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The

Advocate

Marshall-Wythe School of Law

AMERICA'S OLDEST LAW SCHOOL



FOUNDED 1779

Volume XVI, Number Four

Thursday, September 27, 1984

Eight Pages

Where Your Money Goes

SBA Treasurer Explains Budget

By ALICE ROWAN

Law students pay fees, but do they know how money is spent?

Each year students at the College of William and Mary pay a \$64.00 activity fee. Law students pay an additional \$12 per year as a law school activity fee. Few students ask how their money is used.

Raymond Nugent, treasurer of the Student Bar Association, answers that question in detail. Nugent is responsible for seeing that law students get what they pay for.

According to Nugent, two major sources fund law school activities. The college-wide fund, made up of each student's \$64.00 activity fee, is administered by the Board of Student Affairs (BSA). The law school fund, made up of each law student's \$6.00 fee, is administered by the Student Bar Association.

BSA funds totalled \$366,400 last year. Although student organizations do not receive interest from this fund, a 2% handling charge of \$7,328.00 is deducted from the total. The BSA is staffed by administrative personnel, faculty and students. This is unusual because the student budgeting committee at many universities is made up entirely of students. This year's law school faculty representative is Professor Ed Edmunds, and the law student representative is Greg Gerard.

The budgeting process for the BSA fund begins each January when law school groups make budget requests to the Student Bar Association. The Association considers these requests and presents them to the BSA in

February. The college finance committee makes recommendations which the BSA may adopt, and the completed budget is submitted to the Board of Visitors for final approval.

The BSA distributes funds to the law school in a lump sum. Last year the law school received \$15,026.00; however, \$863.00 was deducted over the summer because of rising telephone costs.

Moot Court received an additional \$3,900.00 in grants and tournament receipts. Moot Court has a \$2,500.00 contingency fund used if the team advances beyond regional competition. BALSA received an additional \$500.00 grant.

Organizations wishing to receive BSA funds must meet certain guidelines. Basically, BSA requires the organization "act for the benefit of and participation by the entire student body." Nugent explains that the Student Bar Association is unique in that it acts as an umbrella organization. Funds dispensed to the Student Bar Association are allocated to various law school organizations, many of which would not qualify on their own for BSA funding.

Groups serving law students and undergraduates, including Student Legal Services, intramurals and The Flat Hat, receive BSA funds independently of the law school. Nugent reminds those groups seeking BSA funding to consider co-sponsorship by an organization outside the law school.

The BSA set aside a \$25,000.00 speakers fund from the total budget. Groups wishing a speaker may approach the Speakers Forum Committee for funding.

The second major source of funds for law school activities, comprised of each law student's \$6.00 activity fee, supports functions such as social activities, graduation, P-CAP, Law Review, phones, etc. These LSA funds are not comingled with BSA funds. Interest is collected and added to the fund. The Student Bar Association recently passed the LSA budget for this year, and the list is posted on the SBA window.

The social committee is subsidized minimally, and must break even or make a profit on ticket sales. The SBA receives some money from the vending machines. Coffee bar funds are kept separate. Profits from floppy disk sales are used for computer-related expenses.

Law students at Marshall-Wythe pay \$70.00 each year in activities fees. Students should realize how this money is spent. If you wish the money spent in certain ways, you should make your wishes known. One idea is an

emergency loan fund for students temporarily short on rent or grocery money. Seventy dollars is a lot of money, but, as Nugent says, "when you add up all the things we're allocated, we do very well."

Law school organizations received BSA funds last year in the following amounts:

Moot Court	\$8,450.00
Student Bar Association	\$2,082.00
American Trial Lawyers Association	\$ 931.00
Mary & William Society	\$ 910.00
BALSA	\$ 730.00
Client Counseling Center	\$ 395.00
National Lawyers Guild	\$ 221.00
International Law Society	\$ 185.00
Environmental Law Society	\$ 125.00
Young Federalists Society	\$ 84.00
Supreme Court Historical Society	\$ 50.00

Next September

Spong to Retire

Former U.S. Senator William B. Spong, Dean and Dudley Woodbridge Professor of Law at Marshall-Wythe, recently announced his retirement effective fall of next year.

Dean Spong first came to Marshall-Wythe a year after he graduated from law school, teaching two courses in 1948. He left the faculty the following year to practice law in his hometown of Portsmouth, not to return until nine years ago when he was appointed Dean of the law school.

The students at Marshall-Wythe are Dean Spong's

"greatest pleasure" as Dean of the law school. He enjoys getting to know students through his classes and is proud of the overall rise in the quality of the student body over the last nine years. Many graduates keep in touch with the Dean and he finds news of their successful careers after they leave Marshall-Wythe most rewarding.

Dean Spong is confident he will "find something interesting to do" when he leaves the law school. For example, he may work on law-related projects started while he was a Woodrow Wilson scholar at the Smithsonian

Institute in Washington. The Dean has lectured in many countries, including India and Germany, and expects to continue to travel and lecture in the years ahead.

The President of the College will select a committee and assign to it the difficult task of locating a successor to Dean Spong. The Committee will advertise nationwide and contact other law schools in its search for qualified applicants. Dean Spong agreed there are professors on our faculty who would make good deans. Appointments to the search committee will be announced in October.

And the Winners Are . . .



As their SBA representatives, first years chose Gary Close . . .

Joe Craven . . .

and Eddie Isler.

The Advocate

Marshall-Wythe School of Law

A student-edited newspaper, founded in 1969 as successor to the *Amicus Curiae*, serving the students, faculty and staff of the Marshall-Wythe School of Law.

As Dull As You Make It

In August a hometown friend of ours came to Williamsburg to enter the master's program in education here. On her arrival, we introduced her to several law students at a local nightspot. "I couldn't believe it!" she later exclaimed. "There were about a dozen people at that table, and all any of them talked about was how boring it was here and how much they hated to be back! It really made me feel great about coming to Williamsburg."

She had a point. M-W students tend to describe Williamsburg as a social wasteland. We will be the first to admit that law students have tons of homework and therefore don't get out much, but come on! There's not as much to do here as there is in Honolulu, New York City, or even Blacksburg. But Williamsburg is not exactly the Sahara Desert, the Greenland Ice Cap, or some lunar crater. Anywhere is as boring as you let it be.

Is there someone from your hometown or undergraduate school that you've been meaning to visit and reminisce with, but haven't? Someone you've always enjoyed talking to in the lounge between classes, but have never really gotten to know? Someone with whom you once had a good conversation at the Blue Rose, but haven't talked to since? The next time you're either caught up with or don't feel like working on your studies and there's nothing happening, call that person up to play tennis, split a pizza, watch the tube, pick guitar, trade gossip, shoot some baskets, have a drink somewhere neither of you have yet patronized, play backgammon, or see a film on campus. It only takes two people to socialize, and you have nothing to lose but your own ennui.

We salute the 80 students who joined legal fraternities this fall, and we encourage anybody who didn't join one to do so thing spring. PAD, PDP, and DTP do much to alleviate the monotony here. Fraternity members and non-members alike, however, can take the above steps to enliven Williamsburg.

A final note on diversions. Tickets will go on sale soon for the Fall From Grace; the Libel Night Committee will soon form. Both events deserve your support. For the uninitiated, the Fall From Grace is one of two big semiformal dances with live bands held each year (the other is the Barristers Ball, held each spring.) Libel Night, an annual musical-comedy revue, pokes good-natured fun at those lovable professors who make our lives unbearable. Libel Night and the Fall From Grace rank among the social highlights of each year, but without your support - either by attending or, better yet, providing behind-the-scenes help - neither can take place.

But in the meantime, on those off-weekends when you've had enough of proximate cause, promissory estoppel and the rule against perpetuities, call someone up and see if she or he would like to do something.

You'll be glad you did.

(J.O.A.)

Got an Opinion?

Write a Letter to the Editor

Letters to the Editor

The True Meaning

Dear Sirs:

After observing the conservative bent of the past "Viewpoint" columns written by Scott Sheets, I feel compelled to make a response to clear up some of his misconceptions. In order to discuss reasonably the flaws in Mr. Sheets' arguments it is necessary to lay down a few basic definitions on the nature of a true liberal and a true conservative. These labels have been bandied about this country for 25 years or more with their true meanings being lost in the political haze.

A true liberal is one who believes in a political philosophy "based on belief in progress, the essential goodness of man, and the autonomy of the individual and (stands) for tolerance and freedom for the individual from arbitrary authority in all spheres of life especially by the protection of political and civil liberties and for government under the law and the consent of the governed." (Webster's) The Liberal Party of England grew with these ideas as its foundation and tried, and fairly succeeded, to remove the shackles of a paternalistic monarchy. The views of this party spread to the New World and were the core of our own Revolution.

A true liberal believes everyone is entitled to their own beliefs and style of living. Each individual is unique and deserves the opportunity to explore himself and grow physically, mentally and spiritually at his own rate and in his own direction. Individuality is the most important aspect of life for a true liberal. A person's life should be regulated only when society, as a whole, believes some behavior is not tolerable. This is why we have representative legislatures. This is why we have courts. This is why punish murderers. But beyond these restraints the emphasis for a true liberal is on being open-minded and forward-looking.

A true conservative is one who's political philosophy is based on a "strong sense of tradition and social stability, stressing the importance of established religions and preferring gradual development with preservation of the best elements of the past..." (Webster's) A conservative views any change with distrust and wants to keep the status quo. Businessmen are usually conservative because only when the status quo is maintained can an economy truly prosper. From rabble-rousers in the office or shop to unrest in foreign countries - all are viewed with annoyance. For a true conservative conformity is the key word. As long as everyone believes the same things and acts the same way everything will be fine.

It's easy to see how the current state of American politics has distorted the traditional definitions of these two conflicting views. On the one hand we have "liberals" currently led by Walter Mondale. This group is liberal because it advocates free choice in regards to abortion, equal rights for women and no organized school prayer. On the other hand Mondale et. al. are equally committed to regulation of the economy by the government and,

in general, preserving all of the now traditional New Deal and Great Society programs. In this way they are conservative. A true liberal does not believe in government regulation of the economy.

On the other hand we have the current White House and the ever-strengthening "conservative" element in the Republican Party. Of course they call themselves "neo-conservatives" but this is really a misnomer. They are truly conservative because they advocate the Christian God, the traditional family and patriotism. They also believe in the duty of each individual to conform to these ideals.

Remember, they are trying to produce a stable society. But they also advocate the end of government regulation of the economy. Herein lies their basic hypocrisy. If they were true conservatives they would retain the current system. Cutting taxes and government regulations are very liberal things to do, yet the "conservatives" performed those very deeds three years ago. True conservatives would want to keep as tight a grip on the people's lives as possible. What better way than a huge central government? What else is the Soviet Union but a very conservative government?

Continued on Page Seven.



The Advocate

Marshall-Wythe School of Law

Marshall-Wythe School of Law
Williamsburg, VA 23185

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Letters to the Editor, Cont.

Religion and the Public Schools

The media has focused considerable attention on the issue of religious freedom, not only during the current presidential campaign, but also throughout the recent legislative session. The major controversy involves the extent to which religious activities should be permitted in public schools. This issue has three components: voluntary prayer during the official academic day, religious courses in the academic curriculum, and extra-curricular religious activities. Each of these components raises entirely different considerations.

First, voluntary implies optional. A person can choose to pray with or without the official sanction of a school's administration. Therefore, administrative permission to pray is unnecessary. Not only is such intervention unnecessary, it is unwarranted. Religious freedom includes more than the right to choose between different religious doctrines; a person may also choose to believe in nothing, to have no religious convictions at all. If public schools allot a specific time for "voluntary" prayer during the official school day, people will interpret that action as an intentional

propagation of the idea that a person must have a religious faith. Schools should refrain from any action that carries such implications, because school systems are part of local government, to permit otherwise would violate this country's cherished tradition of separation of church and state.

Next, curriculum can be divided into two categories: required courses and electives. The major function of mandatory academic courses is to establish a solid foundation of skills for future learning; reading, writing, and basic math fall in this category. Required religious studies in public schools would fail to serve this purpose; furthermore, such an official requirement would violate the separation of church and state. However, elective academic courses have numerous functions, including developing cognitive skills, learning about our society, and learning about other cultures, to name a few. Certainly, courses in religion can contribute to one or more of these academic goals. Therefore, to prohibit instruction in religion would be counterproductive to the goals of education. Students should have the option to choose courses on Christianity, Judaism,

Eastern religions, or any other topic for which schools can find sufficient student interest and adequate funding.

Finally, extra-curricular activities are those functions in which students choose to participate for the sake of enjoyment after school hours. Such activities are established specifically because students desire them. School officials do not cause the existence of these functions; they allow them to exist. To deny students the right to have such an optional religious fellowship is to deprive them of their freedom as completely as if such a religious function were mandatory. The American people should be offended by such a rank violation of a Constitutional freedom.

Throughout the continuing debate over the propriety of religion in the public schools, too many legislators (and their constituents) have failed to look at these issues logically. I firmly believe that the opinions expressed above offer a logical solution to an overwhelmingly emotional subject.

Fay Spence '87

Sexist Humor Decried

To the Editors:

This letter is being written in recognition of the important role THE ADVOCATE plays at Marshall-Wythe and in appreciation for the hard work the staff puts into the production of this bi-monthly newspaper. We feel that one of the purposes of THE ADVOCATE is to be representative of the thoughts and ideas of the student body as a whole. In the past several editions, however, the tone of certain articles has reflected an attitude that has been insulting to a major portion of that student body. Responsible journalism should take care that offensive statements and innuendoes are properly edited out of feature articles.

The last edition of the spring semester contained the worst offense: the use of the phrase "beaver shooting" in reference to women. While some people may not realize the nature of this term, it is in fact a gross and disgusting phrase, falling far below the standards of journalism that should be expected of this school's newspaper. Although recent editions have not contained as

graphic language, they have presented derogatory innuendoes aimed at the female law students.

Some may consider our reaction to be "oversensitive" or "lacking a sense of humor." We point out that comparable racial and ethnic statements or insinuations would be considered slurs and would not be tolerated. We only request similar consideration for women, as colleagues and human beings.

We do not wish to deny anyone's right to express himself, but we all should keep in mind the audience that THE ADVOCATE could potentially reach and that the newspaper is perceived to reflect the prevailing attitudes at Marshall-Wythe. Such personal opinions are perhaps better placed in letters to the editor rather than in feature articles. We hope that in the future THE ADVOCATE staff will be more discriminating in its editorial process.

Signed,
Linda McDowell
Kymberly Copa
Colombia Barrosse
Sarah Hurley

The Dissent Speaks on Eating, Drinking

To the editor:

As both of the first two issues of The Advocate have contained items condemning eating, drinking and smoking outside the student lounge, I feel compelled to present a dissenting view.

First, as to the lobby, it came as a complete surprise to me to learn that these activities are supposedly prohibited there. As a third-year student, I had never heard of such a regulation before. Indeed, judging from the amount of coffee and cigarettes consumed in the lobby, this rule, if it really does exist, is one of the best kept secrets of the law school. And I find it quite curious that there are several large trash cans and ash trays located in an area where the activities which require them are allegedly forbidden. Furthermore, the administration's publication The Docket, in its Sept. 16 issue, specifically stated "Law School rules prohibit eating and drinking in the classrooms." No mention was made of the lobby.

There is no compelling reason why these activities should be prohibited in the lobby. Of course a few crumbs will fall and drinks will spill, but the students can, and generally do, clean up after themselves. The housekeeping staff will take care of what is left behind by the inconsiderate few. The only things in the lobby which run the risk of permanent damage are the rugs. But if those rugs are so precious, the answer lies in their removal to a safer location, not in restricting lobby activities. These rugs appear to be in the same category as the parquet floor - lovely to look at, but poorly suited to use in the lobby area.

As for the classrooms, here eating and smoking clearly should be prohibited - not because of any alleged deleterious effect on the physical plant, but because of their potential to annoy and distract other students. Beverages, however, are another matter. I for one found it cruel and unusual punishment to be forced to take eight o'clock classes every day my first year and not be allowed to take a cup of coffee in with me. The school simply lacks a convincing justification for this rule. In the lecture halls, there is no potential for permanent damage from spilled drinks, as there is no carpeting in the student seating areas. (Why these rooms require any carpeting at all remains a mystery.) I would also point out that many of my instructors - including the Colonel, who is supposedly the patron saint of our lovely building - have not seen fit to obey the rule themselves. This alone says something, and it is made even more significant by the fact that the area where they have their drinks is carpeted.

The negative effects of changing this rule would be minimal. Where I went to college there was not a classroom anywhere on campus - including at the law school - where beverages were not permitted. And as far as I know, the University of Chicago does not have a reputation, among its students or anyone else, of being a "dilapidated school." Rather than that concern, I submit that a more likely complaint to be heard among future Marshall-Wythe students is, "I can't believe I'm enrolling in a school with such draconian rules!"

Jimmy Rauen '85

Viewpoint

Scott Sheets

Walter Mondale would appear to have everything that an aspiring presidential candidate could hope for. He has received the nomination of the current majority political party at a relatively harmonious convention; he has been endorsed by labor unions, women's organizations, environmental groups, and other special interest groups; and he has an impressive resume which includes service as a United States senator and as Vice-President. Yet, for all of these assets, Mondale has a major problem - he is apparently going nowhere in the polls. Why is that?

With all of his endorsements and with a seemingly united Democratic Party behind him, Mondale should be ahead of the Republican nominee. Although Reagan is the incumbent President and historically the incumbent is favored, this year's election differs from other recent re-election campaigns of Republican Presidents. In 1956, President Eisenhower won easy re-election over the Democratic candidate. Eisenhower, however, was a popular war hero whereas Reagan's non-political fame came from his movie roles. In 1972, President Nixon won a landslide re-election, but that election is also different from the current one. The 1972 Democratic

presidential nominee was seen as an ultra-liberal who did not represent the views of a majority of Democrats. Mondale, although a liberal, is not an extremist - his views are consistent with those of the national Democratic leadership. Why, then, is Mondale not even close to President Reagan in the polls?

One explanation for Reagan's prominence in the polls is his "charm," his character traits that inspire confidence in America and in his ability to lead the nation. The most recent President who is described as having such charm was John Kennedy. Kennedy, however, won his election by a very narrow margin and at the time immediately prior to his assassination was not highly regarded in the polls. Only after the assassination did Kennedy's popularity reach high levels. A president's charm, therefore, does not guarantee a commanding performance in the polls.

Another possible explanation for the Reagan lead nationwide could be the event that political scientists have been predicting the nation is due for - a political realignment. Since 1932, the Democratic Party has been the majority party in the United States. Prior to the 1932 election, the United States had been a

basically Republican nation. Now, however, events could be shaping up to bring the Republican Party into the ascendancy again. In 1980 for the first time in nearly thirty years the GOP took control of the U.S. Senate and retained control in the 1982 general election. The House of Representatives, although remaining in Democratic hands, became more conservative. Nationwide, the polls have found a growing trend toward political conservatism among the American people. Ronald Reagan and the Republican Party appear to be the beneficiaries of this conservative trend.

As Jeanne Kirkpatrick, herself a Democrat, has noted, the national Democratic Party is losing touch with conservative Democrats and with the American electorate in general. Most Americans want such goals as economic growth, a strong defense, and a respected position for the United States in the world community. The current Democratic ticket, however, offers a return to increased federal spending and taxation, a decrease in our national defense, and an apologetic stance in world affairs. Is it really so surprising in retrospect that the Democratic ticket is nearly 20 points behind the Republican ticket in the polls?

Summer in the Alaskan Snow

Are there law firms in Alaska? Third year Kathleen Edge can definitely answer this question affirmatively. Edge spent her entire summer clerking for the law firm of Birch, Bittner, Pestinger and Anderson in Anchorage, Alaska.

Edge received an offer from the firm after partner Jeff Lowenfells interviewed on-campus at Marshall-Wythe. The firm telephoned Edge in November to make the offer.

size of Richmond). The downtown area is relatively cosmopolitan with a lot of high rises, great shops, restaurants, movie theaters, and malls.

The night-life in Anchorage is no less exciting than other U.S. cities. Since Alaska is the "Land of the Midnight Sun," it doesn't begin to get dark until after 11 p.m. and sunrise comes around 4 a.m. However, around June 21, darkness simply fails to fall! It becomes twilight around 2 a.m.



Edge displays the Red Salmon she caught during her excursion from the law.

Why did Edge accept a job in our most northwestern state? She stated, "I always wanted to go. It was a great opportunity since I not only had a great job but a terrific vacation."

According to Edge, Alaska law is relatively new. Alaska offers a great opportunity to create law. California, Oregon and Washington decisions are normally looked to by Alaskan courts.

One of Edge's most exciting legal experiences included handling her own case after receiving certification under Alaska's third-year student practice rule (similar to Virginia's). And to make the experience even more appreciated, Edge won. In addition, she accompanied attorneys to court and participated in arraignments and change of plea hearings.

Edge also wrote an appellate brief on the topic of search and seizure. The brief was filed (unedited) in the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals in San Francisco, California. Edge performed the normal summer clerkship duties - preparing various memos, draftings, and pleadings.

The firm that employed Edge had 20 attorneys and five summer clerks. Concerning the Alaska legal field, Edge stated, "Alaska offers a great opportunity for anyone - especially women. I would recommend it to anyone who is seriously thinking of applying to Alaska firms."

As previously mentioned, in addition to legal experience, Edge felt she also received a vacation. Anchorage itself boasts a population of 250,000 (approximately the

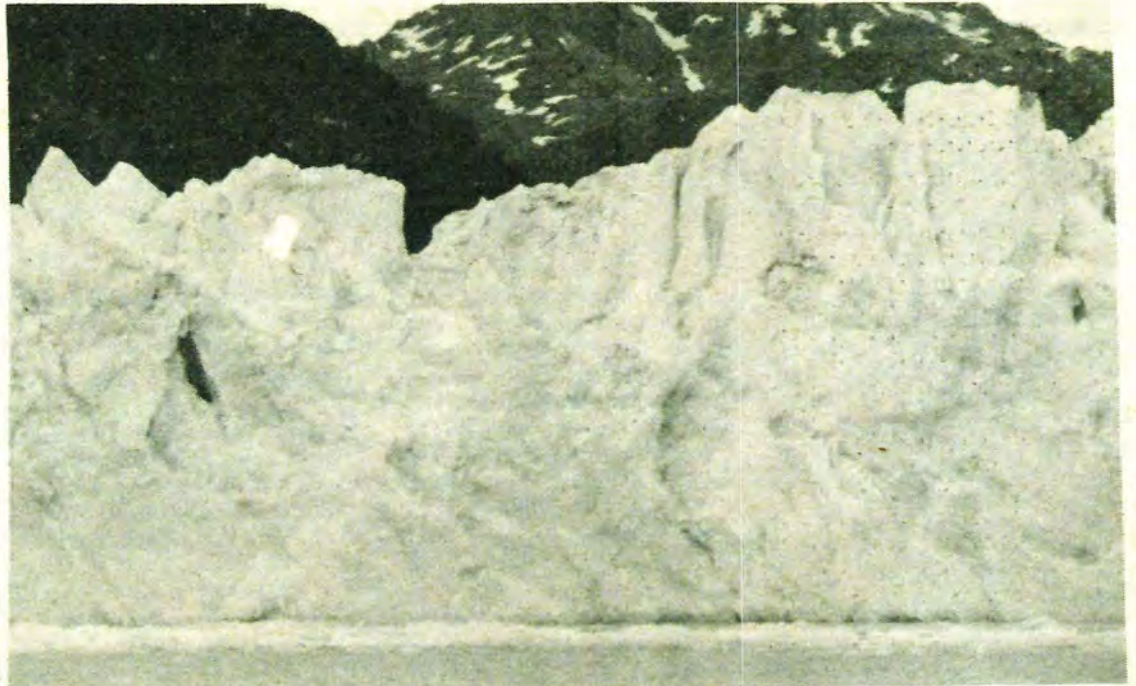
and the sun is back up by 4 a.m. Edge noticed the weird feeling of walking out of bars when it was still light. She stated that the lack of darkness made it feel like the night was young (even when it wasn't). Most bars had live bands and required no cover. The typical beer (Bud) sold for \$3.50.

But Edge didn't spend her entire summer in the city of Anchorage. Weekends provided her a chance to tour the countryside of Alaska and experience different sides of the state.

One of her most memorable excursions was salmon fishing on the Russian River at the Kenai Peninsula. Edge noted, "When the red salmon are running, you quit work and go fishing." And that she did. Edge left work at noon on a Tuesday and began the three hour drive south from Anchorage. Edge arrived between 3 and 4 p.m. and fished until 11 p.m. She caught two 12-pound salmon with 8-10 pound test line. Each fisherman (or woman in this case) was required to have a license and was limited to three salmon per day. As soon as Edge arrived back in Anchorage (about 2 a.m.), she cleaned and dressed the salmon - and then... "it was delicious."

Canoeing on Eagle River is not exactly a normal canoeing trip. Eagle River is a glacial stream (which means the water is below 40° F) and a very rapid river. It took Edge and friends six hours to go downstream (with Edge falling in twice along the way).

While most of us were simply enjoying a day off, Edge and a friend climbed Wolverine Peak on



A close-up view of the Columbia Glacier.

the Fourth of July. Wolverine Peak is a mountain outside of Anchorage which towers to 4500 feet. Edge reached the peak and was impressed with the view, the wild flowers, and the snow!

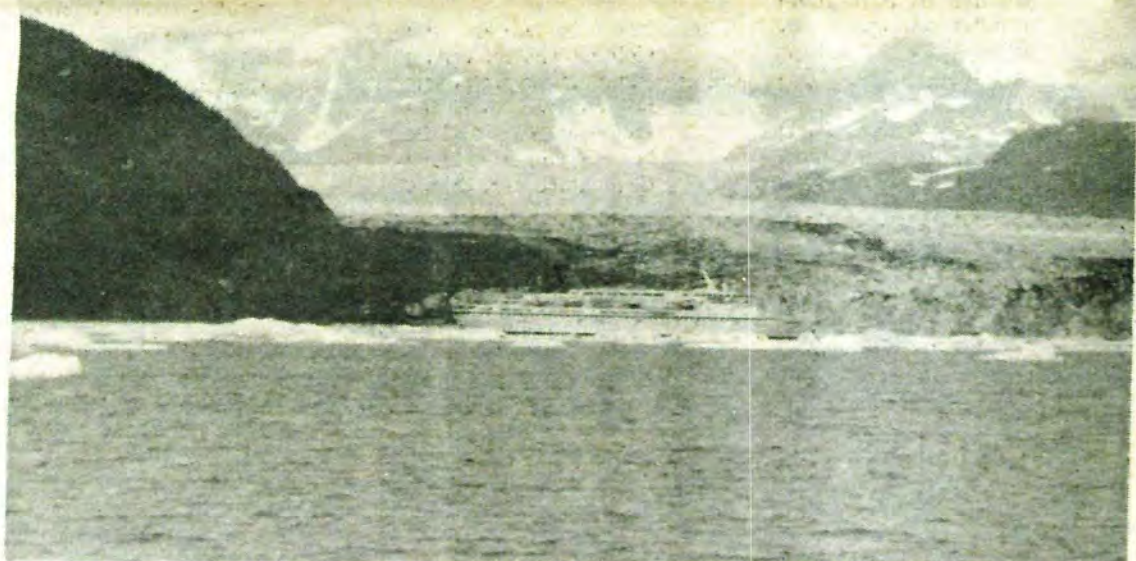
On another of her exciting tours of Alaska, Edge traveled to the Denali National Park which is 250 miles north of Anchorage. She traveled by train and lodged on Pullman cars (old train sleeping cars) outside the park's hotel. The

park consists of six million square acres and animals roam free while tourists stay in buses. On her tour, Edge saw two bears, caribou, doll sheep and a red fox.

The Columbia Glacier on the Prince William Sound is 429 miles long from where it starts until its face meets the water. Edge noted, "It is so large that it creates its own weather field!" To arrive at the glacier, take a train from Anchorage to Whittier. From Whit-

tier, Edge took a five-hour boat ride to get there. To even arrive at the glacier the boat was forced to crash through icebergs.

Edge stated that she met a lot of nice people during the summer. She met a lot of clerks in other firms and noted that law schools from Harvard to Stanford were represented in Alaska firms. "If anyone is seriously thinking about going, I will be willing to talk about my summer," Edge said.



Travelling to the Columbia Glacier on the "Cunard Princess" was a highlight of Kathy's trip.



While most of us were lying in the sun, Edge had to add clothes to keep warm.

When the Lights Go Down . . .

Revenge of the Nerds *1/2

By MIKE DOUGHERTY '85 and COLIN BUCKLEY '85

Colin: This film reminds me of an Arkansas child. Although it was conceived with best intentions, the result is only to be pitied. The film started out fair and quickly became plain bad.

Mike: I agree. It started out as mediocre, then degenerated dreadfully. It had a chance to be a good "let's go to college, discover sex, and play fantastic tricks on each other" flick. Instead . . .

Colin: Well, let's not get ahead of ourselves. This film is the story of two computer jocks who go to college. They fair as well as you'd expect two buck-toothed, four-eyed, calf-length trousered dorks to fair. They are predictably victimized by virtually everyone else in the school. They team up with homosexuals, foreigners, blacks, and unattractive women. Together they beat the archetypically villainous football fraternity at its own games to become top fraternity on campus.

Mike: What really condemns this film to the dustheap of history is the ending. We are treated to ten minutes on sophomoric philosophy. Choking back tears, a "nerd" proclaims his inalienable right to be a nerd, marry a nerd, and bring more nerds into the world. He

doesn't even notice the thundering sound of "We Are the Champions" swelling in the background. After this, the head cheerleader, late associated with the football team captain, falls into the arms of Mr. Dork, which in my book says something about head cheerleaders.

Colin: The only people who can take this film seriously are the ones that made it and they take it too far, too seriously. If it's comedy, make it funny. If it's serious, make a serious film. This picture should stand forever as an example of what happens when you try and give comedy a message.

Mike: Exactly. Even had the ending been well done, which it wasn't, the audience still wouldn't know how to react. Amidst all these sophomoric, farcical jokes they are suddenly to feel noble emotions? Ridiculous.

Colin: When you think about the message, it's not particularly pleasant either. At best, it maintains that nerds will never enjoy the company of those who have made it. It portrays nerds as cultural failures.

Mike: For instance, the violinist who can't play.

Colin: Right. These are people no one can like, the movie suggests, and the best we can do is leave them alone. The film's

few good bits are early in this film and unfortunately overshadowed by the monumental asininity of its conclusion.

Mike: Two thumbs down.

Watch for . . . a great double

feature, Le Bal and The Basileus Quartet, tomorrow and Saturday at the Naro theater in Norfolk. The first shows fifty years of French history moving through a

Parisian dance hall to the music of everyone from Glen Miller to the Platters. The second tells the story of brash youth and old age

against the background of world-famous chamber quartet.

Finally, Amadeus. We will review it later. Peter Schaffer's inspired story about the life and mysterious death of Mozart as told by the rival composer who many believe killed him. Of course, the music is great.

Entre Nous ***1/2

(At the Biograph in Richmond)

Mike: After the disasters of Purple Rain and the Nerds, it's a pleasure to review a first class film. Entre Nous is one of the best I've seen this year.

Colin: I agree. A steady diet of mindless gags can make you forget what good movies are all about. Entre Nous (Between Us) was released in the U.S. early this year and has been getting sparkling reviews ever since. Director Diane Kurys' study of the extraordinary friendship between two women is based largely on the lives of Kurys' mother and her mother's best friend. The result is a warm, intensely personal film.

The two friends, Madelene and Lena, survive World War II and meet shortly after its end. Madelene hastily married a man in an internment camp to avoid being sent to Germany. Lena's husband of a few days was killed by crossfire in an attack on a Nazi guard unit. She is now married to a good-natured dolt whose main occupation is concocting unsuccessful get-rich-quick schemes. Madelene's husband is self-centered and relates much better to small children than adults. Despite this, neither of them is really unhappy when they meet. I got the impression that their friendship changed them both.

Mike: Madelene and Lena fill an important need for each other. They are both thoughtful and emotional, but they are trap-

ped in a society that expects them to be obedient wives and mothers and nothing more. Only after they become friends and share their thoughts do they become unsatisfied with their lives. Their husbands certainly aren't "bad" people. They are just overbearing bores who can't accept the idea that their wives want more from life than darning socks. As Madelene and Lena get closer, they give each other emotional support that they both desperately need, the understanding and emotional support they can't get anywhere else. Madelene's husband, the more overbearing of the two, reacts in a typically macho way and insists that his wife never see Lena again. She leaves him. The development of the friendship and the events leading up to Madelene's leaving are the crux of the film.

Colin: I think you're being too easy on Madelene's husband. He's not only an overbearing bore, he's stupid. For instance, at one point he calls Madelene and Lena "dykes." Of course, that's not true at all. He simply can't understand how the two could need more from life than staying at home and listening to him discuss auto mechanics. He can't understand much of anything, and he reacts offensively. I would think that women who are angry at men would enjoy it.

Mike: So are you saying that this is a "woman's" film?

Colin: Hardly. It's a film about two deep, thoughtful people who are women. That's the beauty of Entre Nous. After a couple of hours, we really know and understand them. They have all the complexity of real life. Even the husbands go well beyond mere caricatures.

Mike: The film's style is typically European. American movies generally have lots of action, few long scenes, and provide little chance to think about what you're seeing. A great deal of the message is conveyed by how scenes are photographed and edited. There's nothing wrong with this. A master of this style, like Alfred Hitchcock, could carry off a film's most important scenes with no dialogue at all. Hitchcock looked down at films that are merely "pictures of people talking to people." "This," he said, "is not cinema." Well, Entre Nous is a long series of "pictures of people talking to people," but the people are real and what they say is engrossing.

Colin: Yes. If you don't want to concentrate on a film, this one is not for you. It's very slow moving, with long scenes of meals and conversations. But if you don't mind films without car chases and rock videos, it's worth your time.

COME, JOIN OUR -

"Fall From Grace"

If you've done it before,
you'll do it again . . .

on October 6, 1984
at Trinkle Hall
at 9:00 P.M.

to the music of The Grandeurs
If you've never had the chance,
then here it is

. . . Come, Fall with us!

Express Thyself

In

Letters to the Editor



Writing Off Writing On: Worm and I

By MICHAEL MORONEY

Some days it just doesn't pay to get out of bed.

Prologue

It's Thursday night, and we're having some fun now. Lights, action, people, food, beer, we're at a big city club. What? Oh, we're at Paul's Deli, in Williamsburg, the PAD rush party, right. Well anyway, lights, action, people, food, beer . . .

Later that night, while enjoying the action of a live soccer match in the comfort of my own living room, I am suddenly disturbed by a harsh knock on what remained of our front door (which earlier that evening had been a sound and sturdy oak of an entrance way). "Hello, Officer." I am confronted with one of Williamsburg's Finest, who informs me that the neighbors are not enjoying the soccer match nearly as much. I thought I could talk with him on a personal level (it was the third time that night I had talked with the man). I was wrong. Furthermore, I was now a fugitive from the law . . .

Friday the 14th

Safe at home again I am now a citizen in my own custody. Fine. Except some isolated guerilla bands of terrorist brain cells are staging a full scale coup in various regions of my head. I am above all else a law student. First and foremost, and it's a school day. I'm going. I'll make that 1:00 class. Getting out of bed was a bad move, something akin to Lincoln going to the theater.

The living room is in shambles. The kitchen is worse, a vagrant band of gypsies must have come through. Check the mail, all bills and one MasterCard that's a whopper. Finally, after a near fatal crash on Route 199, I arrive at Marshall-Wythe. Let loose the pigeons.

"Mike, did you make it?"

"Yeah, I made it. I'm here, ain't I?"

"No fool. Did you make Law Review?"

Oh.

Hmm.

(Dat - Dat - Da - DAA)

Cruising through the lobby, then the lounge. My life is passing before my eyes. The phoenix is rising. I'm on the verge of having my act together. The moment of truth is now. I purposely waited a few extra minutes before proceeding to my hanging file because I wanted to savor those few moments of exhilarated anticipation. No matter how it turned out, those few moments and sentiments would be lost forever once I opened the letter. Anyone athletically or competitively inclined can relate to the heightened sense of "butterflies" the moment before the big event. BIG event. The sensation is both disturbing yet exciting. Well, anyway, I opened the letter (drum roll please) and "Thank you . . . (but no thanks)." —

(Fill in the four letter word of your choice.) Slapped again. That old familiar feeling. How many Supreme Court cases should we use on the brief?

After a brief stop on the way home (to get, among other things, a couple of limes and lemons), I returned to find my roommates drinking beers. Great. I need one. Turns out there are three left. Two Heinekens and an Old Milwaukee. We drew straws.

That's right, I got the Old Swill. Meanwhile I look over one of my purchases. I see a fat, ugly and utterly disgusting Mexican worm trapped in the bottom of a clear container. The container is filled with murky brown liquid that appears to be some sort of coorsive (I spilled a drop on one of my sneakers and it ate a hole clean through to the sole). It smelled just awful. So I tasted it. It didn't taste too bad. Scrap the lemons and limes.

But there was salvation. That afternoon was the start of a big weekend series between the Cubs and the Mets. (It was still a race then.) I had to work Saturday and Sunday, but at least I could catch the opening game of the big series, Sutcliffe V. Darling, because the game was being televised by WGN, and our cable

system afforded us that station. All right. Rallying now. Things are going my way. Checking back on the worm — he doesn't appear to be so bad after all. Poor guy. Probably hanging out on some cactus, being cool, catching some rays, perhaps a siesta (what else would you do if you were a Mexican worm) when some heartless agent of the totalitarian and oppressive heirarchy snatched this worm-guy, stomped on him, broke him down, took away all his pride and desire to try and succeed, and dumped him in this bottle to die. A thought flashes through my mind that perhaps it was suicide. Maybe he tried to Crawl-On to the Worm Review and failed.

Back to the game — both pitchers mow down the side for the first two innings. This is gonna be

a great game. Another knock on the partial front door. The Grim Reaper from Continental Cablevision. He's come to disconnect our service. You've got to be kidding. We beg, plead, bribe. Nothing works. It's gone. I'm not fooling, this really happened. — (Fill in the four letter word of your choice.) These uniformed neo-fascist hit men of the Establishment are getting to be a bit much.

Soon (it seemed like only minutes) our friend the worm tumbles out of his new dry walled glass prison into freedom. Once again he is a living, breathing, juicy worm. A nice, big fluffy worm. He doesn't taste bad at all. We're raging now. Rage on.

Epilogue

Saturday morning. Early. The terrorist coup that began yester-

day morning is now a full scale cerebral war. I mean heavy artillery. I find myself promoting nuclear exchange to end the whole thing.

Hard at work. Waiting tables. Fifty-seven irate and merciless tourists jam-packed into my room at Campbell's Tavern. "Waiter . . ." "We need more butter . . ." "This is too hot . . ." "This is too cold . . ." "Folks, please. 'Hey, waiter!' I'm sorry, ma'am, we don't have any creamed mush for breakfast. Yes, ma'am, I realize some people don't have teeth anymore and can't chew anything . . . Thoughts go back to the worm. Maybe I should learn something from him. Ritual suicide becomes an attractive alternative. How big do they make those bottles?"

Some weeks it just doesn't pay to get out of bed.

Voice in the Wilderness

By DAVID B. FRANZEN '86

How many of you caught the September 12 Washington Post article entitled, "Shockley Makes His Case"? It appears that Nobel Prize winner William Shockley was in court in Atlanta pressing his libel suit against Cox Enterprises, the publisher of the Atlanta constitution, for publishing a 1980 article which claimed that "the Shockley Program was tried out in Germany in World War Two when scientists under the direction of the government experimented on Jews and defectives in an effort to study genetic development."

The Constitution was referring to the controversial Shockley Plan which "proposes paying bonuses to anyone with an IQ under 100 who agrees to be sterilized upon reaching child-bearing age." As the Post reported, Shockley "would pay volunteers \$1,000.00 for every IQ

point below 100, with \$30,000.00 put in a trust fund for a 70-IQ moron, potentially capable of producing 20 children."

This relates back to the furor that Dr. Shockley caused several years ago when he suggested that blacks are genetically inferior to whites. Quoting from the Post article, "For Shockley, blacks are intellectually inferior and reproducing toward further 'misery', as reflected in IQ statistics showing blacks scoring lower than whites." According to his calculations, 85 percent of America's blacks would qualify for the sterilization program he describes as a "thinking exercise."

While reading this article I was reminded of a conversation I overheard in the lounge earlier in the semester between two first-year law students. One student declared that many poor black women have too many children as

a result of the government "handouts" (I suppose the students was referring to programs like A.F.D.C. and Food Stamps) those women receive which encourage such behavior; if the government stopped supporting those women they would stop having children.

Seemingly, the Post article and this conversation have little in common. However, I suspect that Dr. Shockley has more "closet" supporters than many of us would like to admit. Moreover, I think the article and the conversation illustrate a change in society's thinking about poor people in general and black people in particular. The days of civil rights activism appear to be over, and many Americans now have a tendency to conclude that poor people are poor either because, according to Dr. Shockley's theory, they are genetically disadvantaged, or according to

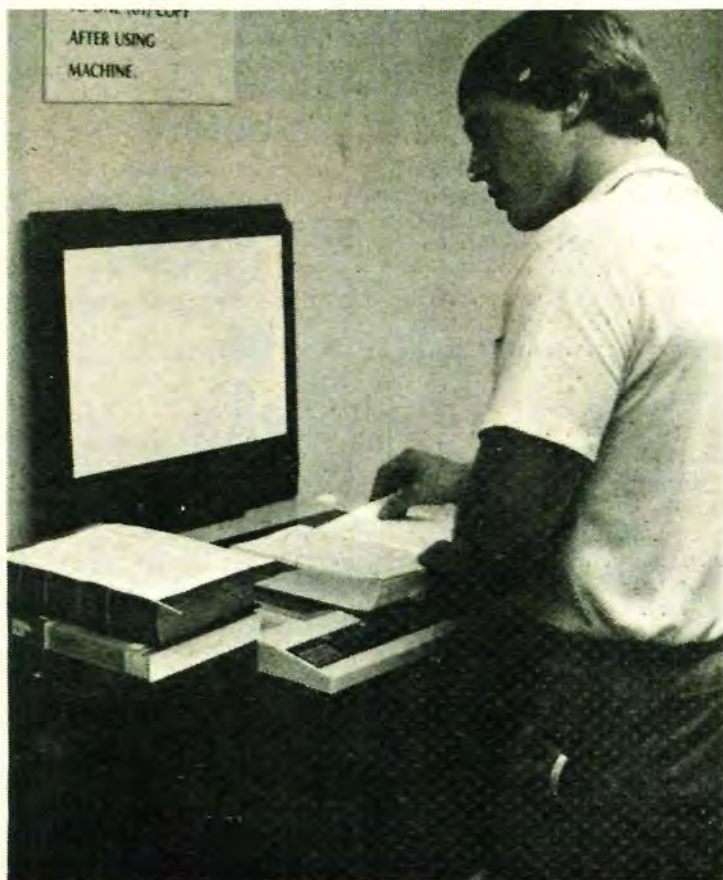
less severe theories, they have been the beneficiaries of government handouts for too long.

This reorientation in thinking is symptomatic, I think, of an egocentric striving to "succeed", which will not permit a serious consideration of the social and economic plight of the American poor. A Berkeley professor, quoted in a recent issue of the London Times opined that students are politically and socially more conservative than at any time in the last 30 years. "It has a lot to do with the search for security and jobs," he said. "American kids are less mature in all respects than they used to be. They think less, they certainly read less, and they are less critical in all respects."

As potential lawyers we all sit through and take notes on subjects of constitutional import. But

Continued on Page Seven.

No Matter How It's Done, It's Research



The Fine Art of Sleeping in Class

We've all seen them before—those unfortunate souls who creep into class 10 minutes late and spend the rest of the time miserably staring at the blackboard through bloodshot eyes, pinching themselves black and blue and sloshing coffee every time they shift weight.

They are obviously in need of a good snooze, but they can't afford to miss class (ie., they've usually used up the allowed cuts the first two weeks of the semester). Unfortunately for them, law professors tend to be a sensitive breed and view a student's falling asleep in class as a critical com-

ment on their eloquent lecturing abilities. In a humanitarian attempt to relieve these poor souls, I have come up with some guidelines that will allow the student to sleep peacefully in class without annoying his professor.

First, try wearing glasses. If you don't need glasses, buy a fake pair. People who wear glasses have an advantage over those who don't in that they can turn their heads so that the light reflects off the lenses and the professor can't tell whether their eyes are open or not.

Second, learn to sleep with your head propped on one hand. Try to effect a head-down-laboriously-studying-case-at-hand position. Make sure that your free hand grips a pen in a ready-to-catch-the-pearls-of-wisdom attitude. Slumping down over your books and snoring loudly is not good

form.

Because of the tiered seating, the tried and true method of sitting behind a jock doesn't work at Marshall-Wythe. However, the same effect can be had if you sit far to one side and put your backpack between you and your professor. For females, add your purse to the top of the heap for extra protection.

Lastly, if you aren't tied down to a seating chart, avoid sitting near the front at all costs!

Now, brilliant as these plans are, the Socratic method sometimes interferes. If your number comes up and you are caught sleeping, don't resign yourself to a loss of class participation extra credit. There are ways of getting out of this situation unscathed. If caught, remember that honesty is the best policy and simply confess. Tell

your professor that, yes, you were sleeping and probably shouldn't have come to class at all because you were up all night studying contracts (or criminal law, or inheritance tax, or whatever the occasion calls for) but you came anyway because you didn't want to miss such an important class, especially since you've always dreamed of specializing in contracts (or criminal law, or inheritance tax . . . you get the picture).

Finally this word: I realize that some of you may have trouble falling asleep in class. For those with this problem, I recommend sleeping pills. After all, it's hard to convince your buddies that you were up all night studying (or partying, or worrying . . . it all depends on whom you're trying to impress) if you can't doze off in class!

Williamson Discusses Rights of the Accused

On Wednesday evening, September 18, approximately sixty-five people gathered to hear Dean Richard Williamson speak on the effect that recent U.S. Supreme Court rulings have had on the rights of the accused. In his talk, sponsored by the National Lawyers Guild, Dean Williamson focused upon decisions handed down this year which addressed the Fourth Amendment's Exclusionary Rule, the *Miranda* warning, and the right to competent counsel.

Dean Williamson found the new "good faith" exception to the Exclusionary Rule to be significant only if one sees the exception as the first of attacks to come. He pointed out that there are several exceptions to the new exception (for example, if a police officer gave false information to a magistrate in order to get the search warrant, then the good faith exception would not apply) which act of safeguard police abuse of the new doctrine.

The new decisions construing *Miranda* held that the warnings applied to arrests for misdemeanors as well as felonies and that the warning need not be immediately given to the accused if

the police officer has public safety reasons for asking questions of the accused before reading him his rights. Dean Williamson saw these new developments as working no major changes in *Miranda*.

As to the accused's right to effective counsel, the Court placed a substantial burden on a defendant alleging ineffective counsel. The defendant must show how his counsel's assistance was defective, convince the court that the errors were below those of a reasonably competent lawyer, and then satisfy the court that there was a "reasonable probability" that but for counsel's errors the defendant would have been acquitted. Dean Williamson viewed this ruling as taking a middle position between various methods adopted by circuit courts to deal with ineffective counsel claims.

As an overview, Dean Williamson described the new effect of the work of the current Supreme Court to be more symbolic than real. While acknowledging that the Court may be "clipping away at rights," he argued that if the Court were truly conservative, it would allow the states to decide how to prosecute criminals without federal intervention.

Conservatives . . .

Continued from Page Two.

So where does this leave us? Let's return to Scott Sheets' "Viewpoint". The protests he writes of that center around conservative theologians in this year's campaign do not come from the "liberals" of today; not

form the stereotypic "bleeding heart with one foot in the Soviet Union." Such a characterization enrages me. The current protests Mr. Sheets complains of come from true liberals.

There is nothing wrong with conservative theologians becoming involved in politics. A true liberal would see that as a person's inalienable right. What causes fear in most true liberals is that these theologians have the ear of men who have a substantial amount of authority; men who are willing to implement the morals of these conservatives into legislation that would force

compliance by others who have different beliefs. It is this kind of

paternalistic attitude which arouses true liberals; the same

attitude which aroused people in 18th century England and America. This attitude and the efforts to implement it into public policy are a threat more real than a church supporting the efforts of Jesse Jackson or clergy jointly denouncing the administration's Central America Policy. The conservative church has an "agenda" for the formation of what they consider a "moral" society.

The issues of our day are exceedingly complex. Both sides have a valid claims and arguments. As a law student I

know that it is only through discussion of these arguments that we progress. But it would be

regressive to have the morals of a few imposed upon the many. True liberals cannot accept that and they never will. True liberalism does not clamp down on the innate activity of the human mind as it contemplates itself, its surroundings and its Creator.

Kenneth J. Almy '86

SBA Notes

Contributions in memory of Mary Siegrist Hinz will be accepted by the law firm of: Vandeventer, Black, Meredith & Martin, 500 World Trade Center, Norfolk, VA. 23510, for establishing a memorial at one or more of the educational institutions Mary attended.

The SBA is seeking a new Chairperson for its Placement Committee. We have big plans for this committee for this year and in the future. We'd like to see law students become more actively and directly involved in the process of attracting new firms to recruit at Marshall-Wythe, and in expanding and improving contacts with potential employers. The way to realize these goals is through the action of a dynamic students Placement Committee. We already have a substantial number of capable and willing committee members, but the former Chairman did not return to school this year. We encourage any interested students, including current Placement Committee members, to apply for the position. Applications will be accepted through Friday, October 5, in the SBA Office, and the new

Chairperson will be appointed by the following Monday.

You asked for it, and now you've got it! In response to popular demand, the SBA has obtained a better grade of coffee for the Coffee Bar. The new "gourmet" blend will be used exclusively for a trial period in the next couple of weeks. Of course, there's a catch - the gourmet blend is significantly more expensive than the standard grade that we've been using. Therefore, our intrepid Second Year Reps, Ellen Zolpff and Froggy Lehman, request your assistance in determining student reaction to the new coffee. During the initial trial period, we will sell the new coffee for the standard price of 20¢ per cup; at the end of that period, we will ask all of you caffeine freaks and coffee connoisseurs to fill out a form we'll supply, and indicate whether you would prefer to (a) continue drinking the gourmet coffee, but at the increased price of 25¢ per cup, or (b) return to the standard grade at the current 20¢ rate. Of course, we'll be democratic about the whole thing, and the majority of votes will decide the issue. Therefore, if you

feel strongly one way or the other, be sure to fill out a form (one per person, please!).

A reminder about the policy regarding the posting of material in the law school. There are only two places where this is allowed: on the appropriate section of the Bulletin Board, or in the student lounge (which includes only the inside surface of the doors into the locker area). Please do not post anything on the glass near the patio; this violates the fire laws. Due to limited space, especially on the bulletin board, we must limit the length of time that material can be posted. If the material contains information that is only relevant up to a certain date, please remember to remove it after that date. Newsletters, periodicals, etc. of general interest may remain until replaced by the following issue. Cartoons, newspaper articles, advertisements, rental and sales ads, etc., may remain posted for two weeks. Please be considerate; if you post anything, PLEASE REMOVE IT YOURSELF AT THE PROPER TIME! Otherwise, the material will be discarded.

Shockley, Cont.

Continued from Page Six.

how many of us apply the lessons of recent Supreme Court decisions to our daily lives?

Indeed, how far is the proclamation of Presidential Counsellor (and nominee for Attorney General) Edwin Meese that, "the homeless in American cities are homeless because they want to be," from the theories of Dr. Shockley?

This may strike some readers as hyperbole. But the current trend is clearly away from a sincere effort to examine the roots of poverty and eradicate its causes, toward an attempt to discredit the efforts of previous administrations to deal with the problem.

Issues such as the expanding percentage of Americans below the poverty level (currently 15 percent if recent surveys are to be believed, and growing at an alar-

ming rate), and adequate social services for the disadvantaged, cannot be dealt with in such a cavalier manner.

In our drive to succeed, can we sweep away our obligations to improve the lot of fellow human beings? Are the battles fought by past generations irrelevant to this generation of future lawyers? Will the words, "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal . . ." be replaced by the idea that blacks are intellectually inferior? Are the ideals reflected in the Constitution to be supplanted by a selfish "I got mine" attitude?

Geoffrey C. Hazard, Jr. in *Ethics in the Practice of Law* (1978) wrote, "So far as concerns legal assistance to the poor, charitable services by practicing lawyers is now mostly a matter of tokenism." I submit that this assertion is more true now than

when it was written. However, Hazard also points out that, "the legal profession is surely worthier for holding the aspiration to serve the poor and the despised, even if it falls well short of fulfilling that aspiration." tokenism is insufficient; the aspiration can and should be fulfilled.

If we are to be constructive in the field of law we must discard the cultural and ethnic prejudices which we have brought with us to Marshall-Wythe, and attempt to understand the complex and difficult problems that our society faces. To do less would denigrate the profession and might lead to the conclusion that we are here only "for the money" . . . a conclusion which many in the lay community have already reached.

Post Script: Dr. Shockley won his suit, by the way, and was awarded \$1.00 in damages.

Three Tied for First

Intramural Softball in Full Swing

The W&M Intramural Softball League recently completed its second full week of the season. Three teams are tied for first place in the graduate division, one of the toughest in the league.

Leading the pack is Steve Kramer's Self Help, which fell behind early against the Mud Hens in its opener but battled back to a hard-fought 8-5 victory.

Self Help broke out for a 16-5 thrashing of the Defenders. Miles Prillaman led the attack going three for four to support the excellent pitching of Mike Moore. Jon Huddleston collected a number of hits, including a home run, and Steve Kramer made a brilliant diving grab in center field to kill a bases loaded opportunity for the Defenders. Self

Help's third victory was a 9-8 extra-inning thriller over the Colonels with Dave Franzen collecting the game-winning hit with the bases loaded.

The CEOs are an MBA team that are undefeated against their law school opponents. The CEOs have beaten the Snortfeasers, the Defenders, and the Colonels. Gordan Schiff hit a three run home run in the seventh inning to tie the game for the Colonels before the CEOs captured the extra-inning victory.

Also at 3-0 are the Vermin who opened their season with a 6-4 extra-inning win over the Colonels. Gordan Schiff also tied that game for the Colonels with a seventh-inning home run. Free agent acquisition Allan Staley won the game with a two run home run in the ninth inning for the Vermin. Eric Johnson pitched a no-hitter against the Mud Hens and Chip Barker was 3 for 3 as the Vermin picked up a 13-0 victory. John "Sparky" Haugh belted a home run and double to go with another home run by

Staley as the Vermin edged the MBAs 7-6 compliments of Fritz Donner's game-winning double.

The Snortfeasers rallied to pick up two important victories. Woody Anderson's team rolled over Murderer's Row 10-2 with clutch hitting and good defensive play including a spectacular catch in the outfield by Brad Maxa. Mayes Marks leads the seasoned third-year team as it tries to regain first place. A sound win against the Defenders leaves the Snortfeasers 2-1 and very much in the hunt for the crown.

Murderer's Row is a first-year team captained by Mike Heflin. It won its initial game of W&M intramural play, a 5-1 victory over the MBAs, and stands at 1-1.

Clai Richardson leads the Defenders, a tough first-year team. Fine performances have been turned in by the third baseman, Derek Mandel. After three games Mandel was still batting 1.000. Pitcher Rich Baker was forced out of his last game with an injury to his right hand, but is expected back in action

soon. The Defenders are 1-2 and ready to make their move.

The Colonels defeated the MBAs 5-4 to get back on the winning track. At 1-3, the Colonels must play their best ball for the remaining games to keep their playoff hopes alive. Dean Sparlin sees a lot of hope for the Mud Hens and points to the fine performances of Bryan Stevens, Greg Davis, Paul Lynch and veteran Ed Edmonds as reasons for optimism. The Mud Hens are hungry for a victory and may spoil a few teams' seasons.

Standings

1. Self Help
- CEOs
- Vermin
4. Snortfeasers
5. Murderer's Row
6. Defenders
7. Colonels
8. Mud Hens
- MBAs



Safe or out? Third-baseman Jim Vitelli attempts to tag baserunner Tim Jenkins.

Tennis Tourney Results

The Delta Theta Phi Tennis tournament is now underway. Most events have now seen first round play, and the results are as follows:

Men's B

Outbracket

Jamie Sapiro over Adam Gallo
Dean Sparlin over Scott Sheets
Jerry Kilgore over Derek Mandel

First Round

Dean Sparlin over Rich Wagner
Darrell Mounts over Carl Herbst
Scott Clearwater over John Haugh
Tom Hunter over Jeff McFadden
Jerry Kilgore over Jon Burns

Women's A

Andrea Caruso over Susan Hektner
Julie Pagotts over Kathryn Williams

Men's A

Will Shewmake over Will Mastin
Ted Faulls over Charlie Price (forfeit)
Terry Kilgore over Howard Roth

Mixed Doubles

Arneson/Bosworth over Clearwater/Culver

Tennis Anyone?



Numerous M-W students entered the Delta Theta Phi tennis tournament.