deployed will only be seen with time. Secretary of State Schultz made it clear that the US won't give up the right to pursue research. This still leaves a lot for negotiation. SDI is an inducement for the Soviets. It gives the US great opportunities, but if we don't become hypnotized by it no one knows if SDI will work. However, there is a strong human preference for, and instinct for defensive, non-nuclear over offensive weapons. Reagan's great strength lies in realizing this—understanding what appeals to people.

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Salvage it! While the Star Wars (or SDI) program has developed in an awkward, controversial way, President Reagan deserves credit for now making it something that the Soviets are willing to trade for. The US should retain the right to continue research, but Reagan should bargain away plans to deploy Star Wars for all that he can get in return.

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SALT I was overwhelmingly ratified by Congress. Reagan has totally abandoned this process. He is not prepared to compromise at all. We should try to use diplomatic means to carry forth our objective of peaceful coexistence. The fact that Reagan has not met with the Soviets in five years is awful. They see us as the enemy and as wanting to destroy them. We must correct this impression.

Prof. Gustafson: My objective was to try to find a way so that avenues could be developed to find areas where our interests are similar, if not necessarily congruent; and 2) to provide avenues for reducing the possibility of conflict by intervention or mistake. Any effort to convert the summit to a 'media circus' will run the risk of diminishing the utility of the meeting in terms of achieving these objectives. You don't know either side's game plan. There are various objectives, and unless you know them, it's hard to tell what the strategy to achieve them will be. If the summit is used to try to generate public opinion and propaganda victories, the whole process will come across as an instrument of a favorable atmosphere for long-term negotiations.

Professor Charles H. Gustafson

Professor Barry Carter

Professor Don Wallace, Jr.

Professor Robert F. Drinan, S.J.
Is the Heart of Rock 'n Roll Still Beating?

By A. HADDOCK

As this is the final L.A. Weekly issue of 1985, it is a good time to take a step back and assess the state of the music as we approach the second half of the decade. Pop music in 1985, in a word, stinks. Not since the bad old days of the mid-seventies, when the Sex Pistols weren't even a twinkle in Malcolm MacLaren's eye, has such a pitiful noise ever pretended to be pop. The danger, the anger, and the radical punch that once filled the airwaves is now nowhere to be found in the paltryum that pretends to be modern music.

Live-Aid symbolized the decline in standards. Between the toupee-haired Popstars playing music by numbers and the pretense that rockers trotting around the stage, I would have sent a thousand dollars to Live-Aid just to get the horror show off the air.

The sad fact of the matter is that pop music has sold itself to the corporations. Where once teen idols took their pleasure from making life as miserable as possible for record company executives, the likes of Madonna and that band from Japan are quite content to play the Pop game by the corporations' rules. For years, the music industry has wished that musicians did not interfere with the business of selling lots of records. Now the dream has come true—no politics, no rebellion, no outrage—these Popstars just want to be filthy rich and will do anything to get there. Just like toothpaste and deodorants, all Thompson Twins and Paul Young want is to be brightly packaged, band and sold in massive quantities.

Not surprisingly, when pop music takes a back seat to marketing techniques the sound becomes forgettable as the other commercial products which are sold daily to the consuming masses. From Wham! to Tina Turner, pop music has become formulated and standardized. Take a nondescript tune, throw in a synthesizer, a glossy production and an ineffective lyric about sun, sand and love, and maga-strum can be anyone's.

What is more sad is that the reaction to this pop is just as offensive as the offending music. The "underground" scene largely consists of boring rock traditionalists such as the Long Ryders and the Lobos. Rejecting the corporate pop clones, The New Traditionalists impale themselves on the altar of "musicianship," guitars and sixties psychedelia. However, like the music they are rebelling against, the new/old Rockers are pure packaging. It is the only in the music that is relevant because it is the only memory the music counts.

Yet there is hope for the dying beast. The chain-saw pop of Tribe Oo, the grinding power of Sonic Youth and the double street attack of the Hip Hop and Go-Go sounds, all point us some musical inspiration in America. From Britain the Fine Young Cannibals are starting to make a dent in the charts with their angry ska influenced sound. Youngsters like the Jesus And Mary Chain and the June Brides are taking sixties pop and turning it on its head. The one thing all these bands share is an irreverence for society. Chuck Berry had his rock and roll, AC/DC had it, Tom Waits has got it. What I want to know is where Madonna lost it.

By DAVE FASSETT

COLLEGE: The ACC is about to embark on a year of glory that will outshine all of the Big East's heretics last season except for Loie Carnegie's sweater. It marks the beginning of the Final Four, teams that will become the best in the country.

1) Duke—Nation's best senior class goes out as NCAA champs . . . Presence of frost Danny Ferry, Mike Krzyzewski and head-to-head recruiting success against Dean Smith, allows Mark Alarie to work inside more . . . Soph Kevin Strickland, with lockeroom range, makes perfect . . . With Ewing gone, now nation's best defensive back court. . . . Defense, improved inside game, foul shooting and experience will carry them through NCAA Tourney.

2) North Carolina—Once again Smith has more High School All-Americans on his bench than most programs have. Ridiculously deep frontline, with four experienced players over 6-10 (what if they had gotten Ferry?). Undercard back court (Kenny Smith must shoot more) . . . Source in Madden and Jeff Lebo . . . Madden being hailed as next Michael Jordan, but so was current bench-warmers Curtis Hunter . . . May be Smith's deepest team ever, which is saying a helluva lot, but lacks a superstar in Jordan/Perrino/Worthy/Ford tandem . . .

3) Georgia Tech—Nation's second best team last year loses just one starter, but that's significant. AC/DC to that only went five-deep . . . Yvan Joseph's absence up front will be felt, particularly offensively and . . . Can John Salley, an amazing talent, pick up the scoring slack playing with him back to the basket for 40 minutes? Ready is not sure . . . Mark Price—Bruce Dalrymple, best backcourt in country.

Best of Rest—Big East: Georgetown's keys are seniors David Wingate and Michael Jackson. Hoya will be forced to death unless these two hit their J's far more consistently than they did last year. Off-setting zones were much more compact than they'd be this year. I'm less concerned about Reggie Williams, a legit All-American. Syracuse figured to be talented but as inconsistent as ever until The Perman reported to camp 20 pounds lighter than last year . . . That could spell trouble.

Big Ten: Illinois returns a solid four-man senior unit that was a bit disappointing last year. Michigan is far more talented, but there are some serious head cases in Ann Arbor.

Big Eight: Kansas should be in the Top 5 much of the year, given the weakness of its conference opposition . . . Danny Manning may be nation's best by Tourney time, and everyone forgets 7-1 center Greg Dreiling was a HS A-A five years ago.

Metropolitan: Louisville returns red shirt Mill Wagner and ready to explode. Billy Thompson and Kevin Walls—look out for the Camden Crazies.

SEC Kentucky has Sky Walker, Eddie Sutton and some serious probation just around the corner. Everyone's back at strong-finishing Auburn, including coach Sonny Smith, who reigned on his announce resignation; LSU apparently didn't spend enough cash on Tito Horford, the ultimate sin in this sinners' conference.

PAC 10: Wait Hazzard has UCLA back.

Independence: Notre Dame: All starters back and good re- cruits . . . Please, David Rivers, stay under control.

Sleeper: As always, Indiana . . . for the first time, Bobby Knight has recruited a few nice guys. Look for a helluva lot, but lacks a superstar in Jordan/Perrino/Worthy/Ford tandem . . .

PRO: The NBA represents the perfect class system. Unfortunately, the upper echelon never accepts any new members; in fact, its membership appears to have decreased.

Dynamic Duo: Los Angeles—World Champs might be most improved team in league, with enforcer Maurice Lucas and glass-cleaning rookie A.C. Green joining already formidable frontline of Abdul-Jabbar, Worthy, Rambis, Kupchak and Cooper . . . Throw in a 6-9 point guard who regularly grabs 8-10 rebounds per game and you're talking board strength. Boston—Also improved with addition of Bill Walton, who for two years in mid-70s was the best center ever, but will go on only as far as The Best Player Ever—period—takes them . . . The burning question in hoop today is Larry Bird physically burnt out at age 28 I think for one the best.

Potential Gate-Crashers: Portland—nothing ever had to laugh last year when T-Blazers traded their whole team for Joe Vandal, Duane and Billy McHorn replaces Dan Roundfield on the glass.

Philadelphia—Aging club fades out of picture . . . Can't return if, and only if, Andrew Toney plays like Andrew Toney . . . Good young coach in Matty Goukas.

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**Snyder**

Continued from page 1

shelter for the homeless which opened recently. Snyder objects to the Anacostia shelter because it is inaccessible to the homeless. She thought it would offer a full range of services for the first thirty days, there will be no educational programs. According to Snyder, the federal government has been using the Anacostia shelter "as if it was a carrot in front of the court" to persuade the Court to rule in favor of closing down the 2nd and D St. shelter.


Although the "population isn't popular" and "statistically doesn't exist," stated Snyder, D.C. voters in 1984 approved Initiative 17 ("The D.C. Right to Overnight Shelter Act of 1984") by 72 percent. The Act creates a legal right to shelter for the homeless. According to Snyder, there are thousands of homeless on the streets, even with the shelter still open. There are "three or four others on the street for every one in the shelter."

Many are old, sick or disabled. As decept in the shelter at 2nd and D, is he, it's better than what they face on the streets. "It's a sick and vile thought to live in a country where many people are homeless and eating out of garbage cans," Snyder explained. "And others are eating out of two thousand dollar plates."

CCNY, along with other advocates for the homeless, is planning a "Walk to Washington" in 1988, during which they will traverse the country over a nine-month period, collecting as many homeless people as possible along the way. Snyder estimates there will be 25,000 to 50,000 by the time the march reaches the steps of the Capitol. "Resurrection City is coming back," said Snyder.

"Every human being has a responsibility to deal with the problem of the homeless community," Snyder stated.

He said that his objective is the realization that people can live together in harmony. When asked how the GULC community can be a "good neighbor," Snyder responded it would be best to "come over, meet some people, and see what needs to be done."

Suggested GULC might start a legal clinic, he explained. "And if someone is homeless, noting that Antioch Law School received funding for such a program, it was to be run out of the 2nd and D St. Shelter and since the renovation was never done, the program has not gone forward."

A member of the audience noted that the D.C. Bar Association has formed a Committee on Homelessness chaired by David Crossley. Then any student wishing to participate should contact the D.C. Bar.

About what he expects the outcome of his endeavors on behalf of the homeless to be, Snyder said, "It will be very realistic, optimistic and confident." After all, he says, "they got the President, and we got God."

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**GLW**

**Evening Students Lead Double Lives**

By STEVEN SOLOMON and KELLY ROARK

Imagine this—you work a full time job during the day for 8 hours, then at 5 p.m. you head out to law school for 3 hours of class and then finish up another 11 hours out of the 24. Remember, you have to sleep for say 6 hours. Now, you realize, that leaves you around 7 hours to study, eat, shop for your food, wash yourself and your laundry, interact with other humans, fix your car, deposit money at the bank, wait in miscellaneous lines, brush your teeth, scratch your head and wonder whether life as a full time working law student is really worth living.

To an extent, yes. In a different style, we asked a number of evening students, what life was like—in the busy lane...

Robert Vorhees

How do you balance work, school and personal life

I may be atypical because I am a single parent. The D.C. full time, I have a part time job. I work maybe 35 to 40 hours a week and school 15 to 20. So I finish school, hang out with the day students, spend time at the Library. Our assignments are very different, it doesn't matter when you do your work.

Most people do the whole en- tire reading assignment for a week on the weekend before the week and we review the night before each class.

I'm in two law school study groups. I'm in one, it's hard to accommodate people's schedules, and it doesn't meet as often as day study groups. Maybe once a week if we're lucky.

Do you feel a part of the school?

That's definitely an issue. I don't really feel it but some of my friends do. They'd like to be a little more involved than they can be. But, the best part about night school is the camaraderie, these people are really out to help each other, they sym- pathize with the pressure on time we all have. I really like that.

Lori Tripoli

How do you balance work, school and personal life

Basically, everything suffers. You don't sleep, in fact you go from being really good at work and school and having a great school life to being mediocre at work, who knows how you're doing at school and social life is history. But school always com- es first.

What is the atmosphere like?

All the students are very pleasant. I think there are problems as far as meeting people, but that's not us, it's them. We all come here, we're exhausted, we sit through classes and we take off. By the time it's a part of school, we really don't feel I'm a part of this University. I think maybe people look down a little bit on the evening division. Like people in the day division, are like "Oh, you're evening, oh yes."

Michael Bell

How do you balance school, work and personal life

I'm having a bad time. Personal life and school are just too much. When do you get most of your work done?

Do you feel a part of school?

What school, I love the fact that it's so intimate, I can talk to the professor and get a Georgetown sweat shirt for my kids. And then there are the minor trivialislike finding out that we're going to have a guest speaker on cam- pus three days after it happens by having somebody read it to you.

What is the atmosphere like?

I had heard a lot of horror stories, it's not as competitive as it is, just don't take your notes into class because everybody will try to steal them, but I've not found that at all in this school. The professors, the stu- dents have been extremely helpful to one another. I think there's a much more mature atmosphere in the evening pro- gram. People here know it's not a game, it's a serious business.

When do you get your work done?

I get most of my law work done on the weekends, some at home. I do a lot of thinking when I'm driving back and forth to Annapolis which is where I live. I don't get it written down when I'm driving though.

Greg Bailey

How do you balance work, school and personal life

Personal life gets the short end in the balancing. Work is something you have to give your best to, and school is something you can postpone until exam time, and then you accelerate your pace. Personal life gets the bits and pieces.

What does the atmosphere at night time compare to day school?

I've taken day classes. Night school is probably more intellectually challenging, but more rational. You don't waste time like you would in the day classes discussing personal issues.

Do you feel a part of GULC?

I would say no. It's hard to elaborate on that. In the difficult- y of balancing, you will probably be able to. I'll give an example. Last week, class rings were ordered between 11:00 A.M. and 5:00 P.M. Night students were just cut off from that. And there are good speakers during the day that night students would like to enjoy as well.

Where do you see yourself after graduation? Same job?

Hopefully, at another job. I believe the education at GULC prepares you for more oppor-

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**CLASSIFIEDS**

**TYPING by legal secretary.** Have your typing done by a professional, quickly and accurately on an IBM III. $1.50 per page. Leslie Billings, 780-1688, 248-4380, 960-6851.

**HELP WANTED**

Document Analyst

Several full-time temp- orary positions available at our convenient D.C. location. Positions involve analyzing and recording information from documents. Training is provided. Interested appli- cants should call Acumen at 358-6300 between 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., Monday, Nov. 11- Tuesday, Nov. 12 for details.

One bedroom, sunny apart- ment; furnished with fire- place. Adams Morgan- Kalaroma. Available Dec. 15 $700.00 a month, includes all utilities. Contact Kathy 855- 8364.

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Computer Job System Under Review

By ABBIE THORNER
Assistant Dean

The Career Planning and Placement Office is sending all upper-class students a questionnaire that elicits first-hand responses to the fall on-campus interview season. Specifically, the office is focusing on how well the computerized scheduling system was reviewed for most students. The results of the questionaire will be reviewed by the Placement Office, the Placement Committee, and the Law Center Administration in formulating policies for next year's on-campus interview season. The Placement Office has undertaken the survey at this time in order to obtain as much information as possible about student experiences with the system.

Employers have provided

mixed feedback when asked to evaluate the pros and cons of Georgetown's move away from resume prescreening. The new Georgetown system, which emphasizes student choice in allocating interview slots, has inspired some controversy among employers. For this reason, the computerized scheduling system is being reviewed in its entirety.

Students are urged to complete the questionnaire that is being mailed to their D.C. area address, and to return it as soon as possible to the Placement Office. Student opinion is absolutely essential to the review of the system and its effectiveness. The information provided on these questionnaires will clearly affect the decisions to be made about interview allocation during next fall's on-campus market.

Library

Continued from page 1

books, worth about $600,000. The preservation program would cost $20 per student. The third item on the library budget is technology. According to Oakley, librarians are concerned about how many computer terminals are needed, but we don't have enough. Since I've been at GULC, we have acquired one new terminal a year, and yet, they are still crowded. I've added this increase in demand to the income generated by terminal training in the Legal Research and Writing Program last spring.

The Library Committee has recommended the purchase of two additional LEXIS terminals and the continued acquisition of useful technology such as Inforad, a computerized index to legal and business periodicals that uses laser disc technology.

The fourth budget item requested by the Library Committee is the Microcomputer Lab. This is a long-term goal for the Committee which intends to consult with the Computer Law Club for assistance. The Committee asked for 5 IBM PCs, 2 Macintoshes and 2 Apple IIe's along with software and printers.

ATTENTION: Anyone interested in being part of the Law Weekly editorial board next semester, please stop by the Law Weekly office, 1B-7 or call 624-3842.
Res Pendens

Deanery

Student Employees

Needed

The Admissions Office will be hiring four third year students to help in the Admissions Office from Jan.-Apr. The salary will be $6.50 per hour. Please contact Pam Moye at 624-6223 to set up an appointment.

Registrar

Add/Drop For Spring 1986

Add/drop for the 1986 Spring semester will be held on Dec. 3 and 4, 1985 during the hours 11:15-1:30 p.m. and 4:30-6 p.m., on the B-1 level. The next opportunity to add/drop will be Jan. 7-14, 1986 during the hours 11:15-1:30 p.m. and 4:30-6 p.m.

Course Confirmation

Mallers for Spring 86

Course confirmation mailers will be mailed the week of 18 to all students registered for the Spring 1986 semester. Students who receive mailers with erroneous information must complete a course confirmation correction form available at the Office of the Registrar immediately.

Exam Conflicts

Check your Dec. exam schedule! The deadline for filing a 24 hour exam conflict is Dec. 28, 1985. Anyone who has not yet filed a form, contact Therese Lee Stratton at the Office of the Registrar immediately.

Exam Numbers

Exam numbers will be mailed around Nov. 22. If you find any discrepancies, a course, contact the Office of the Registrar immediately. You must present the printed exam number at the time of your exam. Any duplicate copy is available 30 minutes prior to each exam at the kiosk on the 1st floor during the entire exam period.

Proctors Needed

Wanted: Students, Spouses, Friends, etc., to work during Fall Exams—Dec. 7 to Dec. 21, 1986. Pay is $5.50 per hour for the length of the exam. Applications are available at the fourth floor counter, Office of the Registrar.

Typing and Smoking Rooms

Exam Rooms for Exams

Students taking exams on regularly scheduled dates wishing to smoke or type need not submit a notice of intent. However, those taking deferred exams must submit the proper form one week prior to the deferred exam date to be assigned to typing or smoking rooms.

Late Writing on Exams

All students are directed to the memo regarding late starting on exams. Students are cautioned that the committee considers any late writing on exams a serious violation of the Student Code of Professional Responsibility and will be prosecuted.

Do We Have Your Current Local Address??

All students are urged to update their address information to insure the Office of the Registrar has a current local ad-

dress on file.

Upperclass Evening J.D.

Students

Nov. 15, 1985, was the deadline for upperclass evening students to submit an application to transfer from the evening to the full-time J.D. program. Effective for the 1986 Spring semester, regulations pertaining to inter-divisional transfers may be found on pages 11-12 of the curd at Bulletin. All petitions are advised that approval to transfer to the full-time division is granted on a space available basis and depending on demand, petitions may be denied.

Please keep in mind that tuition for day students for the 1986 Spring semester is $4,950.00. Day students must meet all of the schedule regulations pertaining to their division, a i.e. a limit on outside employment, restrictions on the number of evening classes, etc. All petitions should be submitted to the Office of the Registrar.

Thanksgiving Week Schedule

In response to numerous inquiries the Office of the Registrar will reprint the Thanksgiving week schedule. Faculty are encouraged to repeat the schedule in their classes.

Mon., Nov. 25—Mon., classes meet as usual.

Tues., Nov. 26—Fri., classes meet.

Wed., Nov. 27—classes meet in the evening, classes offered at 9:30-11:30 a.m. will be at 6:45-7:45 p.m. and Sat., classes offered at 11:40-1:40 p.m. will meet at 7:55-9:55 p.m.

No other classes meet on Wed.

Thurs., Nov. 29—Sat., Nov. 30—Thanksgiving Holiday.

Academic Regulations

A student is held to have notice of the GULC Student Code of Professional Responsibility and its provision by virtue of enrolling at GULC. Copies 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, 624-6394.

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 filling the appropriate form at the Office of the Registrar.

Office of the Registrar

Friday Schedule

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 8 a.m. Please plan accordingly.

Financial Aids

GSL and PLUS/ALAS

Loans for Spring

Applications for GSL and PLUS loans for Spring Semester expenses are still being accepted. Eligible GSL borrowers and full-time PLUS/ALAS borrowers who submit loan applications after Nov. 1 are eligible for a deferment of spring tuition charges but late fees will be assessed on any outstanding tuition after Spring/Registration Day. Loan applications are available in the Fin. Aid Office.

Spring Semester Registration

Financial Aid Registration for the Spring Semester will be held on Mon., Jan. 6, 1986. (Spring classes begin Tue. 1/7/86) Students who expect GSL and/or ALAS loan checks to be sent to GULC by that time, or receive a check at home, should come to Hall 2 between 3 and 6 p.m. Tuition payment will be accepted and next-day refunds will be processed at that time. Note: Tuition for Spring Semester is due by mail by Dec. 29, 1985 or in person by Mon., Jan. 6, 1986.

New Loan for Parents of Students

Sallie Mae has introduced a loan program for parents of college students called FamilyEd. The terms for the program are similar to those of the GradEd program except that the student’s parents and not the primary borrowers. Applications and information brochures are available in the Financial Aid Office.

Aid Applications for Next Year

GAPSFAS forms for the 1986-87 year are expected to arrive by mid-Dec. J.D. day-division students who intend to apply for Rowan’s grant and loan funds must complete and mail the form by Feb. 14, 1986. A new GAPSFAS will be sent to current aid recipients at their local addresses. If you do not receive the GAPSFAS by mail the end of your expected aid year to pick one up at the Fin. Aid Office by mid-Dec.

Placement

Practicing Bankruptcy Law

This specialty area will be discussed at a Brown Bag Lunch Series program on Thurs. Nov. 21. Michael Shaneroff of Goldstein, Blitz & Rosenberg will be the speaker. The program begins at 12:30 in Rm. 18-10.

On Being A Securities Lawyer

On Wed., Nov. 20 the Wednesday Forum Series will present a panel of securities attorneys to discuss their specialty. The panelists are: Fred Little of Shaw, Pittman, Potts & Thompson Linda Fienberg, Associate General Counsel, Office of the General Counsel, Securities & Exchange Commission and Jeffrey Bauman, GULC professor, will moderate. The Wednesday Forum program on International Practice, originally scheduled for Nov. 20, has been rescheduled to Jan. 15. Other Wednesday Forum programs for the second semester will be listed in the next Law Weekly.

Attention First Year Students: Placement Programs For ’88/’89 Graduates

One of the Placement Counselors will be making a presentation on file job strategies to each section at the conclusion of a class period. The schedule for these presentations is as follows:

Section 1—Mon., Nov. 18 after Civil Procedure, Hall 3, 2:45 p.m.

Section 2—Fri., Nov. 22 after Corporate Law, Hall 3, 2:45 p.m.

Section 3—Wed., Nov. 20 after Contracts, Hall 3, 3:30 p.m.

Section 4—Tue., Nov. 19 after Property, Hall 1, 2:45 p.m.

Fall Holiday Hours

The Placement Office will be closed on Nov. 28 and 29. We will reopen Mon., Dec. 3rd with regular hours. Beginning Mon., Dec. 9 through Jan. 2 our office hours will be 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. through Fri. On Jan. 6 we will again be open Mon. through Fri. 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. A wonderful holiday season.

Library

Library Survey

The GULC Library is currently open to all law student, members of the bar, alumni, and authorized patrons. However, the library is now re-evaluating its ac-

cess policy and needs to know the extent to which GULC students patronize other law school libraries. Should we decide to close out doors to law students from other schools, these schools in turn might close their doors to us. It is therefore important that everyone, but especially those students who patronize another law school library, fill out the surveys.

Surveys are available at the Circula-

tion and Reference Desk in the Library and can be returned to the large red box near the Reference Desk.

Barristers’ Council

Moot Court

On Nov. 18, 1985, at 7:30 p.m. in the Moot Court Room, Georgetown’s National Moot Court Team will hold their last practice session before the Re-

gion III Tournament. All student are en-
couraged to attend.

Transnational Environmental Law Journal

Meeting of the editorial board, 4:30 p.m., Rm. 7. Status report and plans. All who have worked on the effort and those inter-

est in involvement are urged to please make every effort to attend. If un-

able to attend, leave name and phone number at Student Activities Office.

Yates

Yates Field House

Holiday Hours

During the holidays, Yates will oper-

ate on the following schedule:

Thanksgiving week hours of operation will be:

Mon., Tue., Wed.—7 a.m.-10 p.m. (pool closing at 9 p.m.)

Thu.—Closed

Fri.—9 a.m.-10 p.m. (pool closing at 9 p.m.)

Tentative Christmas and New Years hours of operation:

Beginning Mon., Dec. 9, 1985:

Weekdays 7 a.m.—10 p.m. (pool closing at 9 p.m.)

Weekends 8 a.m.—10 p.m. (pool closing at 9 p.m.)

Dec. 24, 25, 26, 31, 1985

Closed

Jan. 1, 2, 1986—Closed

Normal hours of operation resume Mon., Jan. 13.

See page 11