1988

The Advocate (Vol. 20, Issue 5)

Repository Citation
https://scholarship.law.wm.edu/newspapers/268

Copyright c 1988 by the authors. This article is brought to you by the William & Mary Law School Scholarship Repository.
https://scholarship.law.wm.edu/newspapers
Institute Examines Fundamentalism

by Steve Zweig

Scholars addressed the nature of fundamentalist religion in Christian, Jewish, and Islamic traditions, and the relationship of their varieties to the secular state in Israel and America, in the year's first Bill of Rights Institute conference held on October 20-21.

UVA Sociology Professor James Hunter opened the conference with an identification of certain key features of fundamentalist religious movements around the world.

"All fundamentalist movements share the deep, worrisome sense that history has gone awry. What has gone awry is modernity. Their calling, therefore, is to make history right again," Hunter said.

In America, many Christians regarded their country from the early to the late 19th century as "a Christian commonwealth, a redeemer nation," Hunter said, a concept which came under attack by modernity's doctrines of humanism and evolution in the 20th century. American Christian fundamentalism arose as a response to this attack, as an attempt to stop history from "going awry." Similarly, to the Gush Emunim, or Block of the Faithful, religious group in Israel (which advocates Jewish settlement of the West Bank, part of Israel's occupied territories), history is seen as a "provendential process" which could go awry unless Jews fulfill their sacred duty to settle the land, said Hunter.

Anti-Treaty Orthodox

Aviizer Ravitsky, Professor of Jewish Philosophy at Hebrew University, distinguished between the radical religious ideology of the Gush Emunim group and the apolitical, anti-Zionist stance of the majority of ultra-Orthodox in Israel. [80% of the Israeli Jewish electorate is secular.] To the majority of ultra-Orthodox, only God working directly on history can fulfill Judaism's messianic dream, and therefore it sees any political participation by man towards this end as forcing God's hand.

Consequently, the majority of ultra-Orthodox in Israel are completely apolitical and non-violent, according to Ravitsky. They don't vote and they don't take any money from the secular Israeli government, and they eschew political involvement themselves as sacrilegious.

This is in contrast to a minority view, represented by Gush Emunim, that sees the redemption of the Jewish people as an inevitable process which has already started, said Ravitsky. The concept that Israel's final redemption has already begun forces them onto the political stage, an activism they justify as divine calling.

"Nations, states can have compromise," said Ravitsky. "But religious messianisms cannot have compromises." Paradoxically, these radical fundamentalists are inspired by a vision of peace the biblical peace of Isaiah, where "wolf sits down with lamb" - which makes any imperfect peace agreement founded on mutual interest, like the Camp David accord, seem like a sell-out.

Ravitsky said the recent decision of the Israel Supreme Court to ban a proponent of this radical fundamentalism, Rabbi Meir Kahane (who advocates the formation of an all-Jewish state in the West Bank and Gaza), from all political activity for the parliament elections held last Tuesday, reflected the democracy's fear of Kahane's exclusivist message and represented a "very daring decision" for a democracy to make.

Simultaneously, the Court upheld the right of an Arab, pro-PLO party to campaign in the election, he said.

Blue Rose Wilts

by Charles Fincher

A small, but memorable, chapter in every law student's lives came quietly to a close recently with the sale of the Blue Rose Cafe. No longer will we be able to mingle inconspicuously with the "townies," no more shall we imbibe those large glasses of similar in format to the Blue Rose Wilts. No longer chosen for the Blue Rose, we dance to the tunes of There are plans for a Second Street, with some notable floors in Williamsburg. So it goes.

The Blue Rose, owned by a partnership of local doctors and lawyers, recently sold out to the Chohany brothers, John and Miki, who are the owners of the Second Street Cafe. The sale was necessary, as the Blue Rose had been experiencing financial difficulties in recent years, Miki said in an interview.

Though the Blue Rose will sorely miss (where will the 'Cats' be able to play the Royce?), the Chohany brothers expect the new establishment to be a hit with local residents, tourists and students alike.

The old building is currently gutted for an extensive remodeling. A new name, The Polo Club, was chosen for the restaurant. Although the establishment is still in the planning stages, the Polo Club is going to be similar in format to Second Street, with some notable differences. There are plans for a patio and a balcony for those who prefer to dine outdoors. The Polo Club may also have a piano player cracking out Hornsby-type tunes, but this idea may fall. As Miki stated, "I'm in the food business, not the music business." The new owners intend to concentrate on food, service and atmosphere, not entertainment. Essentially, the Polo Club is intended to be similar to the Second Street but turned one notch up.

By the way, for those who still hunger for live bands, dancing and beer, Band Night at Trinkle Hall on Thursdays isn't all bad. In addition, the Cats (and presumably other local bands) will play atNeighbor's and the Royce Hotel.

Christian Christians & Muslims v. Israel

"Christianity is most amenable to a separation between church and state [compared to Judaism and Islam]," based on its own religious teachings, according to Jonathan Kuttab, a lawyer and civil rights activist in Israel, who is a Palestinian Christian. To Kuttab it was therefore no surprise that Christians from George Antonius to George Habash have been at the forefront of Palestinian nationalism, which Kuttab described as secular in orientation.

There is currently a U.S. fundamentalist element to the nationalist movement, now in the throes of a year-long uprising against Israel by Palestinians in occupied lands, but Kuttab described it as a "latecomer attempt" that is "extreme" in calling for an Islamic state. The largely secular uprising led by Christians, as interpreted by Kuttab, wants a two-state solution to the conflict and is prepared to recognize the state of Israel.

Kuttab charged that Israel had actually encouraged Islamic fundamentalism in the West Bank and Gaza, as an attempt to derail the secular Palestinian movement.

"Israel, in my view, very foolishly tried to encourage Islamic fundamentalism as a counterbalance to Palestinian nationalism," Kuttab said, while adding such attempts were not successful.

As evidence of the Palestinian uprising's non-denominational character, Kuttab pointed to the appearance of leaflets in the occupied territories calling for Muslim and Christian unity, special celebrations on Sundays and Fridays (the Christian and Muslim rest days, respectively) in support of the uprising, and the provision, about a month ago, of a day of repentance for collaborators in both mosques and churches.

Kuttab said it was "absolutely necessary" that a resolution of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict be enshrined in a constitution, so that it cannot be changed "by political whims...by slight majorities that can just barely tip the scale."

Religion in America

A.E. Dick Howard, Professor of Law and Public Affairs at UVA, offered a picture of how a constitution handles the stress of competing religious visions, in the case of America.

Howard focused on Supreme Court First Amendment decisions relating to the anti-establishment clause, most of those being decided in the last 40 years. He said the rise of a new

Continued on Page Ten
Alumnae Karen Rose on How to Hang Your Shingle

by Mary Frances

Karen Rose, a Marshall-Wythe graduate and a founding partner of a new law firm, spoke last Thursday to a group of students eager to brandish their new law degrees and entrepreneurial inclinations in their own law firms. Her firm, McKenna & Rose, in Williamsburg, celebrated its one-year anniversary last month. The speaking event was sponsored by the Mary & William Society.

Rose and her partner Willafay McKenna (also a M-W graduate) made the decision to branch out on their own when they were both employed at the Peninsula Legal Aid Center and found practice at the Center to be too limiting. While the Center’s attorneys deal only with certain income categories and with clients of a certain income category, private practice offers the two attorneys the opportunity to chart their own course.

Attorneys aspiring to launch a new practice must be prepared to make decisions with regard to where to hang the shingle and how to furnish the office to obtaining a business license ("so you can sue for fees") to the more thoughtful decisions of defining the scope of the practice, Rose said.

Rose’s list of things that must be accomplished also included getting a federal identification number, obtaining insurance, arranging billing and bookkeeping systems, deciding fees to be charged and deciding how the caseload will be apportioned.

"Going beyond the basics, Rose elaborated on another major consideration: the type of cases that the firm will handle. Rose revealed that the firm’s present areas of practice are largely carried over from the partners’ involvements at the Center. They receive referrals from the Battered Women’s Shelter in Williamsburg. Also, they handle family law, landlord-tenant disputes, employment discrimination and consumer issues. When asked by an audience member how they went about branching into a new area of practice, Rose replied, “You kind of jump in.”

For Rose, the advantages of working for the Legal Aid Center did not measure up to the rewards of private practice. For some, a steady, guaranteed paycheck is more attractive than the volatile income of one paycheck is more attractive. For example, have an ethical obligation to Rose and Willafay McKenna are independent practitioners do pro bono work and have guided their practice. Rose was quick to add, however, that a solo practitioner’s income is not completely fortuitous. “There are some sure things.” For example, many independent practitioners arrange with local jurisdictions to be court-appointed attorneys for a fee.

In closing, Rose remarked that having her own practice allowed her to do community service. “I think that we all have an ethical obligation to do pro bono work and community service.” Attorney involvement in the community yields a “double benefit” it aids the community and it also brings in business and improves the image of the profession in general. Karen Rose and Willafay McKenna have guided their practice to strike their desired balance between paid practice and pro bono service.

ILLUSIONS BY MARCUS

Ask for Mike or Lynn

253-7790

Scruples®

$5 ADVOCATE

$5 off

ILLUSIONS M/W $5

$5 BY MARCUS M/W $5

$5.00 Off With This Coupon

135-Second Street - Across from Second Street Restaurant

A sash of bear tickets made Lisa Ng one of the more popular guests at the Halloween Party.

 Nero, Rome's most famous fiddler, actually fancied himself a dramatist. The last of the Claudian Emperors took first prize in every drama festival he entered. Indeed, as the rebellious legions under Vindex marched on Rome in 68 A.D., Nero offered to go before the army and weep until they resumed their loyalty, and then sing them the panegyrics of victory. He then dashed off to compose the prose. Cooler, though less romantic, alights tracked him down and booked him on the first chariot south.

ILLUSIONS BY MARCUS

Ask for Mike or Lynn

253-7790

Scruples®
NAPIL Job Fair: A Challenge to Advance Justice

by Lit Tazewell

Two weekends ago the National Association for Public Interest Law (NAPIL) held their fourth annual conference in Washington, DC. The conference, Advancing Justice in America: The Law Student Challenge, had two components: the first NAPIL Career Information Fair and the NAPIL Conference. The Marshall-Wythe Public Interest Fund became an official member of NAPIL this year and sponsored a small contingent of students to attend the program.

Law students interested in public interest law started NAPIL to assist students and lawyers interested in pursuing public interest careers and to promote programs serving the large unrepresented segments of our society. NAPIL works in several ways: by helping schools start Public Interest Funds and Loan Repayment Assistance Programs, by acting as a clearing house for public interest law information, by establishing a public interest speakers bureau, and by organizing an annual conference. This year the conference included the first national public interest law job fair.

Job Opportunities

2L Ingrid Olson attended the job fair portion of the conference and was favorably impressed. Over sixty employers interviewed and Olson was surprised by the range of things people other than public interest law jobs. It was a good opportunity to explore options she "would never have heard of." Olson also pointed out that she was able to interview with several people who did not give her an interview when they came to Marshall-Wythe.

There were "lots of students" said Olson, and you "needed to be aggressive to get interviews." She recommends getting the list of interviewers from the Placement Office in advance and sending resumes to groups you are interested in. Next year try to set up interviews in advance. The job fair also included oral arguments and oral oral presentations on "How to get a job in public interest law," and "How to get a job on Capital Hill."

The job fair was held on Friday at the US House of Representatives. On Saturday and Sunday, NAPIL organized a series of panel discussions, workshops and lectures at George Washington University National Law Center. The workshops focused on organizing and raising funds for student-funded fellowships, writing grant proposals, and lobbying at students own law schools for public interest placement resources and loan forgiveness programs. Panel discussions included pro bono work, creating your own public interest organization, emerging issues on Capitol Hill, and prejudice in the profession.

Students Make History

The most interesting speaker was Arthur Kinoy, founding member of the Center for Constitutional Rights and author of Rights on Trial. As a part of his talk on the History of "Law Student Activism," Kinoy told a wonderful story about a case he argued before the U.S. Supreme Court.

At the time he was teaching Con Law at Rutgers, a position he maintains today. As he tells it, one night he got a call from Harlem, from a recently re-elected congressman by the name of Adam Clayton Powell. Sound familiar? The next day Kinoy shared the problem with his Con Law class. The class offered to help, and he accepted. Kinoy submitted a brief in the landmark case Powell v. McCormack. The outcome was that as he was reading the Supreme Court opinion to his class, one of the women let out a scream of surprise delight. Apparently, Chief Justice Warren had quoted part of Kinoy's brief, a part that he had written.

3L Pete "I'm Not A Democrat" Pontzer really appreciated the "good mix of people" at the conference. Pontzer pointed out that in most schools the Public Interest Fund is "supported across the board. Whether liberal or conservative, everyone wants to help the underprivileged." Pontzer also pointed out that 44 law schools have Public Interest Funds and over $600,000 was raised and distributed last year. This will be the second year that Marshall-Wythe has had a Public Interest Fund.

All Hallow's Eve

The library unveiled its new book detection system last week. Under Professor Heller's new plan circulation personnel will stand in the library foyer dressed in garish attire to scare away thieves.

Presenting the first frozen yogurt good enough to be called Baskin-Robbins.

At last there is a frozen yogurt to satisfy your taste, and ours. If it is delicious, we wouldn't put our name on it. If you find our new luscious frozen yogurt flavors as unique as our ice cream flavors, and our toppings are as yummy as you would expect from Baskin-Robbins—Fruit Melts, Fresh Fruit and Chocolates. Baskin-Robbins is known as the ice cream experts. It was the first one to make a frozen yogurt. But after one taste, we're sure you'll agree, it was worth the wait.

Now taste it.

Baskin-Robbins FREE SAMPLE Frozen Yogurt

At the library this week.

Open Daily
10am - 10pm

416 Prince George St. 229-6885

Quotables:

"I do not believe or comprehend the world I live in."

—Bruce Springsteen, after press helicopters drowned out his wedding reception.
Inter Alia

Unfairness

A perennial unfairness recurs this year. Moot Court members will work hard for months. They will research, write, and type dozens of briefs. They will craft oral arguments, conduct multiple argument practice sessions, and go across the country to win one for the Gipper. And they will receive no academic credit. Participation in the most closely analogous organization, the IL, Review, yields one credit per semester for four semesters.

As one student at the open meeting correctly pointed out, the Dean’s response is only partially correct. The Administration can fund, and award credit to, Moot Court if it wants. It’s simply a question of resource allocation. Moot Court enhances the school’s reputation around the country every time it fields a good team. Its record has been good, and its PR value equals that of the Law Review, which gets full funding. Given the current Moot Court budgetary crunch—some teams will have difficulty getting even transportation and lodging for their tournaments—the need for Administration assistance of some kind is clear.

As a further option, the Administration could create a 1- or 2-credit course, open only to Moot Court members, in which they would consult faculty advisers on the fine points of appellate advocacy. Such a “Moot Court Skills” course would require a minimum amount of extra work, if necessary.

Students have complained about this for years, only to have the law school and the BSA point fingers at each other. The Tweddelium-Tweedledoo act has gotten old.

Unfairness is simply a question of resource allocation. Moot Court enhances the law school’s own this kind. For example, people can only be granted by the husband, and civil marriages don’t exist, resulting in thousands of marriages in Cyprus. Even an Israeli Supreme Court justice went to New York to get married because he couldn’t marry a divorcee in Israel.

Strum traced the pervasiveness of institutionalized orthodoxy to the early Israeli parliament. To attain a workable majority in Parliament in 1948, the plurality party needed to align with either a pro-Soviet socialist party, a militant, rightist party, or a fundamentalist party. The fundamentalists’ willingness to give the plurality control over foreign affairs so long as they could institutionalize their orthodoxy domestically sealed an alliance that opposes people’s religious freedom to this day.

Also among the panelists were Elizabeth Deininger, Jerome Self, Carl McIntosh, John Fagan, and Lee, Fifi Steele, Marshall-Wythe School of Law.

Dear Editor,

As someone who could write everything he knew about religion in Israel on the head of a pin using a large crayon, I learned much at the recent Bill of Rights panel on Israel and the U.S. (see story, p.1). Brooklyn College Political Science Professor Philippa Strum gave a very rich, informative lecture on religious freedom (or rather lack of it) in Israel.

It seems that there was no such discontent at Israel’s Constitutional convention over whether the first sentence should say that the laws of Judaism are the laws of the state, they simply didn’t write a Constitution at all. Strum focused on not the oppression of non-Jews in Israel, but rather non-orthodox Jews. While non-Jews have religious freedom to do as they choose, Jews are bound by fundamentalist, orthodox Judaism. For example, people’s names can only be granted by the husband, and civil marriages don’t exist, resulting in thousands of marriages in Cyprus. Even an Israeli Supreme Court justice went to New York to get married because he couldn’t marry a divorcee in Israel.

Strum traced the pervasiveness of institutionalized orthodoxy to the early Israeli parliament. To attain a workable majority in Parliament in 1948, the plurality party needed to align with either a pro-Soviet socialist party, a militant, rightist party, or a fundamentalist party. The fundamentalists’ willingness to give the plurality control over foreign affairs so long as they could institutionalize their orthodoxy domestically sealed an alliance that opposes people’s religious freedom to this day.

...- G. G.

Letters to the Editor

IL Praises Religious Scholars

Palestinian-born, UVa-educated attorney in Jerusalem, and Professor Sanford Levinson of the University of Texas School of Law. They spent much of their time debating the definition of “fundamentalism.” Levinson’s definition of fundamentalism is anyone who puts God before state, while Kastor maintained that any religious person must put God before state, and it is only when they attempt to impose their God by law that they become fundamentalist.

Levinson divided the fundamentalists into two categories: withdrawing and transformationists. Among the withdrawing are the Jehovah’s Witnesses and The Amish, who only want to be left alone to worship as they choose. Among the transformationists, who wish to impose their religion on others, are the members of the New Religious Right who now run our country.

Kush also would only classify the latter group as fundamentalists. To distinguish fundamentalist religion from “regular” religion, he used the example of the conflicts of the Olympics and religion. He noted an Olympic athlete who refused in spite of all outside pressure, to compete in an event on the Sabbath, as a non-fundamentalist exercise of personal religious choice. As a counter-example, he cited the state of Israel’s forbidding by law its athletes from competing on Yom Kippur, and noting the absurd result of the Israeli yachting team running the race but stopping before the finish line and evading the law by maintaining they were only exercising and not racing.

And then came Tannenbaum. Instinctively, when Marc Tannenbaum, Director of International Relations for the American Jewish Committee stepped up to the podium, electricity surged through room 119. Tannenbaum is not a man who concerns himself with the legal issues regarding religion that dominate the United States, prayer in schools, nativity scenes at city halls, etc. Tannenbaum spends his life working for peace in nations where daily genocides occur because of religious intolerance. When a condition he called “group narcissism” which causes people to attribute to their own race or religion all that is good, while attributing all evil to “the others.” From this condition springs the systematic, verbal dehumanization of “the others” which eventually leads to physical dehumanization and attempts at genocide. It was an appropriate finale to the conference.

After extensive discussion by lawyers, judges, historians over definitions of “fundamentalism,” Tannenbaum laid out in graphic detail the daily atrocities that result from religious intolerance and the process of “monsterization” that gives justification to commit such abominable crimes in the name of God.

Like Anton Chekhov’s man with a hammer pounding on the window panes of the compliant and self-satisfied, Tannenbaum furiously challenged the goers to do something for world peace and tolerance, and not to cast the blame for the existence without indentations in his or her psyche from Tannenbaum’s mighty hammer. It was inspiring to see the world from the heights that Tannenbaum’s mind and voice lifted one to. For his was not the lowly whine of self-righteousness, but the clear music of strength and confidence attained only through the daily battle of fighting the good fight.

The Marshall-Wythe
Paralagism
By Jeff Yeats

The season to be public, and I'd like to personally encourage each and every one of you to exercise the Great American franchise next week. Go out and vote your conscience, whatever that may be.

That done, I can now embark on a semi-elegant diatribe about my choices this year, hopefully now.

 Personally, I personally encourage the Great American Franchise. Expect that just because you think you're entitled to a say, you can alter their lives to conform to it. I think he's going to learn that this country isn't ready to make any big changes right now.

Lately, I've been thinking about what's happening. While I consider it morbid to bicker over one's vote, I do believe one should make a considered decision. For example, I would rather have a Presidential candidate who is more in line with my political beliefs.

The election of George Bush could be exactly what the Democratic party needs. Someone needs to welcome them back to America. With the election still pending, there are already signs of a fight for control of the Democratic party. Jesse Jackson has made it clear he believes the party needs to go farther to the left - is that possible? Surely Democrats are tired of getting pushed around, and there are clear signals of a second and final campaign. The fight should be interesting, and blood will be spilled. I hope, heaven forbid I should be wrong, that the Democratic party, that moderate element, will bring the party back together.

And that, my friends and cherished few readers, is the nut.

How are they going to pay for all this new stuff they want to do? I submit that not only are they unable to offer a balanced budget, but they are totally unable to perform the task. They are, at best, unable to offer a program to meet these needs but both are consistently vague about how.

Here, in Virginia, the support of the community with their Virginia. The support would net have been stymied. Mr. Dawkins was an act of tokenism; 2) the opportunity to recruit new and loyal support to the party has been stymied.

Of course, I never even bothered to pen a column about my political beliefs. I am influenced by merit and my views owe nothing more than merit to my views. I fear a fall into the wilderness of good string-puller on the Hill.

For instance, I favor a Dukakis-style social welfare plank, and a Bush-like defense plank and also true fiscal integrity plank for the national agenda. Both parties offer programs to meet these needs but both are consistently vague about how.

To the optimist might say that this is that hope for the Democratic party, that moderate element, will bring the party back together. I fear a fall into the wilderness of good string-puller on the Hill.

The election of George Bush could be exactly what the Democratic party needs. Someone needs to welcome them back to America. With the election still pending, there are already signs of a fight for control of the Democratic party. Jesse Jackson has made it clear he believes the party needs to go farther to the left - is that possible? Surely Democrats are tired of getting pushed around, and there are clear signals of a second and final campaign. The fight should be interesting, and blood will be spilled. I hope, heaven forbid I should be wrong, that the Democratic party, that moderate element, will bring the party back together.

And that, my friends and cherished few readers, is the nut.

How are they going to pay for all this new stuff they want to do? I submit that not only are they unable to offer a balanced budget, but they are totally unable to perform the task. They are, at best, unable to offer a program to meet these needs but both are consistently vague about how.

Here, in Virginia, the support of the community with their Virginia. The support would net have been stymied. Mr. Dawkins was an act of tokenism; 2) the opportunity to recruit new and loyal support to the party has been stymied.

Of course, I never even bothered to pen a column about my political beliefs. I am influenced by merit and my views owe nothing more than merit to my views. I fear a fall into the wilderness of good string-puller on the Hill.

For instance, I favor a Dukakis-style social welfare plank, and a Bush-like defense plank and also true fiscal integrity plank for the national agenda. Both parties offer programs to meet these needs but both are consistently vague about how.

To the optimist might say that this is that hope for the Democratic party, that moderate element, will bring the party back together. I fear a fall into the wilderness of good string-puller on the Hill.
On The Fence
By Karin Horwatt

I just returned from the American Folklife Society convention which was held in Cambridge, Massachusetts. This convention celebratated the centennial of a discipline which was founded, in the United States, to capture the dying traditions of black slaves and American Indians and to record Appalachian versions of Child’s English ballads. Folkloristics is a salvage anthropology. What was I doing at the AFS convention? It’s a long story, but I thought I would share some things I enjoyed and noted.

Folkloristics is a latecomer to the study of ritual and cultural change. So, is the intelligent folklorist, like the intelligent law student, sufficiently aware of the forces that shape the culture in which he is. But I had a reason for subjecting you to this as people who are going to be interviewing witnesses and trying to unpack the truth from a barrage of events, it helps us to acquire certain skills, and it helps to understand what the consequences can be of applying those skills. Look through the Journal of American Folklife. I have copies, if Swem doesn’t; you’ll be surprised how much this unknown, pointy-headed academic discipline has common with discovery.

Helpfully, folklorists tend to get real explicit about the rationale for the way they carry out their work, and about the assumptions underlying their methodology. Some of that information is applicable to trial work, also. It is, after all, interesting reading especially when you empathically have had enough of law and have decided that if you see one more Fragilization, you’re going to quit law school and take up basketweaving.

Where is Buffalo Bob when you need him? Although claiming marriage hasn’t changed him, Howard, alias Eddie McNeille, apparently is dangling from someone’s string.

Yeats can’t

Continued from Page Five

truth, these guys run all the ways around the building-nail cream castles which melt when confronted with reality, three months or so into the new administration. The bare fact is, in order to reduce our mammoth national deficit, and the enormous national de’il’s fees, we are all going to have to work a little harder and accept a little less. It can be done, there are space ports, through new taxes or both, but the only way it happens is if every man, woman, and child, and corporate fiction in this nation begins to realize that they have to contribute. Otherwise, we’re in for another of those national crises and no one wants that. I can guarantee you the problem will not go away just because we inaugurated a particular candidate in January.

A second major issue in this nation which has received little, if any, redistibutive treatment, is commonly called “the drug problem.” You’ll just have to take my word on this, but none of these cats knows how to handle the “drug problem” in this country. I’ll also tell you this, all the drug dealers will be out in force on November 8, casting their ballots for Dan Quayle as drug czar. Of course, the problem will be back in grade-school, but the relative standing of the parties involved has not changed that much.

Alternatively, Lloyd Bentsen just probably reminds these guys, the pushers/dealers/imports, of their fathers, possibly the only authority figure they have ever had to accept. I seriously doubt he would command much more respect than Quayle but he could generate some degree of effective fear and, friends, paranoia is the dealer’s weak spot. Take my word for it, but don’t expect any of the candidates to realize it -- they don’t even understand what it is they’re trying to control.

Beyond these niggling little gripes is the fact that we, the voters, are hopelessly under-informed about what the issues really entail and that we give the individual candidates really plan to do about them.

Bush is now running a shadow campaign, staying as far from the bright lights and hot mikes as possible, while the Duke is running around the country desperately trying to “define himself” With so much invested and so much at stake, how can we believe his new and improved definition? Human nature being what it is, at this late date he may be willing to say anything he thinks will win him the presidency.

So, what’s the point? The point is to vote, despite the lack of reasonable alternatives, vote every chance you get. If the major party candidates don’t catch your fancy, investigate the minority party candidates. Just don’t be afraid to vote for one, go ahead and let them know they aren’t wasting their time, that the electorate can appreciate ideas that aren’t mainstream.

Obviously, at this point, the winner will be either Bush or Dukakis (and if I wagered on such things my money would have to be on Bush). The point is that nothing much will change, no matter who is elected. Neither man has the expertise, ability or personal strength to bring about the significant changes this country really needs in the face of its citizens’ apathy and entrenched national stagnation.

All this may sound discouraging, but I still believe in the system, if not its nominees. It’s still a horse race and I’ll be at the polls on election day, just the same.
Earth
By Michael J. Flannery and Patrick D. Allen

Earth's environment is a closed system. The actions of one individual inevitably affect the environment of others. When smoke fills a room, we all breathe bad air; because the effects of many pollutants are cumulative, small seemingly harmless deposits of toxic waste quickly combine to pose significant dangers to our environment.

In the United States as in many other nations, ignorance, perhaps willful, of the steadily deteriorating condition of the environment has persisted despite the mounting signals of dangerous decay. Instead of recognizing the vital interconnections and relations within the ecosystem, instead of seeing the cumulative effect of individual assaults on the environment, we see isolated events. Government and individuals alike shirk their responsibility to lend to a comprehensive effort to reduce pollution. Only particularly egregious violations of that duty evoke criticism and disdain.

If the state of earth's environment is to be improved, we need to change our mindset. Pollution is pollution, in large amounts or small; polluting has consequences which we can no longer ignore. While preservation and conservation of earth's environment must certainly be the responsibility of the individual, only when the recognition of duty reaches the level of national conscience, when these obligations are embraced and espoused by leaders of nations, will the downward spiral of global environmental deterioration be halted.

Before the United States entered World War II, the belief that America could remain in isolation, physical and political, was in vogue. The thundering reality of Pearl Harbor shattered a dangerous myth and woke a sleeping nation. We have seen environmental Pearl Harbors in our time. Chernobyl, Bhopal, Three-Mile Island, Love Canal—each an explosion of reality, a flare of truth and consequence. Yet our nation continues, along with the rest of the world, to sleepwalk; safety and reduction of dangerous waste have been cast aside as we stumble into a dark future wearing the night blinders of progress. Nuclear power produces vast amounts of toxic waste, and there's nowhere to put it. Styrofoam and plastic, all but indispensable to a modern society, are not biodegradable, and simply pile up. Ask the Japanese about their plastic saturated harbors.

Will the continuing depletion of the ozone layer bring about a new understanding among peoples and nations? It's hard to imagine a more comprehensive threat. Ultra-violet rays and rising seas don't discriminate among ideologies or recognize national borders. The international agreement to begin phasing out chlorofluorocarbons is a positive sign. Let's just hope that further steps will be taken before catastrophic events force us to open our burning, irritated eyes.

Unfortunately, such international cooperation is rare. For instance, when will the United States begin to work with Canada to reduce acid rain? How many more studies need to be conducted before our government imposes stricter pollution standards on the heavy industry of the rust belt? Yes, it will cost money and yes, some factories may be forced to shut down, but it's time for our government to bite the bullet: if there is real concern for the environment, air pollution standards must be adopted and enforced.

Who will bear the responsibility of garbage and hazardous waste at sea? For years, it has been an accepted means of disposing of toxic refuse. Just as the oceans of the world are becoming saturated with all kinds of waste: plastics, raw sewage, industrial chemicals, fertilizers, old military hardware, to name but a few. The citizens of New Jersey should be thankful that only the medical waste was washed up on their shores—more frightening are the barrels of radioactive and hazardous waste lying on the ocean floor just off the coast. When those如果写者们他们写，谁将承担责任？但那时那点声音沮丧我们去问更重要问题, who will die?

If the challenge of curtailting the deterioration of earth's environment is to be met, leaders of all nations must begin to think differently about pollution. If the Western democracies can have economic summits, then they certainly can have environmental summits. The threat of world environmental collapse is at least as important as the threat of economic collapse. The United States has a choice: we can bury our heads in the sand along with most nations and hope the problem goes away, or we can initiate the wave of change. Furthermore, we must force that wave to ripple out in all directions. Isolationism did not work before and it will not work now.

Just 20 years ago in the United States, concern for the environment was a special interest reserved for the fruit-and-nut crowd. Recent radio, television, and media attention that has focused on the possible perils awaiting us if we continue the reckless destruction of the environment has brought environmental

THE GREEN THING IN THE LOBBY IS:
The lingering visual manifestation of a collision between our 4-dimensional space-time continuum and a rogue alternate universe. It is through this sort of tempo-spatial discontinuity that other worldly visitations and unexpected disappearances typically occur. I believe therefore, that the presence of this cryptic artifact marks the actual point from which Dave Mattole departed Marshall Wythe.

— Jon Hudson

P.S. Could also be a gall-bladder from a beerrasaur: an extinct mega-creature with the largest styrofoam stomach ever discovered, thought to be the direct line ancestor of P.A.D. founder.

************

A big insect came along, swooped up David Mattole while he was pursuing the vending machines, and cocooned him in the shammock. David will be hatching in the spring.

— Anne Wesley

************

What Jon Hudson will look like after Advocate readers get a hold of him if he keeps sweeping Advocate contests.

— Laurie Patarini

Most Creative Menu Contest
We all know that Law School can drive a sane person crazy. The stress sends rational, grown people off the deep end—running for their mothers and, when even their mothers can't stand them anymore, to COMFORT FOOD.

Does your roommate (or do you) eat weird things when you get under pressure? If you love The Advocate want to know? (Someone asked me whether the college will receive confirmation on my normality -- no comment).

Yes, it's The Most Creative Menu Contest. Submit your entries to the The Advocate via the envelope on the office door or drop them in Karin Horwatt's hanging file. Entries will be judged both for uniqueness of individual food items and for brevity and originality of citations for the bravery of invited guests will be awarded. The Grand Prize Winner will receive a bottle of Flinstate Chewable Vitamins autographed by Jeff Yeats.

In a innovative but vain attempt to alleviate the parking dilemma, a crack group of maintenance workers position the new photocopy to reproduce one of the coveted spaces with law school frontline. Inform sources report that the incident is unrelated to the recent shortages of toner.

Sam's Camera Shop
"THE COMPLETE PHOTO STORE"
Where Photography Is Not Just A Sideline

Bring This Ad In and Receive $2.00 Off Film Developing

COMPARE OUR PRICES
229-3686

139 MONTICELLO AV - WILLIAMSBURG SHOPPING CENTER

continued on page fifteen
Recruitment Process, Interviewing Facilities
Place M-W Within Employers' Reach

by Caryl Lazzaro

Within Employers’ Reach to Dean for Career Planning and Placement, a computer data base of employer information, expanded on-campus interviewing facilities, and the high quality and professional success of recent graduates, the Placement Office has become a respected and valuable facet of the Marshall-Wythe School of Law.

Until recently, the Placement Office was known primarily as a clearinghouse for addresses and profiles of law firms and other law-related employers. Chances for employment were based on the student’s own contacts and ability to send out resumes and travel to the various employers with hopes of securing an interview.

This fall, however, under the guidance of Associate Dean Robert Kaplan, the placement office will host approximately 230 on-campus interviewers and another 500 employers will seek Marshall-Wythe students through recruitment conferences and the Placement Office's data base. Two years ago, only 140 employers visited the campus.

Efficiency & Responsive
Kaplan became Associate Dean for Career Planning and Placement in August 1986 giving up a labor management practice with a large firm in Cincinnati. Until that time, one person ran the placement office and the alumni development program. “I think that a lot of the problems (with the placement office) came from one person doing two full-time jobs,” remarked Kaplan. His immediate goals for the Office were “to familiarize employers on a more national level about the school and the quality of the student body.” Bothered by the image of the office among the students, Kaplan also focused on “bringing more efficiency and responsivity to student concerns” to the Placement Office.

The main challenge appears to be persuading employers to make the initial contact with the school and students. ‘Employers quickly recognize the quality of our students. Once they come here they almost uniformly talk about the positive experience they had... how talented, capable and personable our students are,” he said.

In order to make that first contact, the school has developed an aggressive information campaign, sending brochures and letters to approximately 2,000 employers nationwide. Placement of students with an increasing number of employers across the country has generated greater interest in the school as well. Finally, rising admissions standards and median LSAT scores in the top 10 percent are also expected to attract employers.

A variety of employers seek Marshall-Wythe graduates from large national firms to the smaller regional firms. Corporations, public interest groups and government agencies are also well-represented. Kaplan is particularly pleased that an increasing number of smaller practices are represented in the employer pool. “I think it’s important that students have those other options available to them,” he said.

Employers who come to Marshall-Wythe will immediately notice the more efficient and professional placement system. A registration table with an attractive and legible sign in the front hall, six new interview rooms and an enhanced system to facilitate the interview process.

Under Kaplan’s supervision, the Placement Office has enhanced career techniques. All scheduling is now done by computer and the employer data base is kept so the placement office director can be in the front hall.

Alumni Involvement
The Placement Office continues to offer seminars and written materials for job-seekers, including alumni and first-years. The office provides information on interviewing techniques, geographic alternatives, non-traditional legal firms and non-law related areas of practice. In addition, an alumni placement bulletin, available to all who request it, is published every two weeks. The bulletin contains information on job opportunities for those who are considering a lateral move in the legal profession.

Alumni are playing an increasingly important role in placement of new Marshall-Wythe graduates. Dean Kaplan has found them to be “extremely willing to give of their time and expertise” in assisting the placement office. “You can’t quantify the value of a 24-hour, 7-days-a-week alumni who has unlimited hours,” stresses Kaplan. He went on to explain that alumni are the best advertisement for the school, and that the employer base broadens, the name and reputation of Marshall-Wythe is spread.

Alumni have shown an increased willingness to contribute information and can encourage their employers to recruit at Marshall-Wythe.

Finally, first-years are being considered; they will receive written information on the placement office and job hunting techniques. They will also meet small groups of 10-15 students to receive an introduction to the services and information here.

Kaplan insists that the school will continue to “make strides” in the placement program. “It’s really a priority and we have to tell is such a good one.”

Alumni Giving on the Rise
A Message from Dean Deborah Vick, Associate Dean for Alumni Affairs and Development

Each year alumni solicit funds from fellow alumni for the William and Mary Law School Fund. All of the monies raised during each fiscal year - from July through June - are used in the following year to improve the School. Unless requested by the donor, none of these monies become part of the School's endowment.

Over the past five years, contributions to our annual fund have risen significantly. In 1983-84, alumni gave $70,565; last year alumni contributed approximately $187,000. The average size of a gift also rose during this period -- from $130 to $177.

Although strong improvement has been demonstrated, much remains to be done in order to solidify the School’s enhanced standing among the nation’s law schools. One problem is the low percentage of alumni participation. Only 30 percent of our alumni made a contribution last year, compared with much higher percentages at those schools with which William and Mary Law School can be compared, such as the Yale Law Fund, which realized a 54 percent participation.

The school’s reputation has improved markedly during the past several years. Increasingly one reads of reports placing Marshall-Wythe among the top ten percent of American law schools. Alumni support has helped make this possible and is essential if the process is to be continued in the future. Our funds support many worthwhile projects, including student scholarships, books for the library, faculty aid for research, and many student programs, such as moot court, law review, career planning and placement, etc.

The goals for the 1988-89 annual fund are twofold -- to raise total contributions to $210,000 (including non-alumni gifts) and to increase alumni participation to 40 percent. Both goals are ambitious. Whether they are met depends largely upon the willingness and commitment of all alumni to contribute meaningfully to Marshall-Wythe.
The 1987 Power Loungers do First Amendment Research. Here they are pictured scrutinizing "Debbie Does Dallas" for signs of literary, artistic, or scientific merit.

The Advocate
Marshall-Wythe School of Law

STUDENT POLL RESULTS

In a recent Advocate issue, we polled the faculty regarding national and school issues. 20 professors responded:

This issue, we gave twenty students the same survey. The students were chosen randomly, except that rough
equal numbers of first-, second- and third-years were selected.
The results are listed below. The faculty’s earlier responses are reflected parenthetically. Not all students answered each question.

1. Did you watch the Presidential debates?
   Yes 14 (18)  No 6 (8)

2. If so, who do you think won the debates?
   Bush 12 (14)  Dukakis 11 (13)  It was a tie 6 (11)  Not sure 6 (11)

3. If the Presidential election was held today for whom would you vote?
   Bush 12 (14)  Dukakis 11 (13)  Other 6 (11)  Undecided 5 (6)

4. If the election for Virginia's U.S. Senator was held today for whom would you vote?
   Lush 12 (14)  Dukakis 11 (13)  Other 6 (11)  Undecided 5 (6)

5. If the election for Virginia's First District Congressman was held today, for whom would you vote?
   Bentsen 12 (14)  Emison 11 (13)  Other 6 (11)  Undecided 5 (6)

6. It is often said that the Vice President is only a heartbeat away from the Oval Office. If the two vice presidential candidates were running for President, for whom would you vote?
   Dukakis 12 (14)  Quayle 11 (13)  Other 6 (11)  Undecided 5 (6)

7. How important is the choice of the Vice Presidential running mate to your decision for President?
   Extremely important 13 (15)  Very important 11 (13)  Important 6 (8)  Not at all important 5 (6)

8. Michael Dukakis vetoed a bill in Massachusetts that would require public school teachers to lead the Pledge of Allegiance each morning. Senator Bush says he would support such a law. Do you favor a law in Virginia requiring teachers to lead the Pledge?
   Yes 13 (15)  No 6 (8)  Undecided 5 (6)

9. Dukakis supports a national health insurance plan which would require private employers to contribute toward health insurance policies for their employees. Bush has opposed such a plan. Do you favor Dukakis' proposal for national health insurance?
   Yes 13 (15)  No 6 (8)  Undecided 5 (6)

10. Which candidate do you believe would be most successful in handling relations with the Soviet Union?
    Both will be 14 (16)  Bush 12 (14)  Dukakis 12 (14)  Not sure 6 (8)  Equally effective 5 (6)

11. Do you believe abortion should continue to be a constitutionally-protected alternative for pregnant women?
    Yes 14 (16)  No 6 (8)  Undecided 5 (6)

12. What do you think is the probability that the Supreme Court will overturn Roe v. Wade in the next five years?
    Very likely 6 (4)  Slightly more likely than not 12 (16)  Slightly less likely than not 12 (16) Very unlikely 6 (4)  Don't know 5 (6)

13. Please identify and rank (1-3) what you perceive are the three most important issues facing the next President of the United States.
    1. deficit / economy (deficit / economy)
    2. foreign affairs (welfare issues)
    3. defense (environmental issues)

14. Which of the following best describes your political view?
    Conservative 14 (16)  Moderate 12 (14)  Liberal 6 (8)

15. Student and faculty parking stickers should be the same price.
    Yes 13 (15)  No 6 (8)  Undecided 5 (6)

16. The new shelf-slipping policy is a better system of using and locating library books than the old policy.
    Yes 13 (15)  No 6 (8)  Undecided 5 (6)

17. How often do you read the Advocate?
    Almost never 1 (2)  Sometimes, but not every issue 14 (16)  Every issue 6 (8)  Only if I am mentioned in it 5 (6)
Fundamentalism

Continued from Page One

conservative majority on the Court since 1983 - which in that year upheld tuition credits for parents (that overwhelmingly benefitted parents of children going to private schools), the paying of legislative chaplains, and the erection of a creche in a Pastryk, R.I. public park on Christmas - did not necessarily mean there was a new relaxation of the separation between church and state.

The following year, 1984, the Court struck down, contrary to government briefs supporting the challenged practice, every practice being challenged as a violation of the separation between church and state, he said.

Howard said the probable replacement by the next president of one of the three oldest Justices of the Court, who also happen to be the most liberal Justices, would not jeopardize the large zone of consensus among Americans about what separation of church and state means.

"They're the Court Justices] not going to roll back the first amendment so it should not apply to the states," said Howard, in a reassuring vein.

[Phillippa Strum, Professor of Political Science at Brooklyn College and Marc Tannenbaum, Director of International Relations of the American Jewish Committee, also spoke at the conference. For details of their speeches, please see letter by David Ziemer.]

Fashion Forward

Busch Corporate Center
206 Eagles Nest - Packets Court
Williamsburg, VA 23185

Mon - Wed - Fri 9 - 6
Tue - Thurs 9 - 8
Sat - upon request

229-5160

It's your turn to go forward with

High tech, High style Haircuts

for

Men and Women

The Best Haircuts Away From Home
Sebastian, Jingles, Rusk, Paul Mitchell
Hair Care Products

M-W Women from Academies

by Mary Munson

For people entering military service, receipt of a degree from a service academy is a significant accomplishment. Admissions criteria are very strict, and work is rigorous, disciplined, and highly competitive. Women have only been admitted to service academies since 1976, and remain a small minority of current attendees. Two women students at Marshall-Wythe have completed four years at service academies: one at the United States Coast Guard Academy and the other at the United States Military Academy at West Point. Both speak very highly of their alma maters, and shared some of their unique perspectives as women in traditionally male institutions.

Pioneering "Survivalist"

Sharon Fijalka graduated from the Coast Guard Academy in New London, Connecticut, in 1980. She was a member of the first class in history to accept women. Of 154 officers who finally graduated, she was one of only 14 women. 38 women had begun the program with her.

"I did not sense hostility," remarked Fijalka, responding to the question of how her male classmates reacted to the presence of women. "There was a tremendous feeling of curiosity. We were kind of an oddity. There was a struggle to get us involved in Academy life, recruiting us to do things like become football managers." Fijalka herself managed the gymnastics team, participated in the flag line for the marching band, and played on the men's bowling team. It was in bowling that she won the Eastern Regional Tournament of the National Collegiate Match Games.

Fijalka attributes her success at the Academy to a "survivalist attitude." She did not feel that her sex was a disadvantage, although she admitted there were many women who did not adjust. For both men and women, she said, "the more ways you did not conform, the more pressure the institute put on you. In my experience, people were harassed when they did not make an effort to be team players, or understand what it meant to become part of the military."

Fijalka added that women who dropped out were usually those who came with a combative attitude, or "to strike a blow for women's liberation." She remarked, Continued on Page Eleven
Profile: Grover Employs Enthusiasm

by Mary Munson

This semester, members of the class of 1984 were given an opportunity to take classes with one of the newest faculty members, Susan Grover. She teaches in the Legal Skills Program, one of the most challenging first-year classes. She brings a strong background in legal writing to her job, as well as a great deal of dedication to her students. Second and third-year students will get a chance to meet her next semester, when she teaches Employment Discrimination.

Before coming to N-W, Professor Grover was an attorney with the Washington, D.C. firm of Dunnells, Duvall, Bennett & Porter. She was primarily involved with litigation, both civil and criminal. She successfully argued several motions before the U.S. District Court, and enjoyed representing clients like the Children's Hospital and the Legal Services Corporation.

Fijalka

Continued from Page Ten

most people made a sincere effort to treat women well. Fijalka participated in the same mandatory courses as men, including indoctrination, cruises, and firearm and aviation training. By her fourth year, she was part of the "cadre," officers who trained the new "squabs". When asked about the dating situation in a school with less than 10% women, Fijalka explained that interclass dating was prohibited, but you can date within your class. In fact, Fijalka met her husband, Michael, the first week of her freshman year at West Point.

West Point Hostility

Katherine Spaulding is a first-year student who graduated from West Point in 1984. Her class was only the fourth one to admit women, so she came in contact with people who had been hostile, and not comfortable with the idea of having women cadets. "There was lots of animosity towards women when I first went there in 1980," recalls Spaulding. "Now they are well accepted. When women were first admitted, many upperclass cadets mistreated the women students, hoping that they would resign.

Some of the drawbacks of being a woman student at West Point were the same as those experienced by the men. Students have to attend classes 6 days a week, wear uniforms constantly, take 20-22 credit hours per semester, and respect the rigid rules of being a plebe (freshman). Women of her class had unique inconveniences, however. "Uniforms were cut for men, and the facilities (such as showers) were designed for men. One of the biggest challenges, adds Spaulding, is trying to balance the demands of being an effective military professional and a woman. You do not want to be much the midget, but on the other hand you are frowned upon to be overly feminine." Spaulding recalled that some women responded by adopting one extreme or the other, trying to "prove how tough they are" by acting like men, or behaving with exaggerated femininity. According to Spaulding, the key word was to strike a respectable balance.

As one of the first women at West Point, Spaulding received much attention while she was there. During her fourth year she was interviewed with other West Point Cheerleaders on Good Morning America, and observed that there were always movies and studies being done on the effects of women on the student body. She was required to complete all the physical maneuvers required of male students, and had the same daily sport requirements and bi-weekly parade duties as men. She was also subject to the same physical aptitude tests; the only difference was that women were rated using different scales during physical testing. Although there were drawbacks, both Fijalka and Spaulding said that the advantages they gained by attending a military academy far outweighed the inconveniences. "The academic life made me better able to handle law school," Spaulding commented. The academic work taught her time management. West Point helped me develop leadership abilities. It also gave me a unique credit far this stuff."
ATTENTION!

FIRST YEAR STUDENTS

YOU CAN SAVE IF YOU ENROLL IN KAPLAN SMH—TODAY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COURSE</th>
<th>LIST</th>
<th>YOUR PRICE*</th>
<th>YOU SAVE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NY**, CA</td>
<td>$1095</td>
<td>$920</td>
<td>$175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FL, NJ, PA, TX, IL, MI</td>
<td>$850</td>
<td>$675</td>
<td>$175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CT, ME, MD, MA, NH, VT, VA, DC</td>
<td>$950</td>
<td>$775</td>
<td>$175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO, NM</td>
<td>$695</td>
<td>$525</td>
<td>$170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RHODE ISLAND</td>
<td>$750</td>
<td>$575</td>
<td>$175</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ADDITIONAL $50 DISCOUNT FOR KAPLAN LSAT ALUMNI!
** NY INCLUDES FREE NJ BOOKS!

* INCLUDES FREE LAW SCHOOL SUMMARIES

See a campus representative today or call us:

Mary Warner
William & Mary campus rep
253-7839
or call collect
1-285-3414

Or call 1-800-KAP-TEST
Rolling Stones' Richards Resurges

by Tom Brooke

Keith Richards has released his first album after 25 years in the music industry. "Talk Is Cheap" is undoubtedly the best solo rock and roll record ever issued by a member of The Rolling Stones.

The efforts of other Stones, past and present, pale in comparison. The Stones' bass player, Bill Wyman, was responsible for two releases in the late 60's—"Monkey Grip" and "Stone Alone"—during the period when the two frontmen, Richards and Mick Jagger, were heavily into drugs. During that period their creative output was so low that the rest of the band needed to find work on the side to make money. Unfortunately, Wyman's voice is even worse than Richards' and these records disappeared from the cut-out bins years ago.

Mick Taylor, after being fired as the second guitarist, released a self-titled record in 1979. He billed himself as the B.B. King of the West Coast, but the late Brian Jones who was his contemporary, would have been no match for Jagger's outstanding exuberance. He has been singing lead on nearly all of the Stones albums. His voice was never as powerful as Jagger's, but he has always been an excellent counterweight for Jagger's brilliance. He has been singing lead on at least one record per year since 1969 with the Rolling Stones albums. On some cuts the flat disaffected sound works, on others it fails miserably.

The first single, "Take It So Hard," is one of the better tracks. The guitar is stinging, the heavy drum beat drives and the vocals do not really matter. Slow reflective times like "Make No Mistake" are big mistakes for Keith Richards. He strains to express any emotion other than anger or indifference. For more successful are the rock and roll tunes like "I Could Have Stood You Up," "Mean It A Lot," and "How I Wish." Keys' sax work is excellent, saving weaker songs like "Whip It Up."

Will Richards go on the road without Jagger? He's done it before, in 1979 with the "New Barbarians," featuring an all-star cast and no material. The musicians took sheet music with them on stage. However, the Stones have never officially broken up. Neither Mick or Keith enjoy obscurity and the lack of solo success has got to be bothering them both. My guess is that the Glimmer Twins will kiss and make up sometime.

November Music

New Releases On Sale Nov. 4-19

Cameo
Machismo
Julian Cope
My Nation Under God
Mike & the Mechanics
Living Years

A Very Special Christmas-V.A.

Edie Brickell & the New Bohemians

Samantha Fox
I Wanna Have Some...

Reach For the Sky
Til Tuesday
Everything's Different

Ratt
George Winston

Compact Disc
(Where available)

517 PRINCE GEORGE STREET

$6.98/7.98

$12.98

HSING LING
CHINESE RESTAURANT

COME AND TRY US!

10% off with Student I.D.

*Authentic Mandarin, Szechuan & Cantonese Cuisine

COCKTAILS AND EXOTIC DRINKS

MAJOR CREDIT CARDS

220-2344

204 MONTICELLO SHOPPING CTR. - WILLIAMSBURG

1/2 MILE FROM HISTORIC AREA OFF RICHMOND RD.
Benton Bestows Thanks

To the Editor:

The Benton Moot Court team would like to thank the faculty members who served as judges in our practice rounds before the competition: Jayne Barnard, Susan Grover, John Levy, Neal Danhan, Judy Ledbetter, Elizabeth Poll, and David Drummond. The team had over a dozen practice sessions; each of the above served on one. They had to read background materials and listen to us for an hour. The insight they gave us through questions and comments was invaluable, and we are better for it. The team appreciates their time and their guidance.

Sincerely,
Richard Krueger, Bob Lewandowski, Steve Mulroy
The Benton team

Lowr Rankings

Dear Editor:

There’s been a lot of discussion lately about the proposed changes in the class ranking system, and rightfully so. As a law student, I was initially opposed to the changes, particularly the move to eliminate individual rankings and adopt a decile system. My objection stemmed from a premise that a difference of .07 between the high end of a decile and the low end of another decile was too significant, thereby unfairly placing a person at the low end on par with the person at the high end.

Before discussing that, however, I believe it is also useful to examine why we have class ranks in the first place.

1) Currently, our Law Review accepts the top 7.5% of the first-year class to "grade on" the Review. This is usually consist of those ranked 1st through 14th or 15th. Similarly, those that compromise the top 10% of the class are accepted into the Order of the Cof. As proposed, the new system would not affect other student organizations.

2) Class rank also serves as a general indicator of performance vis-a-vis our class. I was promised for two reasons: a) although all first-year students take the same classes, each class is broken up into teams taught by two different professors. Since Marshall-Wythe currently has no mandatory team grading, some professors are free to establish their own distributions. This occasionally results in one section grading higher overall than its counterpart; and b) after first year, students are free to switch to and from different sections.

3) Finally, class rank is used by employers as a measure of desirability and potential as an attorney. This is to their benefit.

To examine these points, I was sending employers the message that there are meaningful differences between numbers 52 and ones above. (though their grade point averages may differ by only .15.) When an employer requests only the top 1/3, he must eliminate from consideration many students whose grade point averages are arguably insignificantly lower. A move to a decile system, we would eliminate any distinctions between those that fall within that decile. A student ranked 1/3 might receive a grade point average, but his exact location within his class will not be revealed. I originally felt that this system would unfairly prejudice those that fall at the higher end of the decile, because on the average their grade point averages are approximately .07 higher than those at the low end (those figures are based on the sample grade distribution supplied by Professor Felton). Placing two students on equal footing, I thought, was "manifestly unjust" to the student who "performed" better. Given the inherent subjective nature of grading every essay examinations, compounded by the fact that not all assignments are graded by different professors, I'm not so sure that someone whose grade point average is .07 higher has truly "performed" any better. Though his grade point average will still be higher, by placing him in a decile we tell employers that his performance is not significantly better than those other .07 points at the top of the class whose grade point averages are slightly lower.

It is important to note that these proposed changes will not improve anybody's class rank. A person who is currently in the top 20% will still claim top 20% status in the proposed system. Whatever is eliminated in any benefit (if any) that may accrue to one who is in the top 13%. What is the solution? I wish I knew. The above scenario suggests that being more "intelligently honest" within our own system might put us at a disadvantage with other schools. At the October 11 Student Bar Association meeting, we discussed the proposal at great length. Below are some suggestions that came out of that meeting, along with my own comments about those suggestions.

1) Eliminate class ranking completely. I don't believe that such a move is currently a viable option. As good a school as Marshall-Wythe is, it simply lacks the clout and reputation of a Harvard or Yale. Given the importance of "class ranking" to some schools, it is clear that this option is not feasible.

2) Calculate grade point averages to only two decimal places. This would result in greater "clumping" of students. One may claim that .01 is a significant amount, but I don't think anybody can reasonably justify distinguishing students at this level. Other problems arise, however, such as rounding, etc.

3) Mandate that students are given their grade point average to only two decimal places. This would result in greater "clumping" of students. One may claim that .01 is a significant amount, but I don't think anybody can reasonably justify distinguishing students at this level. Other problems arise, however, such as rounding, etc.

4) Mandate or suggest that professors adhere to uniform curves. A certain degree of subjectivity can never be removed from grading examinations. However, this arbitrariness is compounded by different beliefs as to what an "average" grade should be. Given the prevalence of the present system. Discuss above.

5) Eliminate rounding error. All the present systems. Discussed above.

To my caring friends and family, I’ve decided to dump the squid. The triage has ended.

The Frosted Flakes
Hey, Mary Who was that random guy in the waterbed with you?

The Rescue Squad

Fair Notice

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES IN VIRGINIA

The Environmental Law Society will sponsor a talk by Keith Buttleman, Administrator of the Virginia Council on the Environment, on Wednesday, Nov. 9 at 6:00 p.m. in Room 120. For more information call Kathleen Pritchard of the Virginia Commonwealth of the Commonwealth of Virginia. The talk will be followed by a reception.

NEGOTIATION COMPETITION TEAM CHOSEN

Ingrid Olson (2L) and Pete Pontzer (3L) have been chosen to represent Marshall-Wythe in the Regional Negotiation Competition to be held Saturday, November 19, at Howard University in Washington, D. C.

MARY & WILLIAM SOCIETY SPEAKERS SERIES

Kathleen Pritchard of the Virginia Beach Commonwealth Attorney’s Office will speak on her five years’ experience in the Regional Negotiation Competition to be held Saturday, November 19, at Howard University in Washington, D. C.

CATHERAL LAW STUDENTS

Join us for our First Friday Dinners, and meet some people from the other graduate divisions of William and Mary. We will meet on Friday, November 4, at 6:30 p.m. in the parking lot of St. Bede’s Church. From there, we’ll carpool to a restaurant. For more information call Martha King (220-1555) or Fr. Kelly (229-3631).

FUTURE OF THE EEC

The International Law Society will sponsor a lecture on the European Economic Community on Tuesday, 1992, in Room 120. Professor Bridge, Head of the Law Department at the University of Exeter will speak about Europe’s 1992 goal of complete common market. The reception will be followed by the lecture.

David

A boy in England who is terminally ill is trying to accumulate a record number of postcards from around the world before he dies. Help David make the Guinness Book of World Records by sending postcard to:

David, c/o Mrs. McWilliams
St. Martin De Pues
Infant School
Laton, Bedfordshire, U.K.

The Advocate
Speaking Of Sports
by Larry Schimmels

These are the days that try men's souls. The summer soldier and the fair weather fan will in these days shirk from their duties in front of the gridiron and opt for more domestic pursuits, such as Christmas shopping. Yes, it is true. Jim McMahon is out for at least four weeks. However, I can take solace in the fact that every Redskins fan is similarly situated. In much the same way that the Bears cannot score without McMahon, it seems that the Redskins cannot defend the pass. An AFC team no less.

The Bears are still two games ahead in their division. This is important because all they have to do is win three out of the seven games left to be 10-6. The Bears still have two games against Tampa Bay, one game against Detroit and one game against Green Bay; so that is not far out of reach. Minnesota, on the other hand, has to win five out the last seven to go 10-6. I like the Bears' odds better.

The NFC East is a different story. The Redskins are at a serious disadvantage behind the Giants. In all seriousness, in order to win the division now, the Redskins will have to win all seven games, and even then a division title is not assured. Fortunately for the Redskins, the Giants are, well, shall we say, struggling. Of course, the Giants don't play anyone of significant import.

All in all, things do not bode well for the defending Superbowl Champions. Now, one can appreciate just how hard it was for the Bears to go 14-2 the year following Minnesota has a shot at a Wild berth is not going to be easy either. Three teams in the NFC West have a chance to win that division. If they all lose, the Redskins, then the two Wild Cards will come from the West. Three teams in the NFC West also have to be a dark horse behind New Orleans, L.A. and the 49ers. All in all, things do not bode well for the defending Superbowl Champions. Now, one can appreciate just how hard it was for the Bears to go 14-2 the year following the Superbowl win.

On the College side things really got shook up this weekend. Notre Dame, should be number 1 although I'm not sure they deserve it. ND put on a rather lackluster performance against a horribly outmanned Navy. I fell asleep watching the game. Fortunately I woke in time to see most of the offensive show, so to speak.

The Pac-10 continues to beat up on themselves. Washington State played a great game although they blew a couple of chances to put the game out of reach and gave UCLA a chance to win. It's safe to say that the Pac-10 is the best conference this year. The second best is, of course, the Big Eight.

Anyway, the stage is set. UCLA hands USC its only loss after USC defeated Notre Dame. USC then goes on to get trounced by Illinois in the Rose Bowl. Meanwhile, Notre Dame, after having lost to both USC and Penn State, routes West Virginia in the Fiesta Bowl. Penn State, who somehow made it to the Gator Bowl after miraculously defeating Notre Dame, gets revenge over Clemson. Florida State loses to Auburn in the Sugar Bowl. The North Shore schools have become bed and breakfasted into the Sugar Bowl like they always do. Nebraska, after having lost to arch rival Oklahoma, rolls over a pitiful Arkansas in the Cotton Bowl. This leaves Oklahoma, who, after a great defensive win of 12-10 over Nebraska on a bitterly cold day on the high plains, sounds whips Miami for the national title. Boomer Sooner.

The entire roster of Sports-in-Store (formerly International Shoe), M.W.'s big league soccer team, lines up to block a penalty kick.

I-M Roundup

Well, there's finally a reason to stay in Williamsburg intractable but all is well here. This week's first featured game involved the renowned 2205 Club, who in its debut spanked some unknown unknowns by invoking the 35-point slaughter rule. The Club won by a clo e 62-27. The Club features the remarkable Mark "Hamburger/El Presidente" Bramble, Brady "Polacek" Holly, Louis "Buzza" Lazaron and John "Banshee" Croner. Supported by new additions Kurt Hamner and Carlton Brown, the Club put on a scoring extravaganza, ruch beyond the team's potential due to the presence of their adoring fans, Leigh Derrickson.

LEGAL EAGLES SCRATCH BALL, WIN IN HOOPS OPENER

The Legal Eagles, led by captain Alan Clark, came from behind to defeat Gary's kids "A" by a single point in their intramural basketball season opener. At first it looked as though the Kids were going to hand our Eagles a real drubbing. The law school squad not only missed players Pat Allen and Manny Arin, they missed defense, offensive rebounding and most of their shots. The scoreboard at half-time screamed 23-9 at the Eagles.

But two birds of prey came off the bench for the second half showing their talons. With renewed tenacity on defense and true determination on the offensive glass, the Eagles fought back from the 14-point deficit. Aggressive and opportunistic defense by E.G. Allen, Bob Bua, Paul Anderson and John Bettino created and converted several key turnovers. The Legal Eagles, with help from John Taylor, Fred Helen, Trey Smith and Mike Flannery, held Gary's Kids to one shot per possession during most of the second half.

After bringing the game back from 14-point defeat, the Legal Eagles saw the last 10 minutes turn into a gritty saw-saw battle. With less than 15 seconds to play and downs by one point, E.G. Allen found himself in the paint, but three defenders immediately collapsed on him. With a quick swoop, he got a bounce-pass off to Alan Clark. Alan's uncontested jumper dropped, putting the Eagles up 37-36, and with less than 10 seconds left in the game, the defense had no trouble preserving the win. The Legal Eagles' next opponent are the Formica Flyers.

LEGAL EAGLES SOAR OVER FORMICA FLYERS

Week two. After a big scare and a narrow win last week, the Legal Eagles swept Halloween dropping pumpkins in their opponent's basket. The Formica Flyers decided to show up costumed as basketball players, but the illusion didn't last long.

With Manny Arin, who had been on injured reserve with a bad knee, back and able to contribute to the running game, and Ted "Robb" Rodd Allen returning to make some key blocks, The Eagles blew the Flyers right out of Blow Gym.

The Eagles instituted a precious ozone layer. Disposal of nuclear waste cannot be allowed to slide. Chlorofluorocarbons cannot continue to goggle up the precious ozone layer. Disposal of nuclear waste can no longer be an afterthought. We're all on this one earth together; leadership must actively guide the pursuit of our common goal—preservation of our environment.

Earth con't

Continued from Page Seven

Diversity Jurisdiction

In one of the last bills passed before its adjournment two weeks ago, Congress increased from $10,000 to $50,000 the amount of controversy required for federal jurisdiction in diversity cases.

The change is not expected to have a major impact on the volume of cases filed under diversity jurisdiction, say a number of legal experts, because the damages plead in most cases currently reach this threshold, especially after attorneys' fees are included. At present, diversity cases represent nearly 30% of the federal case load. Last year, according to the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, more than 68,000 such cases were filed in federal courts.
ATTENTION!

SECOND & THIRD YEAR STUDENTS

YOU CAN
SAVE IF YOU ENROLL
IN KAPLAN SMH—TODAY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COURSE</th>
<th>LIST</th>
<th>YOUR PRICE*</th>
<th>YOU SAVE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NY**, CA</td>
<td>$1095</td>
<td>$970</td>
<td>$125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FL, NJ, PA, TX, IL, MI</td>
<td>$850</td>
<td>$725</td>
<td>$125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CT, ME, MD, MA, NH, VT, VA, DC</td>
<td>$950</td>
<td>$825</td>
<td>$125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO, NM</td>
<td>$695</td>
<td>$525</td>
<td>$170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RHODE ISLAND</td>
<td>$750</td>
<td>$625</td>
<td>$125</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ADDITIONAL $50 DISCOUNT FOR KAPLAN LSAT ALUMNI!
** NY INCLUDES FREE NJ BOOKS!

* INCLUDES FREE LAW SCHOOL SUMMARIES II

See a campus representative today or call us:

Mary Warner
William & Mary campus rep
253-7839
or call collect
1-285-3414

Or call 1-800-KAP-TEST

STANLEY H.
KAPLAN-SMH
BAR REVIEW SERVICES

These Discounted Prices are valid until November 18, 1988.