1988

The Advocate (Vol. 20, Issue 4)
Policy Changes Not Making The Grade

by Steve Zweig

Student Bar Association members voiced reservations about a proposed change in the class ranking policy at a meeting September 9. Calling the proposal "manifestly unfair," SBA President Jeff Lowe opposed the change while most of those present endorsed a new GPA calculation method to eliminate rounding disparities in grade pluses and minuses.

The proposal, presented to the SBA by Professor Walter Felton, chairman of the faculty’s Academic Status Committee, would rank students in the bottom 90 percent of the class according to their decile (ten-percent increments). Students in the same decile would share the same rank, instead of each being assigned a unique rank, as is currently the practice. The system would retain absolute ranks for the top 10 percent of the class, in order to keep an accurate count for selection to law review and Order of the Coif.

Student Bar Association

Uniform Grade Curve?

Lowe also suggested it was time for Marshall-Wythe to adopt a set grade curve, and offered a B/B+ mean as a grade curve goal.

There is a mandatory B mean in all classes at UVa’s law school, according to UVa’s law school registrar Virginia Haigh. There is neither a mandatory nor a suggested grade curve at Marshall-Wythe, according to Associate Dean of Admission Elaine Galloway. But she added that the faculty is free to set up standards informally among themselves.

Out of nine area law schools surveyed by The Advocate (Duke, George Mason, Georgetown, George Washington, UNC, University of Richmond, UVa, Wake Forest, and Washington and Lee), only two - George Mason and Washington and Lee - have neither adopted a suggested or mandatory grade curve in all classes.

At UNC, there is a standardized curve for the first years only, while curves in the upper classes are suggested only and not binding on professors, according to UNC dean Karen Haywood. At both Duke and Georgetown, the standard is only a guideline and is not binding on professors, according to registrars there.

At the four other schools surveyed, grade curves are mandatory, ranging from a C+ at the University of Richmond to a B at UVa. What this means at those schools, for example, is that if most students in a class earned a 50 on a test, the professor would be obligated to give them a grade based on the standard, whether it be a C+ or a B.

Perhaps changes in grading should first emanate from the faculty," said Lowe. "It seems to me that the faculty should first get together and come up with something ... It’s not a solution to leave it [grading] arbitrary and just correct grading [with the decile system]."

Second year representative Malinda Brodax expressed the same concern. "Let’s have a set curve ... because we have to compete with UVA graduates," Brodax said.

But Felton said a mandatory grade curve implicates academic freedom and that such a proposal would meet with strong resistance from the faculty. "It creates more problems. What if everybody got a B? we’d be unrealistic to impose a B curve. That’s not intellectual honesty in my mind," said Felton.

There is not a great diversity in what faculty is doing [in giving grades]," Felton added. He also said he was not aware of informal agreements among faculty members teaching the same classes to correct disparities in their grading methods, but the very fact that students were raising concerns " recreates a freshness of awareness among all the faculty of the impact on students’ career opportunities.

Alternatives Discussed

While expressing his opposition to a set grade mean, Felton said his committee would consider the idea and any other ideas students might suggest between now and the time the faculty decides on a change near the end of the semester. He left open the possibility that the committee would propose no change, if students were against it.

Lowe said an advantage of the current system is that it provides an incentive for students to work hard after their first and second years, since they know that they can move from a lower rank to a higher one, while group ranking might appear set in stone and remove that incentive.

Moot Court Tournament

The Moot Court Tournament were held Sunday, Oct. 16. Distinguished oral advocates Bara Biere (3rd place oralist), Jeanne Swanick (1st place oralist), and the Ferrin Grad Place reviewed the killing grounds.

Fall from Grace attendees Marika Aqueith (2L) and Dave Montgomery (3L) tip the light fantastic between the refill at the open bar.

SBA representatives debated a proposal to divide up the class for ranking purposes into 5 percent groups, instead of deciles, but the reservations remained. "It might hurt a guy competing for a job against somebody with similar qualifications from a school of the same reputation. A guy in the top eleven percent might still be better off than a guy in the top 15 percent," said third year representative Steven Mulroy.

"What about no grades?" asked first year representative Robert Bus. Lowe said he thought a policy of no grades might not present a difficulty to students seeking jobs in the "immediate vicinity" but that employers elsewhere would need more details in making hiring decisions. "We’re not at that stage yet," said Lowe.

Powell, Pix, Kegs

In other SBA business, Graduation Committee Chairman Robb Storm said he would know soon whether former U.S. Justice Lewis Powell would accept the class invitation to be its speaker at graduation ceremonies. He suggested that the next class extend its invitation "well before the end of the second year" to avoid scheduling conflicts.

Continued on Page Three

Inside this Issue

Teachers

Prescription

Malone

FBI

FFG Fix

p.2

p.5

p.6

p.7

p.10
Each Monday and Wednesday after Property class, first-year Mona Meeker heads downtown to the main campus to settle down with a pile of books in the basement of the Byrne dormitory, once the site of the law school library. No, Mona's not just another confused first-year looking for a quite place to study. She is a tutor in the Rita Welsh Adult Skills Program. For the past five weeks, Mona, along with 25 or so other Marshall-Wythe students has spent two hours a week tutoring adults in a variety of educational areas.

The program, named for its original director, began in 1975 with only 24 students but has grown to serve about 165 students each semester. The participants can receive tutoring in basic reading, writing and conversation, preparation for high school equivalency tests, or English as a second language. All students join the program voluntarily; many are referred by their employers or friends who have had success at the Center.

Each student has an assigned tutor to work with on a one-to-one basis for two hours a week. While many of the tutors participate in the program as a required part of their education curriculum, more than half are non-education major undergraduates, graduate students or professional students. There are also many volunteers from the Williamsburg community. This is the first year that the law school has officially recruited volunteers for the program.

Giving People Control
Mona's student is Barbara Lee, a young woman who dropped out of high school after tenth grade and is now a custodial worker for Colonial Williamsburg. A 1984 graduate of the basic literacy course, Barbara has returned to the program to prepare for her high school equivalency test, the GED. Asked why she has chosen to continue her studies, Lee replies, "It (the GED) is something I know I should have got a long time ago. It's a step in the right direction toward getting a higher paying job." Lee would like to become a legal secretary, a real estate salesperson or possibly a nurse. "I do want to get into a community college or something like that once I get my degree."

Although the pairing of tutors and students is less than scientific - matches are made primarily on coinciding schedules - she pairs, "most always work well." With enthusiasm, Lee offered her comments on the match. "I like my tutor, I feel like I'm learning a lot with her. I've got more confidence now than I did before. She knows that I can do more. Sometimes you need a little push. She knows that I know more than I think I do." Mona confirms this. "Sometimes, she comes in with her homework and says, 'these are all wrong'; but then we go through them, and they're all right."

Second-year student Jerome Self is responsible for bringing the literacy program to the attention of Marshall-Wythe. "Essentially, it just made sense for law students to be tutoring people and helping them learn how to read," she explained. "I've had friends who have been involved and they got me interested. I realized that with Law Students in the Community it would be a great project for us. I checked around with different programs in the community ... and the most complete and organized program was here on campus."

Mrs. Lee, director of the program, says she is "extremely pleased" to have the law school involved. She emphasized the importance of training tutors. "Literacy is all about giving people control of their lives. We're giving people the ability to have options, to make decisions. It's not that we're force feeding people to participate in everything, but we have the choice to participate or not. We can leave it or take it, but we're in control of the decision. People who are not literate have no choice."

Growing National Problem
Functional illiteracy is defined as the lack of ability to read and respond to written communications. It is estimated that there are 23 million people in the United States functioning at this level. Williamsburg and James City County are considered to be typical of the national average, so there are 4,000 to 5,000 functionally illiterate individuals in this area alone. It is only within the last decade that the problem of illiteracy has come to the front of national attention. Two main types of programs have developed to combat illiteracy: government-funded and private agencies. The Rita Welsh Adult Skills Program borrows from both.

State and federal governmental efforts, known as Adult Basic Education (ABE) programs are conducted in the traditional classroom situation with a certified instructor teaching groups of at least ten students. The classes are usually held in the evenings at a high school or library and follow a prescribed curriculum. Private agencies and foundations provide more individualized instruction, which may make use of standardized training and teaching materials disseminated by one of two large national literacy networks. Tutors receive extensive training and are sent to the students' homes or workplaces.

The Adult Skills Program is unusual in that it combines aspects of both forms of tutoring. Teaching is individualized but takes place in a central location. The Center makes use of College facilities and resources but depends on United Way funding and contributions from the community and local businesses for its support. The variety of training in skills offered also sets the William and Mary program apart from Adult Basic Education. About half the students are developing basic literacy skills; a quarter are preparing to take their high school equivalency test; and the remainder are learning English for the first time.

Employer Involvement
The program was developed when personnel supervisors at the College realized that many of the employees lacked basic communications skills necessary for their jobs. As the program became known, others from the College, such as foreign graduate students, came forward for assistance. Eventually, local employers became interested in the program for their illiterate or non-speaking employees. The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation is a major supporter of the program, providing employees with time and also contributing a small tuition fee for each student. The program operates throughout the school year, with the usual breaks during the winter and spring. Although it is administered on a semester basis, new volunteers are also welcome.

GRAND OPENING SPECIAL
All Haircuts - $5 Ask for Mike or Lynn
10% off to all Law Students for Other Services

Ilusions by Marcus
253-7790
135 Second St. - Across from Second Street Restaurant
Corr Rejoinder:
Former Prof Alleges Defamation,
Denial of First Amendment Privileges
by Phil Steele

Asserting that he was "unreasonably one of the best, and perhaps the very best, teacher on the faculty of the Marshall-Wythe School of Law," former professor Bernard Corr responded earlier this month to a motion to strike his case.

After a bitter tenure dispute in 1985 whereby Corr was denied tenure by the Provost of William and Mary, Corr filed suit against the College, the Comptroller of Virginia, Dean Timothy Sullivan and Professor Glenn Coven. He claimed the College breached its contract for consideration of his tenure, that he was denied tenure because of an exercise of his first amendment rights, and that he was defamed in the tenure evaluation process.

Contrary to the defendant's assertion that Corr's contract claim is based upon a "unilateral expectation of tenure," Corr argues that provisions in the "Faculty Handbook" and "Procedures for Retention" were incorporated into his employment contract.

Corr alleged that two sections of the handbook and procedures were violated. First, he claimed that all information considered by the law school's Faculty Status Committee, which voted 4-2 with one abstention in favor of Corr's tenure, was not reduced to writing as required by the procedures.

Secondly, Corr alleged that he was not given a chance to respond to all the material considered in his tenure evaluation, in violation of handbook guidelines. Specifically, Corr says that adverse evaluations of his scholarship were, unbeknownst to him, included in the Provost's file, and that Dean Sullivan engaged in communications with the Provost, of which Corr was not informed.

Whether these policies are part of his contract is a factual issue, claims Corr, citing several cases holding that policy manuals and handbooks are incorporated into a contract.

Corr claims he was specifically advised upon his hiring by former Dean William Spong, and upon his consideration for tenure by the Chairman of the Faculty Status Committee, that the handbook and procedures would be followed in evaluating his tenure application. Corr's brief states that "[u]nless litigation began, the defendants made not the slightest suggestion that the procedures or handbook were not binding upon them."

Corr's constitutional claim is based upon critical statements he made about former Professor Gene Nichol when Nichol was being considered for permanent employment. Corr claims he received unfavorable comments from students about Nichol's conduct in the classroom and toward female students.

Because the hiring decision affected the larger educational community, Corr says it was a "matter of legitimate public concern." The question of whether his speech was a substantial or motivating factor in the tenure denial involves questions of motive and intent, and thus "summary judgment is especially inappropriate."

As to his defamation claim, Corr attempts to refute any allegation that statements made during the tenure evaluation were opinion. The first allegedly defamatory statement was made by Sullivan in a 'secret February 27, 1986 memorandum' that Corr's file reflected the full record of documents considered in evaluating tenure. This, Corr claims, is a "statement of objective fact."

The second category of allegedly defamatory statements by Sullivan encompassed a claim that Corr's scholarship did not meet the tenure standard. This assertion is not protected by the opinion defense "because Sullivan did not disclose the true facts underlying these opinions."

Lastly, Corr asserts that he did not consent to having the defamatory matter published.

Second Street...
Your neighborhood gathering place!

Tempt your tastebuds with excellent seafood, fresh cut steaks and veggies, overstuffed sandwiches, gigantic burgers, munchies, super daily specials and homemade desserts served in a casual, friendly atmosphere. Great food, fun and drinks.

SBA Business

Continued from Page One

Placement Committee Chairperson Valerie Brodsky said she would be conducting a survey to see if students wanted to limit the number of interviews with employers allowed each student. She said some highly ranked students were "begging" the interviews, in their anxiety to get a job, while lesser qualified students who would be more likely to accept an employment offer from such firms were unfairly edged out.

Brodsky suggested an appropriate limit might be 30 interviews, which is the limit set for students at U.Va.

First year representative Caryl Lazzaro said the law school had made a cash commitment to reprint the first year class composite, in order to correct imperfections in its layout.

Finally, Vice-President Jeff Yeats successfully pressed for two beer legs instead of one at this year's Fall from Grace. Yeats said he made his motion "as an experienced beer drinker."

DID YOU KNOW???

The twisting, convoluted tissues of the human small intestine, if stretched to its full, straight length, would be over TWENTY-TWO FEET LONG! If the small intestines of, say, the Advocate staff were placed end-to-end, the resulting tort liability would be outweighed by the net gain to American journalism.
Letters to the Editor

Nuke the Duke

Dear Editor,

Considering the inadequacy of the Democrats' Presidential candidate, is it any wonder that the Democrats are trying to shift public attention to the Republican Vice-Presidential nominee?

Addressing Michael Dukakis in an open letter in Time Magazine, James Schlesinger, a respected official of both Democratic and Republican administrations, said "Your record is not reassuring." Schlesinger cited Dukakis' "viscerally anti-military" record. Of the 50 governors, Michael Dukakis is the only one to refuse participation in the Ground Wave Emergency Network. GWEM is a sophisticated communication system designed to transmit warnings or presidential orders to the Strategic Air Command and the American Strategic Defense Command in the event of a nuclear attack. His opposition to the SALT II treaty, which set guidelines for a reduction of nuclear weapons, and his refusal to let himself be "muzzled" by the primary primary installation for detecting a submarine-launched missile attack is located on Cape Cod.

Dukakis argued that such a communication system would lead to a "misunderstanding" that nuclear war can be kept under control once it begins and therefore would "make national leaders more inclined to let one begin." As Schlesinger pointed out to the Governor, "what deters war is the completeness and integrity of the U.S. deterrent, and secure communications enhance our deterrent." Yet you [Dukakis] seem to suggest that the way to deter war is to be unprepared to respond."

Evidence of Dukakis twisting "peace through weakness" philosophy goes on and on. Dukakis led the fight for a unilateral missile freeze in the early-1980's. Fortunately, he did not prevail and the United States has achieved genuine reductions in arms through sound negotiation and cooperation with the Soviet Union. Dukakis has expressed his opposition to the MX, the ICBM, and the Midgetman missiles, and to the B-1 and Stealth bombers. He has urged a ban of missile test flights and has indicated that he would terminate or dramatically reduce the Strategic Defense Initiative.

In recent months, to avoid political suicide, Dukakis has backed off from his complete opposition to new strategic missiles but not from his stand on a missile test flight ban. Dukakis fails to realize that new strategic system can be developed even without being tested. All these anti-military stands do not please the radical leftists here, within the sheltered confines of the law school, but they lead Schlesinger, and the average American voter with any sense of common sense, to question not only Dukakis' views, but his instincts.

But Dukakis' great strength is the economy, right? Wrong. Though he is a candidate who ridicules the job growth in the service industry, the service industry is the only employment sector that has grown in Massachusetts. As Edward King, the former governor of Massachusetts, points out, Dukakis' blatantly anti-business policies have led many businesses to pull out of Massachusetts. With only 31% of the nation's total manufacturing job base, Massachusetts has accounted for over 40% of the total manufacturing jobs lost since June, 1984. In fact, the number of manufacturing jobs in Massachusetts is at a 13-year low. "The decline has occurred despite the disproportionately large number of defense contracts, and ensuing manufacturing jobs, Massachusetts' companies have to offer to compete with the Reagan defense buildup."

What about those ten Massachusetts budgets the Duke helped create? In Massachusetts requires a balanced budget. We have to take the Governor for obeying the law. Unfortunately, the budget crisis in Massachusetts is the worst it has ever been. The Governor's five tax increases were not enough to compensate for his astronomical increases in state spending. State spending, up 65% in the Governor's term, is growing faster in Massachusetts than in any state in history. In order to avoid an election-year embarrassment, Dukakis has been forced to borrow hundreds of thousands of dollars from city and municipal governments to keep the state budget balanced through election day. In reviewing the economy in Massachusetts during the Duke's terms as governor, a political button sums it up: 'The only miracle is Massachusetts survived'.

Finally the Governor's continuation of the fire-degree murder furloreh program is sufficient on its own to question Dukakis' judgment seriously. But, as the argument goes, don't 36 other states have a prison furloreh system? They do, but those other states do not release first-degree murderers who are not even eligible for parole. The Massachusetts program allowed Willis Horton, a convicted murderer, to escape and brutalize a Maryland couple. Not one official from the Dukakis administration had

Continued on Page Seven
Rescription

Dear Dad:

Guess by now you must know that I'm in love. If I weren't, I would be crazy to do this. It feels so good and right, it's almost better than...yeah, you know. Not as good as you'd think, but better, in a different way.

It keeps me excited. That's important in the third year. It's so easy so let things slide. Now, I have something to keep my interest up, a reason to keep going. It's a real nice car, Dad, and I just want to thank you for all your help. Obviously, the job would never have been possible without your help. I would never have been possible without your help. Thanks for that, too.

Things here in the 'Burg are rolling right along. I mean, I make a manager of my classes, a great majority of the parties and all of my interviews. That's another interesting thing. These people are actually coming to me. Quite a nice little twist. Remember how I used to have to trick people into going to radio stations every week or so, making a real pest of myself until good old Charlie Martin broke down and hired me?

At least some of the people I've spoken to really, really, want me to succeed. That's seriously. That's encouraging. And it seems the whole process is more relaxed than I thought it would be. I know I want to get to know who you are instead of why you're not on the cover. I'm not so keen on approaching that rapidaced academic air. That's why, I'm glad I didn't get any interviews last year. That kind of employer doesn't want me to hear about the fact that most people don't even get close to that. I really, really, believe so much that is, I don't think that being most people is a bad thing and I'm not afraid to say so. Michael knows that, by now, all the truly heavy hitters are taken or are in the process of cutting even better deals than they were offered. I'm not bitter or anything, it's just a logical view of the situation. At this point, they're hiring potential partners, and credentials matter less than the complete person; particular aptitudes are more considered, the ability to get along with one's peers is important, personal interests count for something. A more humane process, I think.

Obviously, it's just probably my attitude, not the interview. I'm trying too easy going, I try to get along with everybody. It ain't easy, but it makes life easier if you try. Does this work?

We had the fall dance, the Fall from Grace, last weekend. It's a great time: everybody is kind of happy, and we invade the ballroom upstairs at the campus center and confuse all the undergrads. One thing I have learned at law school: you can have fun while wearing a suit.

Undergrads don't grasp the concept. I know I felt that way as an undergrad. If I wasn't doing something weird, I didn't realize that fun is a relative concept and can be adapted to the situation. On the other hand, you can find any fun in law school: you make your own.

Times are starting to get tough. The last few weeks before finals and a lot of people have disappeared from the social scene. The library's probably gone to heaven on weekends, but I never go in there, so I can't say for sure. It just figures, based on the evidence. A lot of people start coming out in there this time of year.

Even some of the seniors are beginning to study in earnest. That's a scary thought. I am holding out, my seniors have something.

"7-Eleven material: summer internship at the U.S. Attorney's office in Manhattan, considered to occupy (prospectively) a "sensitive position," and so I get to be on the receiving end of AN FBI BACKGROUND CHECK. Another sheer thrill. Since many of my readers do not know what goes into an FBI background check," I thought I'd share my ad with the rest of the (crass—especially since, given that this is, after all, the Federal Government, this background check necessitates, in turn, a lot of forms that I get to fill in out of quadruplicate. Filling out these forms necessitates, in turn, conducting a lot of research, because, frumitude, there are questions like: "Do you have any foreign relatives?" With a name like "Horwatt," you gotta figure that I do.

In addition, Germany, Canada, Norway, and Some-Great-Aunt-Beindied-The-Iron-Curtin-But-Nobody-Wills-Say-Beindied-Her-All-Hate-Her. Also, she's dead. Personally, but I don't think that interests the people at the Department of Justice, so into the form she go.

After I fill out the forms, which also contain questions with beginnings like "Are you or have you ever been..." and "Sex (mark one box)," not to mention "Where have you lived for the past fifteen years," and, right next to it, "People who know you." (presumably so that they can go ask my neighbor where I lived in 1973 how I took losing my baby teeth) the nice men at the FBI get to check it up on, if they decide to.

The detail they want me to go into is pretty amazing, but I take advantage of it. You know, it is the first time that anybody besides my grandmother has been that interested in me, and I doubt anybody will ask me that many questions before they meet my parents. Still, the requirement of four copies, of answering—particularly if I make a mistake, I could get arrested. I intend to get back at them though: the list of relatives in Norway takes the form of a family tree dating back to 1170. Since the source was baptismal records, there are also addresses. I think that I will put those in the form, too.
Faculty Profile:

Malone settles into environs

by Jerome Self

Professor Linda Malone is enjoying Williamsburg. She likes small towns, finds the students at the law school conscientious and committed, and loves Bruce Hornsby's music. Malone is originally from the Southeast. She was born in Chattanooga, Tennessee and attended Duke law school where she met her husband, Professor Rod Smolla. They both served as editors on the Duke law journal while there and were married a few years later. Professor Malone was in private practice for three years in Chicago and Atlanta. Her practice areas were international law and corporate law. Her law practice and interest in these areas began while she was at Vassar majoring in French and English with a minor in political science. With her love of languages and other cultures, she became deeply interested in the Middle East, and as she put it, "I was torn between law school and Middle Eastern studies at Columbia." Law school won out, but her interest has not diminished. Instead her interest has grown considerably and has resulted in extensive involvement in international affairs, particularly in the Middle East. In 1986 she traveled to the Middle East as a member of an Investigation Committee which conducted an investigation of human rights violations in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Most recently, she has served in an advisory role to former Attorney General Ramsey Clark who is representing the P.L.O. in the United States.

As a result of that role, she could become directly involved in future negotiations between Israel and Palestine.

Her commitment to environmental law can not be characterized as superficial. She has had approximately eight articles published in this area and will finish a book, Environmental Regulation of Land Use, next year for publication. She has also been quite active in the passage of environmental legislation, serving as an expert before Congressional Committees and providing reports on legislative proposals concerning environmental provisions.

In explaining the diversity of courses - International Law, Agricultural Law, Labor Law and Environmental Law - on her schedule, she points out that her strong interests umbrella the others. Environmental law naturally involves agricultural issues and well as international issues.

International law embraces many environmental issues. She claims that her exposure to labor law has not been as significant, but points out that Professor Smolla will be taking on a class in the spring semester. She will be teaching only Environmental law in the Spring in order to have preparation time for a significant event: the: first international law embraces many environmental issues.

The year is 2020. Since 1995, when conservative Republicans regained the White House from the Democrats, the United States has been on the cusp of the cold war and instability throughout the world. The legacy of Soviet appeasement, in other words, interest in these areas began while she was at Vassar majoring in French and English with a minor in political science. With her love of languages and other cultures, she became deeply interested in the Middle East, and as she put it, "I was torn between law school and Middle Eastern studies at Columbia." Law school won out, but her interest has not diminished. Instead her interest has grown considerably and has resulted in extensive involvement in international affairs, particularly in the Middle East. In 1986 she traveled to the Middle East as a member of an Investigation Committee which conducted an investigation of human rights violations in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Most recently, she has served in an advisory role to former Attorney General Ramsey Clark who is representing the P.L.O. in the United States.

As a result of that role, she could become directly involved in future negotiations between Israel and Palestine.

Her commitment to environmental law can not be characterized as superficial. She has had approximately eight articles published in this area and will finish a book, Environmental Regulation of Land Use, next year for publication. She has also been quite active in the passage of environmental legislation, serving as an expert before Congressional Committees and providing reports on legislative proposals concerning environmental provisions.

In explaining the diversity of courses - International Law, Agricultural Law, Labor Law and Environmental Law - on her schedule, she points out that her strong interests umbrella the others. Environmental law naturally involves agricultural issues and well as international issues.

International law embraces many environmental issues. She claims that her exposure to labor law has not been as significant, but points out that Professor Smolla will be taking on a class in the spring semester. She will be teaching only Environmental law in the Spring in order to have preparation time for a significant event: the: first international law embraces many environmental issues.

The year is 2020. Since 1995, when conservative Republicans regained the White House from the Democrats, the United States has been on the cusp of the cold war and instability throughout the world. The legacy of Soviet appeasement, in other words, interest in these areas began while she was at Vassar majoring in French and English with a minor in political science. With her love of languages and other cultures, she became deeply interested in the Middle East, and as she put it, "I was torn between law school and Middle Eastern studies at Columbia." Law school won out, but her interest has not diminished. Instead her interest has grown considerably and has resulted in extensive involvement in international affairs, particularly in the Middle East. In 1986 she traveled to the Middle East as a member of an Investigation Committee which conducted an investigation of human rights violations in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Most recently, she has served in an advisory role to former Attorney General Ramsey Clark who is representing the P.L.O. in the United States.

As a result of that role, she could become directly involved in future negotiations between Israel and Palestine.

Her commitment to environmental law can not be characterized as superficial. She has had approximately eight articles published in this area and will finish a book, Environmental Regulation of Land Use, next year for publication. She has also been quite active in the passage of environmental legislation, serving as an expert before Congressional Committees and providing reports on legislative proposals concerning environmental provisions.

In explaining the diversity of courses - International Law, Agricultural Law, Labor Law and Environmental Law - on her schedule, she points out that her strong interests umbrella the others. Environmental law naturally involves agricultural issues and well as international issues.

International law embraces many environmental issues. She claims that her exposure to labor law has not been as significant, but points out that Professor Smolla will be taking on a class in the spring semester. She will be teaching only Environmental law in the Spring in order to have preparation time for a significant event: the: first
Investigating A Career In The FBI

by Mary Francis

Law students interested in a career with the FBI were invited to attend an informational meeting last Tuesday afternoon. The meeting was conducted by Butch Madden, now a regional recruiter, who served 20 years as an FBI special agent.

The FBI, the investigative arm of the Department of Justice, is concerned with the internal security of the United States. Agents are assigned to their cases and typically work on 15 to 25 criminal cases each year. Although agents have no input regarding whom the FBI prosecutors, agents are accorded considerable latitude in how they pursue their investigations once their cases are assigned. Madden emphasized that investigative work for the FBI allows agents to be innovative and creative on the job.

Wanted: Law Grades

Madden began the session by sketching a brief history of the FBI. He then described current conditions facing an FBI agent.

Madden said that the Bureau especially seek to recruit law school graduates because the investigative and deductive skills learned in law school are valuable to FBI operations. There is no premium offered to law graduates other recruits in terms of starting salaries, but Madden said that law graduates have many more options available to them. For instance, law graduates can elect to be a criminal investigator, a congressional lobbyist, or a legal advisor instead of becoming a special agent. Additionally, the general requirement that new recruits have work experience prior to induction is waived for law school graduates.

Because of the large expenditure involved in training each recruit for work as an FBI agent, Madden pointed out that applicants should seriously consider certain aspects of the job before furthering their own and the government's resources. One feature of the job that frequently halts an induction into the FBI is the requirement that all agents carry a gun. "No exceptions," he added. Additionally, each recruit must undergo a lengthy sixteen weeks of intensive training at Quantico, Virginia.

More Letters To The Editor

Mister Measuring Measures

Dear Advocate,

Although I am usually a reporter, as Advocate this week I am shedding my reporter's hat to oppose the proposed changes in the class ranking system. It may seem like a small issue but I believe it is one that should be of concern to each decile.

The current complaint argues that the student with a Band is, at the top 50 percent of his class, the cut-off point for his class, the cut-off point for his class, the cut-off point for a large number of jobs.

Recruiters will have no way to know the accurate rank and therefore assume the worst.

With respect to the second proposal of moving to a twelfth point scale, I do not take a position, but I put forth one thought for your consideration. The current complaint argues that the student with a Band is, at the top 50 percent of his class, the cut-off point for his class, the cut-off point for a large number of jobs.

Recruiters will have no way to know the accurate rank and therefore assume the worst.

With respect to the second proposal of moving to a twelfth point scale, I do not take a position, but I put forth one thought for your consideration. The current complaint argues that the student with a Band is, at the top 50 percent of his class, the cut-off point for his class, the cut-off point for a large number of jobs.

Recruiters will have no way to know the accurate rank and therefore assume the worst.

With respect to the second proposal of moving to a twelfth point scale, I do not take a position, but I put forth one thought for your consideration. The current complaint argues that the student with a Band is, at the top 50 percent of his class, the cut-off point for his class, the cut-off point for a large number of jobs.

Recruiters will have no way to know the accurate rank and therefore assume the worst.
Big Bucks Bestowed by Board To Bash Beaters and Bigots

The William and Mary Public Service Fund awarded three stipends to students who spent their summers working in the public interest. Wendy Wiebalk (2L), Martin Wagner (currently a 2L at U.Va.), and Robin Browder (who has since left school) worked for a wide range of public-interest concerns.

The Fund supported Robin Browder’s work with the Washington D.C. Corporate Counsel’s office and gave her the opportunity to work with juvenile offenders and child-abuse victims.

Battered Women

Wendy Wiebalk worked in the Williamsburg community with victims of domestic violence. She did some legal counseling at the shelter run by the Williamsburg Task Force on Battered Women and worked for the firm of McKenna & Rose. Wendy said, “Their clientele will never make them rich; as a result of their combined efforts, the shelter was shot and killed by her husband in the presence of their two children. This woman had worked at the Task Force, worked with [McKenna & Rose], worked with the police to escape her battering husband once and for all. She followed every procedure, yet no one was able to save her from the murder that she had oft predicted.”

Housing Discrimination

Martin Wagner spent his summer working for the Washington Lawyer’s Committee for Civil Rights Under Law. Martin described the organization and his work to the Fund Board. The Committee was founded in 1963 in response to President Kennedy’s appeal to leaders of the private bar to help address the nation’s civil rights crisis. The Washington Lawyer’s Committee is one of seven local affiliates which function through volunteer and financial support from member lawyers, law firms and community organizations.

Martin worked on cases involving race discrimination in housing and public accommodations. His responsibilities included research and writing but also provided him with the opportunity to participate in events held by leaders of the civil rights movement to formulate the Fair Housing Act Amendment and to plan legislation calling for 90% of voting members of Congress to vote for it. This bill passed both the House and Senate and was signed into law by the President.

“The need for this legislation is clear, as [discrimination on housing] become less prevalent in the two decades since the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, but has become more sophisticated and . . . more tenacious than ever. For example, a recent survey by the Fair Housing Council of Greater Washington, a group affiliated with the Lawyers’ Committee, showed that in 1987, when looking for rental housing in the greater Washington metropolitan area, blacks were discriminated against 57% of the time.”

Funding Continues

The Public Service Fund Board Committee began this year’s fundraising efforts were placed in hangi 5 files and mailboxes either writing contributions or asking that students fulfill the pledges made during the pledge drive last spring. The Board asks that students take the time to write out checks, payable to the William and Mary Public Service Fund, and mail them in Ingrid Olson’s (2L) hanging file in sealed envelopes. The Board will conduct a “phone-a-thon” to raise funds by calling those students who cannot attend please. Proceeds benefit the Williamsburg Fire and Rescue Squad. The entry fee is $10 and includes a commemorative T-shirt.

Pick up registration forms at Marshall-Wythe or call 253-1974 for more information.

WILLIAMSBURG TASK FORCE ON BATTERED WOMEN, the Law Student Program, will have a meeting Thursday, October 27th, at 3:30 PM (room to be announced). Volunteers who cannot attend please sign up for the opportunity to work at the shelter on the Mary & William bulletin board. Contact Jacquie Waymack (S-L) or Josie Austin (1-C) for further information.

The Colonial Virginia Chapter of the American Red Cross will conduct a BLOODMOBILE on Friday, October 28 at William and Mary Hall, College of William & Mary. Donor Hours are from 12:00 Noon to 5:00 P.M.

POWER LOUNGE II

Law Students Involved in the Community’s Second Annual Power Lounge-a-thon will hold from 6 p.m. November 11 to 6 p.m. November 12. Look for details in your hanger file.
Speaker Tells of Life In Big Firms

by Judi Corrigan

"I feel like I have a chance to be the cutting edge of the law," said Virginia Powell of her work as a litigator for a large firm. "What you do is good, but it have broad ramifications."

Powell is a partner at the large Richmond law firm of Hunton and Williams an adjunct professor in the Trial Advocacy program at Marshall-Wythe. She spoke to a group of Marshall-Wythe students on Thursday, October 13 in a lecture sponsored by the Mary & William Society.

Though her presentation was entitled "Women in Large Firm Practice," Powell actually spoke about people in large firm practice, not really differentiating between men and women. She mapped out what to expect as one continues in practice with a large firm.

In the first year or two, new associates are afraid, she said. They are not afraid because they lack the necessary skills or education, but 'you're afraid of the unknown.' A common fear is that 'something you don't expect is going to come out of the blue.' Many associates may be nervous and unsettled. From the second to fifth year, they know what to expect. Also, in a large firm, there are people to go to for advice. "It's not all on your shoulders." From year six, others start coming for advice. "It gets better and better. You acquire more and more confidence."

Powell cited two different types of support systems which are advantages to working at a large firm. There are computers and secretaries and people who make the travel arrangements. There are partners and peers. "Lawyers can spend time being lawyers," she said. Second, a lot of different questions come up, but someone in the firm is bound to know the answer. Powell called this "a tremendous back-up."

A member of the audience asked Powell if there were more demands in a larger firm than in a smaller one. "It all depends," she answered. "In your own firm, or with two or three others, you might find things very flexible. Or, you could work your tail off trying to survive."

Powell warned that 'the time demands on new associates in large firms are very heavy.' She said that one could expect to work 1800 billable hours a year, plus 500 hours for community or pro bono work.

But for all the hard work, there are many benefits. "There are terrific highs you get from succeeding, winning, doing well...having people come to you for help. When it's time to decide whether to litigate or settle, and you decide. Once you practice for a while, it's exciting."

Powell's presentation was the first in a series sponsored by the Mary & William Women's Law Society. Every Thursday at 3:30 p.m., the group will host a speaker to talk about a different area of the legal profession. All are welcome to attend.

Record Review
The Smiths

by Tom Brooke

Over the past two or three years, The Smiths have been one of the most popular English imports on college radio, in hip dance clubs, and on the progressive music scene. The distinctive, meaningful voice of the vegetarian, self-avowed introvert, Morrissey combined with the melodic, tremelo guitar playing of Johnny Marr gave these lads a very distinctive sound. The band announced their breakup after eight years together "The Queen Is Dead." His latest record, "Slow Turning," was clever, catchy, and his new-found sound featured on "Tennessee Plates" is just plain funny. The singer and his band members have left me wanting more and more new material is listener the feel of a live recording from years past. He is a talented social critic, following in the footsteps of Woody Guthrie, Bob Dylan, and others.

His latest record, "Bring the Family," was a change. Hiatt's home life had stabilized and his new-found happiness showed itself on "Slow Turning," too. Even the songs expressing disgust and anger seem to contain a certain sweetness and a message, even if one ignores the double meaning. The songs included "Rolling Stone," "Tennessee Plates," and "Slow Turning." Hiatt's versatility and his world of his world of music is evident.

However, "Rank" demonstrates how badly someone with his limited vocal range needs to work alongside a guitar virtuoso like Johnny Marr. The guitar really sings in "The Boy With The Thorn In His Side" and "Is It Really So Strange?" Marr is also comfortable with the nastier footsteps of Woody Guthrie.

Morrissey's own solo record, "Viva Hate," was moderately successful and fared well at the stylish New York disco and dance clubs. The band announced their breakup after eight years together "The Queen Is Dead." His latest record, "Slow Turning," was clever, catchy, and his new-found sound featured on "Tennessee Plates" is just plain funny. The singer and his band members have left me wanting more and more new material is listener the feel of a live recording from years past. He is a talented social critic, following in the footsteps of Woody Guthrie, Bob Dylan, and others.

His latest record, "Bring the Family," was a change. Hiatt's home life had stabilized and his new-found happiness showed itself on "Slow Turning," too. Even the songs expressing disgust and anger seem to contain a certain sweetness and a message, even if one ignores the double meaning. The songs included "Rolling Stone," "Tennessee Plates," and "Slow Turning." Hiatt's versatility and his world of his world of music is evident.

"Slow Turning," has gotten a lot of attention in various publications; the title track has actually received a smidgen of airplay on commercial radio stations. Hiatt has been around for a number of years, putting out clever, catchy, unrecognized records. He is a talented songwriter. A number of his songs have been covered by other country and rock artists. Many of his tunes were depressing and full of anger and contempt for modern life. Though occasionally described as being country-music influenced, Hiatt likes to classify himself as a musical social critic, following in the footsteps of Woody Guthrie, Bob Dylan, and others.

His latest record, "Bring the Family," was a change. Hiatt's home life had stabilized and his new-found happiness showed itself on "Slow Turning," too. Even the songs expressing disgust and anger seem to contain a certain sweetness and a message, even if one ignores the double meaning. The songs included "Rolling Stone," "Tennessee Plates," and "Slow Turning." Hiatt's versatility and his world of his world of music is evident.

Hiatt's latest record, "Bring the Family," was a change. Hiatt's home life had stabilized and his new-found happiness showed itself on "Slow Turning," too. Even the songs expressing disgust and anger seem to contain a certain sweetness and a message, even if one ignores the double meaning. The songs included "Rolling Stone," "Tennessee Plates," and "Slow Turning." Hiatt's versatility and his world of his world of music is evident.

Hiatt has been around for a number of years, putting out clever, catchy, unrecognized records. He is a talented songwriter. A number of his songs have been covered by other country and rock artists. Many of his tunes were depressing and full of anger and contempt for modern life. Though occasionally described as being country-music influenced, Hiatt likes to classify himself as a musical social critic, following in the footsteps of Woody Guthrie, Bob Dylan, and others.

His latest record, "Bring the Family," was a change. Hiatt's home life had stabilized and his new-found happiness showed itself on "Slow Turning," too. Even the songs expressing disgust and anger seem to contain a certain sweetness and a message, even if one ignores the double meaning. The songs included "Rolling Stone," "Tennessee Plates," and "Slow Turning." Hiatt's versatility and his world of his world of music is evident.

His latest record, "Bring the Family," was a change. Hiatt's home life had stabilized and his new-found happiness showed itself on "Slow Turning," too. Even the songs expressing disgust and anger seem to contain a certain sweetness and a message, even if one ignores the double meaning. The songs included "Rolling Stone," "Tennessee Plates," and "Slow Turning." Hiatt's versatility and his world of his world of music is evident.

"Slow Turning," has gotten a lot of attention in various publications; the title track has actually received a smidgen of airplay on commercial radio stations. Hiatt has been around for a number of years, putting out clever, catchy, unrecognized records. He is a talented songwriter. A number of his songs have been covered by other country and rock artists. Many of his tunes were depressing and full of anger and contempt for modern life. Though occasionally described as being country-music influenced, Hiatt likes to classify himself as a musical social critic, following in the footsteps of Woody Guthrie, Bob Dylan, and others.

His latest record, "Bring the Family," was a change. Hiatt's home life had stabilized and his new-found happiness showed itself on "Slow Turning," too. Even the songs expressing disgust and anger seem to contain a certain sweetness and a message, even if one ignores the double meaning. The songs included "Rolling Stone," "Tennessee Plates," and "Slow Turning." Hiatt's versatility and his world of his world of music is evident.
Go To Law School, See The World

by Lit Tazewell

Another in a long list of firsts, the William and Mary Summer School of Law in England was the first American program of summer law study abroad. The program was established in 1967. There are now over 60 different study abroad programs in law, 15 in England alone. Over 1,000 future lawyers from virtually every accredited law school in the nation have attended the Marshall-Wythe program. They chose to take part in a study abroad program to broaden their intellectual perspectives on the law, to lay a foundation for a possible career in international law and to enjoy a summer in Europe.

For many students the program offers a productive and rewarding break between their first and second years of law school, but second- and third-year students and even practicing lawyers can benefit from the program. The William and Mary Summer School of Law now has two programs of study, one based at the Exeter School of Law and the other at the Complutense University of Madrid.

Every year a different member of the Marshall-Wythe faculty teaches the Exeter program with four members of the University of Exeter School of Law faculty. Trotter Hardy will participate in the program during the summer of 1989 and will offer a course in Comparative Health Law. The Exeter faculty will offer classes in European Community Law, International Business Transactions, Introduction to Civil Law, International Law and a course in the English Legal System. Each course is worth two credits and students can take up to three courses. Last year Monique Migneault, LL.M, took part in the program and described the Exeter faculty as very good. They know how much they could cover and how to teach American students.

Legal Clerking, worth one credit hour, provides an opportunity for a limited number of students to see first hand how the British legal system works. Students are placed with a solicitor, a barrister or possibly a judge for the week prior to the start of classes. Participants are responsible for their own housing and spend about 40 hours in the British lawyer’s company observing his or her work. Migneault described the experience as “very interesting,” especially when she observed a deposition and when she witnessed a proceeding. At the end of the week the participants write a report on their observations.

After the week of Legal Clerking students return to London to meet the rest of the group. The first two weeks of classes are held at the University of London. Since classes are held in the morning, there is ample free time for students to explore London on their own. Afternoon field trips are occasionally scheduled. Last year these trips included a visit to the Inns of Court for lunch, the Central Criminal Court (Old Bailey) to observe a trial, and Westminster for debates at the Houses of Parliament. On other afternoons, there are guest lecturers. Last year several representatives from the legal community gave talks on the British legal system, and Lord Butler Sloss, a female justice, spoke on child abuse.

The London stay was “a big plus” according to Migneault, even though it was “very expensive - worse than New York (City).” She said, “if pounds had been dollars it would have been fine.” Food was particularly expensive and the housing arrangements only
Summer Program

Continued from Page Ten

included breakfast, leaving students with any emerging hunger for lunch and dinner. Mignault found Indian and Italian restaurants were the least expensive. In contrast, Exeter offers a lot but you get used to it. "I choose food in the JH because clothes are more to my liking." As Francis put it, "it was so much more of a summer in Europe...[it] was a great legal education. Accommodations are exceptional in Madrid and include full board. There is a student lounge and bar, a swimming pool, tennis courts, basketball courts and a soccer field. Since Madrid is located in the center of Spain, students can spend weekends exploring the historic cities of Toledo, Barcelona and Segovia (site of Roman aqueduct), or wandering around one of the many smaller towns. Francis warns, however, that "Spain is hot during the summer, and you should know the local laws before going to a Roman aqueduct." First, Spain is a civil law country and, "you can see in real life how that system differs from our own. Second, Spain's constitution is new and provides an enlightening comparison which makes you appreciate our own constitution." Third, and perhaps most important for anyone interested in a career in International Business Law, is the fact that Spain became a member of the EEC in 1986. The impact of Spain's involvement in the EEC, the provisions of the Treaty of Rome and the expectations of 1992 are very real and apparent to the Spanish faculty, and their insights and contacts will be invaluable to the prospective international lawyer. "I wasn't expecting it to be so enriching," reflected Francis.

As in Exeter, field trips and special speakers complemented the normal class work in Madrid. Participants visited the Supreme Court, the Constitutional Court, the American Embassy and law firms specializing in international business law. The entire program is in English; however, students with Spanish fluency may have the opportunity to take part in the new Legal Clerkship program next year. An ABA evaluator said that the Madrid progra was the best she had ever seen. As Francis put it, "It was so much more of a summer in Europe. It was a great legal education. Accommodations are exceptional in Madrid and include full board. There is a student lounge and bar, a swimming pool, tennis courts, basketball courts and a soccer field. Since Madrid is located in the center of Spain, students can spend weekends exploring the historic cities of Toledo, Barcelona and Segovia (site of Roman aqueduct), wandering around one of the many smaller towns. Francis warns, however, that "Spain is hot during the summer, and you should know the local laws before going to a Roman aqueduct."

Rightly Speaking... Continued from Page Five

actually be stated as "when I am using political rhetoric please don't use it to bring about my demise." Well, Mr. Dukakis: politics is an arena for grown ups. Perhaps you should grow up.

The question over the Pledge Bill is similar. At one time, while still comfortably in liberal Massachusetts, Dukakis touted his veto of the Pledge Bill. It was against the Constitution, he said. Odd isn't it? That same bill was passed over the Governor's veto in a ceremony where the majority of the members of the Massachusetts legislature sang God Bless America. Also, the governor of Illinois signed similar legislation. These are questions of "vic" responsibility. This is not to say that Mr. Dukakis does not feel that children should have a love of country instilled in them, nor is it an attack on his patriotism. Mr. Bush wishes the voter to know that Mike Dukakis is a left-winger, a liberal. Mr. Dukakis should either try and defend liberalism, or his advisers should remind him: "words, words, words, note them with care lest they come back to choke you with a vengeance."
Speaking Of Sports
by Larry Schimmels

This was such a busy week in sports that I don't know what to write. Well, I guess I will try to comment on everything.

At the time of writing the Dodgers hold a two games to nothing lead in the World Series. This from a team that should not even have won their division. I have come to realize that the only thing I hate more than the Mets is a West Coast World Series. I am just not interested for several reasons. First, I find it hard to follow the Athletics. Although I have been a fan of Tony LaRussa since he was in Chicago, I can’t stand his players. They are for the most part merely a collection of arrogant attitudes and unsophisticated presence, much like the Mets. Any person who stands at the plate and admires his home run going over the fence deserves to be hit with a pitch his next time up. The lone exception is perhaps Carney Lansford, who appears to be genuinely competitive without being arrogant.

On the other hand there are the Dodgers. This is a team full of lackluster talent and small minds who somehow find it in themselves to win. Mike Marshall reminds me of a money murderer Mickey Hatcher, to quote Tom Stahl, is "an Idiot Savant." The only thing Hatcher can do is play baseball; his mother still has to help him put on his uniform. Tommy Lasorda would rather eat than breathe, and how can one take a guy named "Orel" seriously? He doesn't even spell it correctly.

All in all I guess that the Dodgers will win. They probably won’t sweep, but still I don’t think the Series will go seven games. Let me say, however, that I really don’t care so don’t write me letters.

How bout the Irish? This season has produced some of the best games to watch I have seen in a long time, and that game was no exception. Both Notre Dame and Miami put on a great show. As much as it pains me to say this, I admire Jimmy Johnson for his courage. If he had kicked the extra-point and tied Notre Dame, Miami would still be ranked No.1.

Unfortunately, the bowl games are shaping up to be a disappointment. One of the Pac-10 teams will have to play in the Rose Bowl, and this will possibly prevent a No.1 vs. No.2 matchup like we have had the past couple of years. The only way to avoid this is to hope the Pac-10 teams beat each other and are not ranked No.1 or No.2 at the end of the season. Go Stanford.

The Big Eight put on an offensive show this weekend. The three top teams in the conference, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and Oklahoma State, scored a combined 175 points, and two of them played each other. Before you say that Oklahoma ran up the score, let me point out that a third string running back for Oklahoma rushed for 161 yards. Besides, I'm not accusing Penn State of running up the score against Syracuse.

On the Pro side things are starting to look normal. Anomalies still remain, such as Phoenix. Cincinnati is not an anomaly because they are good enough to have beaten the teams they have played so far, and with Cleveland's injuries Cinncinati has a good chance of winning the division. I find it hard to describe Phoenix, but it seems that they are only as good as the way Loman plays. I'm willing to bet that Loman will not be as good the rest of the season.

The Bears are, of course, 6-1. I will say again and again that I don't care if Minnesota destroys the Bears every time they play, until Minnesota can beat the teams they are supposed to beat with any consistency, the Vikings will not seriously challenge the Bears in the division. Any team can get up emotionally to win the big games, but it is the games against the nobodies over the course of a long season that kill you. This explains why it is so difficult to repeat as Super Bowl Champs now; the Super Bowl winner is now the team to beat and every other team is gunning for them. If the Champs are not ready to play every game as a high emotional and physical pitch, they will lose. In these days of parity, a team emotionally keyed up can win any given game. Just call me Football Pontiff.

QUOTE OF THE WEEK
"If the world was fair, there wouldn't be any lawyers." -- Archie Harris

Patronize Advertisers
I-M Roundup

The law school football team known as Torts has been tearing up the league on their way to an impressive 4-0 start. Torts, captained by 3L Mark Taylor, has won two games by the 35 point slaughter rule, and has defeated three other law school teams: Irish Curse, Cunning Litigants, and Whining Girlfriends From Hell. Torts feature mostly first year, and led at quarterback by Fred Helm, although all members of the team play key roles.

Elsewhere, the Stud Biscuits have ridden superior quarterback play by Lou Lazaron to a 3-1 start. The Stud Biscuits have impressed with downfield speed in Lex 'Surf Dog' Dunn, Eddie 'Sparky' McNelia, and Kurt Hamme. The Biscuits' one loss came in a classic choke. With two minutes left in the game, the Stud Biscuits were up two touchdowns and two extra-points and lost. The featured game this week pitted Whining Girlfriends From Hell against the Irish Curse. The Irish Curse romped by a score of 49-14. Irish Curse, last year's B-League Champions, scored at will to the astonishment of the capacity crowd which consisted of a single official. As team captain Darcen Burns stated, "at least it wasn't a forfeit." The Irish Curse rose to 2-2, while the Girlfriends, who survived an early forfeit, fell to 0-4.