1981

The Advocate (Vol. 12, Issue 10)

Lawyer's Guild, BALSA Hold Demonstration Against Racism

by Philip J. Kochman

A small group of students, composed largely of members of the National Lawyer's Guild and BALSA, picketed Marshall-Wythe on Wednesday, March 18, to protest the lack of adequate minority representation at the school. A rally which followed drew a lunch-time crowd of 70 students to hear speakers denounce racism in the legal profession and the school.

According to Susan Larson, one of the protest's organizers, the demonstration and rally were held, "to publicize a real problem at Marshall-Wythe: the lack of minority faculty and students." The organizers considered the rally a success in this regard, because it attracted prominent coverage by much of the local media.

Eileen Olds, the President of BALSA, was the first speaker. She related the statistics: 13 black students presently enrolled, 31 black alumni, and no black faculty members. "We are distainful of the fact that while we have been patient for a change in the system, all we continue to get is excuses, despite the vast amount of resources available to the school," Olds stated. She argued that "this failure" effects all students. "All will leave this institution unprepared to function in a multi-racial society."

Richmond attorney Bessida White, last year's president of The Student Bar Association, charged the school with "institutional racism." She applauded the students' willingness to make their grievances public. "The needs will be met only if pressure is used," she stated. "Students must demand change by whatever means are necessary."

The final speaker of the program was Saad El Amin, a black Richmond attorney. In 1974 Amin recieved an offer to teach at Marshall-Wythe. It was later withdrawn by the college's Board of Visitors, allegedly because of his association with a number of controversial causes. While the other speakers spoke of "institutional racism" at Marshall-Wythe, Amin charged the school with "overt racism." "There is overt racism here," he stated, "for how else can you

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Richmond attorney Saad El Amin charges Marshall-Wythe with 'overt racism' at mid-day demonstration.

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Proliferation Captures I.M. Roundball Tourney

by Rick O'Keefe

It was touted as one of the all time great I.M. Championship matchups in Blow Gym history! Kappa Sig (12-1) was installed as a slight favorite by **Flat Hat** hoops experts, but the final line on the contest between the Fraternity league champs and the Law School's Proliferation (12-1) was "pick-'em." All the Pros did was explode out of the starting gate, take immediate control of the game and never look back as they ran away with the I.M. crown in a 76-46 laugher before a raucous and delighted crowd.

The Pros jumped out to a 10-2 lead on jumpers by Tom Jackson, the game's leading scorer with 23 points (ten in the first quarter). Kappa Sig closed the gap to 10-6, but John McGavin, Robert Burrell and John Schilling responded with field goals to give Proliferation a 16-6 lead. Kappa Sig made one more run at the Champs, but they never again got closer than four points as the Pros steadily built their lead to thirty.

The magnitude of the margin of victory was shocking to everyone. I.M. director Vinson Sutlive remarked it was the most lopsided final he had ever seen. Perhaps the Sigs were emotionally drained by their blowout victory over Lambda Chi, their arch rival, in the semi-final game last Thursday. Perhaps they were hurt by the lack of support they received from their fans. Those boys in the white suits failed to show up for the game, and what few fans they did have were totally outshouted by the boisterous law school crowd which threatened to destroy the grandstands with its stomping and clapping.

The bottom line on this game however, was that Proliferation played thirty-two minutes of stifling defense, which forced

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SBA Survives Abolition Effort, But Many Vote 'Dissatisfaction'

by David B. Kirby

Despite the fact that it was defeated by about a five-to-two margin, both sides recently claimed victory in the attempt earlier this semester to abolish the Student Bar Association through an amendment to the SBA constitution.

"I don't see it as a victory for the SBA," said Keith Willhelm, the drafter of the amendment that would have abolished the SBA if it had passed. Willhelm said he thought the vote represented a "statement of dissatisfaction" with the SBA, even though he admitted that the outcome "was not surprising."

But Larry Willis, the newly elected SBA president and an active opponent of the amendment, disagreed with this viewpoint. Willis said that a student may have voted for the amendment just to show dissatisfaction with current SBA policies, or to scare the SBA into action, or "for any other reason." A vote for the amendment did not mean a vote against the present structure, Willis said.

Willis said he is not convinced that all who voted for the amendment did so out of a desire for a "fresh start" for the SBA. Conversely, he said he also feels that some of those who voted to keep the present structure may be dissatisfied with that structure but favor it to the alternative that was offered by the amendment. He pointed out that the amendment did not propose any new structure to take the place of the SBA if the SBA had been abolished.

Willhelm, however, noted that more than 20 percent of the entire student body voted to

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Impeachment Effort Fails

Judicial Council Clears Marone

by Philip J. Kochman

Student Bar Association President Rich Marone was acquitted by the Judicial Council after a four-and-a-half hour impeachment hearing on Tuesday, March 3.

President Marone

A petition signed by 21 students had charged Marone with ordering an SBA official to lie to the Board of Student Affairs and knowingly attempting "to perpertrate a fraud" on the college body which funds the SBA and most of Marshall-Wythe's student organizations. The charges of "gross misconduct" leveled against the SBA president were based on events which came to light during the SBA's sudden removal of Bob O'Brien as the law students' representative on the BSA.

The ten-member Council deliberated on the two charges for almost four hours. At 2:30 a.m. Chief Justice Mike Holm announced the body's verdict Marone was acquitted of the first charge (8-2) and of the secnd (7-2-1). The Council's opinion was written and released late last Tuesday. (It appears on page 6.)

The Opening

The proceedings, which were held in a packed Moot Court Room, commenced with a description of the procedure by Holm and the reading of the charges by Justice Steve Mahan. Then Alan Webb, the accusor (because his was the first name on the petition), began his opening statement. Webb charged that Marone had ordered O'Brien not to disclose to the BSA the fact that moot court participants receive credit when he knew that such credit would act as a bar to funding of this activity by the BSA.

"Although he knew no academic activity could be funded," Webb stated, "Marone submitted budget requests for moot court." Webb submitted the budget request for Moot Court, a number of articles from **The Advocate**, and a letter by President Marone in the February 26 **Advocate** as evidence.

Because the Judicial Council's policy regarding what constitutes an impeachable offense was not specific, Marone sought to set a standard. In his opening statement, he remined the Council that to convict him, he had to be found guilty of "misconduct which is both gross and brings discredit to the law school." Marone also related his version of the drafting and presentation of the recent budget requests and the O'Brien firing. He pointed out that in the past moot court had always been funded by the BSA, and thus that everyone proceeded on the assumption that it was proper to request funding for next year.

Marone claimed that he never told O'Brien not to bring the matter of moot court's credits to the attention of the BSA, but only that he told O'Brien on February 3, the day O'Brien brought the matter to his attention, to discuss it first with Professor John Corr, law school faculty representative to the BSA. With regard to O'Brien's removal, Marone stated: "Prior to February 3, I had received word

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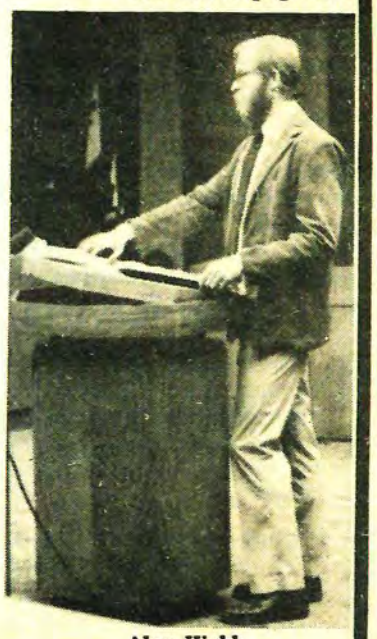

Alan Webb

VIEWPOINT

There is in human nature generally more of the fool than of the wise; and therefore those faculties by which the foolish part of men's minds is taken are most potent.

—Francis Bacon

Dean Williamson Addresses Charges of Racism at M-W

Recent events have demonstrated that there is a segment within the student body that is dissatisfied with the progress made by the Law School in attracting minority students and faculty. These students have sought through various means, both within and without the Law School, to express their views and proffer suggestions as to how the Law School might improve the situation. I believe that it would be accurate to describe certain of the tactics used by these students as reminiscent of the "confrontation politics" cultivated and refined during the 1960's (See Wolfe, "Radical Chic and Mau-Mauing the Flak Catcher" 1970). Naturally, those of us against whom these tactics were employed displayed the normal amount of outrage and resentment, and, at least among ourselves, soundly condemned everyone involved. As an aside, the situation was somewhat amusing for those of us who were the targets of these tactics employed by the students of the 1980's, since most of us, having experienced firsthand the confrontation politics of 1960's, consider ourselves "experts" in these matters.

Now that the media has exhausted its normal forty-eight hour attention span and the rage of the moment has passed, the Law School community should not simply return to business-as-usual and go about the daily routine as if nothing had happened. Important questions have been raised; allegations of racism have been made; and **The Problem** still exists. I might add, in fairness, that the allegations of racism were usually couched in terms of "institutional racism." I assume that this phraseology was adopted to avoid the charge of individual racism by **The Administration**. I have some personal difficulty understanding this distinction, but, nevertheless, appreciate the sentiment.

Any discussion of **The Problem** must begin with a recognition that the Law School has made every effort within the limits of its financial resources (despite what some believe, there are limits) to comply with the various "affirmative action" policies applicable to its activities. The Law School is quite confident that any fair inquiry into its activities would confirm this fact. To say that the Law School is in compliance with these policies, however, simply obscures the nature of **The Problem** and what the Law School's response to it should be. In fact, my personal belief is that one of the major impediments to a resolution of **The Problem** is the very existance of these policies. They are bogus and may cause more harm than good for several reasons.

First, it is virtually impossible to determine what is required. As an example, the American Bar Association recently (August 1980) promulgated a standard for accredidation which reads as follows:

"**Consistent with sound educational policy and the Standards**, the law school shall demonstrate, or have carried out and maintained, by concrete action, a commitment to provide full opportunities for the study of law and entry into the profession by qualified members of groups (notably racial and ethnic minorities) which have been victims of discrimination in various forms. The commitment would typically include a special concern for determining the potential of such applicants through the admission process, special recruitment efforts, and a program which assists in meeting the unusual financial needs of many such students, **provided that no school is obligated to apply standards for the award of financial assistance different from those applied to other students**" (emphasis added).

The ambiguity of this statement is self-evident. I might add that the Law School Admissions Council has appointed a task force to come forward with specific suggestions as to how a Law School can meet its obligations under this standard. I should also add that some students have sought to enhance the credibility of their position by selectively quoting this statement to us and to the media. As far as student communications with **The Administration** are concerned, credibility in the future would be enhanced by assuming that we can read.

Second, assuming that an institution could interpret the mandate, it would allow the institution, having done everything required of it, to hide behind "compliance" and ignore the continued existance of **The Problem**. This is possible because those who write these statements apparently believe that if an institution does what is required, **The Problem**, will disappear. This Law School is living evidence that this is not the case.

Thus, **The Problem** remains; affirmative action policies have not worked, and allegations of racism linger. What can and should be done?

First, the Law School will continue its efforts to increase the representation of minority groups within the student body and faculty, and will not hide behind the shield of compliance with affirmative action policies. More money must be raised and spent to aid the effort, but we must not be so naive as to assume that the problem is one that will disappear with the infusion of money. Second, the Law School will maintain its integrity and existing educational and professional standards. Allegations which impugn the integrity of the Law School, its staff or students, will not go unchallenged; misrepresentation of fact (of which there were many appearing in the media) will be corrected; and sound educational and professional standards will not be compromised for short-term objectives. Third, those who

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Law Review Names Editors

The William and Mary Law Review is pleased to announced the selection of the following persons to serve on the 1981-82 Executive Board.

Editor-in-Chief, Chuck LeClaire; Student Articles Editor, Patricia McCauley; Professional Articles Editor, John Hunt; Research Editor, Faith Ruderfer; Operations Editor, Dave Wilson; Symposium Editor, Doug Fleming.

Serving on the 1981-82 Editorial Board will be Tom D'Antonio, Eddie Francis, Nancy Maitland, Charlie Maxfield, Carol Mitchell, and Mark Wasserman.

Honor Council

The Judicial Council announces that a first year student was accused of lying, cheating and stealing with regard to a Contracts I exam. The student resigned from the law school rather than face an Honor trial.

Letters to the Editor

Poor Conduct

To the Editor:

I wish to express my intense dissatisfaction with the conduct and hostility shown by certain students concerning the recent proceedings involving the impeachment of Rich Marone and the subsequent filing of honor code charges against Bob O'Brien and threats to bring charges against the petitioners. This level of behavior is degrading to the school, disparaging to the individuals involved and personally repugnant to me. I am sorely disappointed that future professionals have revealed a profound lack of understanding and respect for the judicial process and the responsibilities of becoming an advocate or arbiter of justice.

The facts as I perceive them are as follows. A petition seeking the impeachment of Marone as SBA president was signed by 21 students and submitted to the Judicial Council questioning the propriety of his conduct in presenting the SBA budget to the BSA and the related firing of student representative Bob O'Brien. After a five-hour testimonial hearing before the Judicial Council and after four hours of deliberations, Marone, much to his credit, was found not guilty of misconduct by votes of 7-2-1 and 8-2.

Shortly after the hearing, the Chief Justice of the Judicial Council was approached concerning the possibility of bringing honor code charges against those petitioners who signed in "bad faith," i.e., without a belief that a genuine issue existed as to the propriety of Marone's handling of the budget presentation. In addition, several posters appeared in the law school entitled "In Re Jackals" and "In Re Claques," which were directed expressly at inciting animosity toward all petitioners. (These posters are reprinted below.) Ironically, the very posters condemning every petitioner were themselves unsigned.

As of this writing, honor code violations have been charged against Bob O'Brien for allegedly lying at the impeachment hearing. Also, Alan Webb, co-author of the petition, has been approached by several students who threatened to bring similar charges against him based on minor discrepancies in tangential testimony at the impeachment hearing.

It appears to me that what began as an attempt to compel disclosure and accountability has been reduced to a vituperative dispute operating on a purely emotional basis. Whether or not Marone legitimately handled the budget presentation was an issue properly presented to and decided by the Judicial Council in accordance with the constitution and by-laws of the SBA. The length of the hearings and the depth of the deliberations engendering two impeachment votes offer presuasive, if not conclusive, evidence that a **bona fide** controversy was present.

What is most disturbing is the retaliatory charges and threats emanating from this hearing. I am appalled that any student of law would couch their criticism in anonymous, inflammatory metaphors and apply vulgar labels which upon closer scrutiny more accurately describe those who would resort to such pusilanimous tactics. Furthermore, the very thought of bringing charges against "bad faith" petitioners reveals a sorrowful lack of juridical knowledge. Not only are there formidable obstacles to proving these charges, if indeed "bad faith" existed, but consider also the icy chill that would result if students who wished to formally question their representatives or submit petitions were faced with the threat of honor code violations everytime someone suspected their motives. What about the two members of the Judicial Council who felt an impeachment conviction was warranted — are they, too, guilty of "bad faith?" As to the charges against O'Brien, I feel they are unfortunate. In a courtroom, conflicting testimony normally does not provide the basis on which perjury charges are brought. Analagously, an honor code violation should not lie based solely on conflicting statements in an emotionally charged impeachment hearing. Unless substantial damaging evidence

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What's Ahead For Willis and SBA

Continued from page eight

represents the students to the administration." His aim is to "get more student input into all decisionmaking." One example is the admissions process. At present the students have "little or no say on who gets in," Willis states. The Admissions Committee doesn't get any input from the students, Willis explains, because the files are confidential. He thinks student input could perform a valuable balancing function.

What other aspects of law school could stand improvement? Placement, for one, believes Willis. He suggests that although it "has come a long way" since Dean Schoenenberger's arrival, there is yet "work to be done. Ninety-seven percent (legal employment) is great if they all got the job they wanted." Larry thinks that everyone should be able to get a reasonable job and that if they dod not, perhaps it is because we didn't bring in enough firms to interview. "Schoenenberger is doing a great job, but there's only so much one guy can do."

Another issue concerning President Willis is the Judicial Council. The Council has received a lot more notice of late, than in the past — the ambulance chase disciplinary situation in the fall, the honor violation during first semester exams, and the Marone impeachment. Willis thinks incoming students need "more information on the honor code and what the Disciplinary Committee can do."

Having survived the turmoil of early March, the SBA under President Willis' leadership, appears eager to get under way. He isn't overly concerned with appearances, but does think that the services performed by the Association are taken for granted. "It's a no-win situation. The SBA isn't given credit for what it does for the students and is constantly taken to task for not being active enough." Willis would prefer that the SBA be "a quiet moving force — getting things done," but, he intends to "make an effort to be more visible."

Willis & Co. Take Office; Promise 'A Positive Front'

by David B. Kirby

Student Bar Association president Larry Willis assumed office at the March 16 meeting of the SBA Board of Directors with a promise of quick and affirmative action on the part of the newly elected board.

"I would like for us to put forward a positive front as soon as possible," Willis said. He said some of his goals for the SBA next year were to rewrite the SBA constitution and to increase the social programs of the SBA, which he said were "important."

He also would like to see a strong Law Day program both this year and next. "Law Day can be a big plus," Willis said.

But major goals are not the only ones to affect Willis. The new president said he also wanted to see shelves installed in the bathrooms, a step he admitted was "a really small thing."

At the March 16 meeting Willis set today as the deadline for nominations to the various SBA and faculty committees for which he will appoint or recommend members. All nominees will nominate themselves, he said.

Willis said he wanted to make all appointments by the end of this academic year. He said, however, that a few slots would be left open on some committees so that interested incoming first year students could be appointed next fall.

Before the new board took over at the March 16 meeting, Willis had made a motion that would permit current third year representatives to the board to remain full voting members on the board until the end of the academic year. This motion, which was passed by the old board, allows Norm Thomas and the newly elected Barb Lorentson to continue to represent the present third year class, which would otherwise be without representation on the board.

The outgoing Director of Alumni Affairs, Mark Kuehn, announced at the March 16 meeting that the Barrister's Ball, held earlier this semester, lost about $240.

Outgoing president Rich Marone announced at the March 16 meeting that the annual Pig Roast had been set for April 18 and the annual SBA awards reception for April 20.

Newly elected vice-president Art Gary said that Marshall-Wythe's Law Day activities would stretch from March 30 to April 8 this year.

Marshall-Wythe won an award from the American Bar Association two years ago for the best Law Day activities in the fourth circuit.

Letters to the Editor

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against O'Brien has been uncovered by his accusers, it can be expected that the next hearing will revolve around the same allegations and counter-allegations made at the impeachment hearing.

The freedom and courage to disagree is a healthy indication of a concerned community. But, enough is enough! Compelling accountability through authorized channels is a far cry from disparaging character through vindictive allegations and threats. This institution is not an arena for conducting vendettas of any form — personal or political — and if students feel compelled to attack their colleagues I suggest they thoroughly re-examine their professional priorities and personal purposes for entering Marshall-Wythe.

Michel Y. Horton

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The Marshall-Wythe Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild wholeheartedly endorses and joins Mr. Horton's condemnation of such irresponsible behavior.

The Marshall-Wythe Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild

IN RE CLAQUES

A group that applauds or follows another for selfish reasons.

remember the Claque of 21
REMEMBER:
—Who they were
—Now
—Later
—By name

REMEMBER ALL 21
—While you are a student
—When you look back in years to come

REMEMBER

••••••••••••••

IN RE JACKALS

Jackals are interesting animals. They run in packs and are quite cunning. Singly they are not a match for most other animals, so they band together and try to find their prey among animals that are old and weak. Failing this, they try to isolate a victim and wear it down. They make repeated attacks, making sure always that their prey has no chance to fight back.

There are several odd things about jackals. When they cannot find another animal to attack, they turn upon one of their own. A jackal which escapes this fate in the long run dies alone. A sick or injured jackal, if it is not devoured by the pack, is abandoned.

Naturalists have always marked the jackal as a cowardly animal. The dictionary lists two meanings for jackal: a type of wild dog; a person who collaborates with others in the commission of a base act.

Once you have seen jackals in action you will never forget them. Never.

One other thing: they usually run in packs of around 20, or 21.

A Proposal

To the Editor:

A mortal blow has been dealt to representative democracy as a philosophical basis for student government. Although SBA has survived the most recent assault we must recognize that no form of government can long withstand the limitless resources of a passionately discontent minority of sufficient size and resolve. Even now, beneath a guise of reform and

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Marone Survives Nine Hour Impeachment Ordeal

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from sources on the BSA that O'Brien's conduct over there was not in our best interest."

Marone was then given an opportunity to question Webb. Marone asserted that Webb had no personal, first-hand knowledge of the charges. Webb agreed, but pointed out that he was present at the BSA meeting where Marone presented the moot court budget.

The Witnesses

First to appear was Bob O'Brien, the only witness to speak in favor of the charges. He began: "Marone told me on a number of occasions not to tell the BSA that moot court and law review members received credit. I told him in late October that it was the impression of many BSA members that in a presentation before the body earlier that month (to seek supplemental funding for moot court) Marone told them moot court did **not** get credit." O'Brien testified that on February 3 he informed Marone that he had the votes in the BSA Finance Committee to pass a resolution whereby law review and moot court could receive funding despite the credits. When Marone told O'Brien to talk to Corr before taking any action, O'Brien balked, claiming he had talked to Corr about the matter on a number of previous occasions. O'Brien continued, "Marone ordered me at that time not to tell the BSA about the credits. He said, 'Do not bring it up,' and to delay if any BSA member asked about it."

The accusors: Alan Webb and Daniel Gecker.

The defense team: Richi

When asked by one Justice whether President Marone had committed an impeachable offense, O'Brien responded, "Marone knew that law review and moot court received credits, but he did not disclose this. We had to tell them (the BSA), but he wanted to hide the information if he could." But when pressed by Justice Allen Grossman, O'Brien acknowledged that Marone never ordered him to lie to the BSA.

Patti Pritchard, a first year representative in Marone's administration, had signed up as a neutral witness, but she damaged Marone's cause. She related a conversation she had with Marone after the credit problem became an issue within the SBA during the preparation of budget requests. Pritchard testified that Marone had told her there was no problem at all since moot court had always been funded. Marone said, "There must be a loophole. There is no reason for us to bring the credit issue up," she recalled.

Kevin Williams, Marone's treasurer, related how the preparation of budget requests was always a hasty affair. He acknowledged that he had not known of the rule regarding academic credit, claiming it "a negligent oversight."

Law Review editor Jane Vheko, who sat in on strategy sessions on her organization's budget presentation, claimed there was no intentional fraud upon the BSA. "At no time did anyone state or imply that we engage in any subterfuge about credits," she stated. But under questioning, she admitted, "It was my impression, that if no one asked, we would not raise the credit issue."

Jeannie Estes, the Chief Justice of the Moot Court Board, testified that Marone had told her that Corr would respond to any questions about credit by BSA members during her budget presentation this past February. "Marone said the question would likely come up and that Corr would handle it," she stated. Estes was asked if students received credit for their moot court work. When Corr did not respond, she answered in the affirmative. "There was no shock on the BSA when I told them we got credit," she added.

Professor John Corr, the faculty representative to the BSA, briefly lost his composure as he began his testimony. Corr was visibly upset as he presented a version of the relevant events which differed sharply with O'Brien's. He charged, "No discussion by anyone took place at the October meetings with regards to funding of credited organizations. In addition, O'Brien never talked to me about credit hours." From the last row of the crowded courtroom O'Brien whispered out loud, "You're a friggin' liar."

Corr stated that it was agreed that he would handle any questions concerning credits during moot court's presentation to the BSA because he had mistakenly informed that body's Finance Committee on Feburary 3, the day O'Brien first raised the credit issue, that law review members did not get credit.

He explained that he was surprised when O'Brien raised the credit issue that day, but that he honestly thought law review members did not get credit. He added, "It was my impression, and that of many other faculty members, that where you have a continuing, legitimate, ongoing activity and despite the fact that its members received credits, the BSA made a distinction." Corr also stated that to the best of his recollection, he did not speak to Marone about the credit issue until after the February 3 meeting. Finally, he acknowledged that he recommended O'Brien's dismissal to President Marone.

Larry Willis, the president-elect of the SBA, presided over the law school presentations at the BSA budget hearings. But Willis was not well-prepared, and his testimony was muddled and confusing. At one point he testified that he talked to Corr about the credit problem before the February 3 meeting and that he had himself discussed the matter with Marone and O'Brien as early as January 29. After a short recess he retracted this testimony, claiming he had been mistaken. When asked whether the SBA was prepared to bring the credit problem with moot court and law review to the attention of the BSA if no BSA member raised the issue, Willis responded, "We knew they knew and would bring it up."

Closing Statements

In his closing statement Webb focused on the many contradictions in the testimony. He stated, "The stories just do not fit together. I think there was misconduct and that it was intentional." He concluded with an appeal for a fair and open environment at the law school.

Marone responded to a number of O'Brien's claims in his closing statements. "The first time I was aware of the credits problem was on February 3. O'Brien never brought it to my attention prior to that time." He added that he had never told anyone "not to disclose, to lie or to cover-up. All I told O'Brien was not to bring the matter up until he spoke to Corr."

In conclusion, Marone returned to the standard for impeachment he had offered the Council in his opening. "There is no misconduct at all here," he stated. He claimed his conduct was just an oversight. And finally, pointing to the 97 percent increase of BSA funds in next year's SBA budget he added, "There is no way I brought discredit on this law school."

The Verdict and Aftermath

After a short recess the Council went into executive session to consider its verdict. It was not until 2:30 a.m. that the long day ended when Holm announced the Council's decision to a small group of students that had remained.

Although many students hoped that the verdict would bring an end to this bizarre episode, much bitterness remains. A vicious bulletin board campaign took place during spring break. In addition, according to O'Brien, three students, plan to bring charges against him before the Honor Council this week. Marshall-Wythe's very own political scandal may not, as yet, have played its final scene.

O'Brien: Corr's 'a friggin' liar.'

The Vote

On Wednesday afternoon, after intense pressure from the SBA, **The Advocate**, and many students, the Judicial Council reversed itself and released how each Justice had voted.

On charge number one Chief Justice Mike Holm and Aundria Foster voted to impeach, Alan Grossman, Doug Wright, Paul Frampton, Elva Mapp, Steve Mahan, Robert Burrell, and Garen Dodge voted to acquit, and Brad Bruton abstained.

On the second charge Bruton and Frampton voted for impeachment, with the other eight Justices voting for acquittal.

Most Students Vote to Retain SBA

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abolish the SBA even without being given a definite alternative. About 30 percent of those who voted one way or the other wanted to see the SBA as it is presently constituted abolished even without an alternative, he said.

At his first board of directors meeting as president, Willis set as one goal for his administration the rewriting of the present SBA constitution. He said that this is needed primarily to correct inconsistencies found in the current document. At one point the constitution says one thing and at another point it says just the opposite, Willis said.

But Willis said he also would not object to examining the representative form of the SBA when the constitution is redrafted. The representative format was the primary target of a written proposal entitled "A Clean Slate" drafted by Willhelm in an attempt to show what alternatives are available for use by the SBA.

Willhelm's proposal, which was not voted upon by the student body but was, instead, written after the SBA's Judicial Council set the date for the referendum vote but before the vote was held, called for open meetings without elected representatives. Under Willhelm's proposal, any student who attended the SBA meetings either in person or by proxy would have been able to vote on any issue.

Willis called this one person-one vote idea "unweildy." He said, though, that perhaps the SBA could adopt for any issue the form presently available for use in approving the SBA budget each year.

The constitution now calls for an open meeting of all students to approve the budget. If a quorum is present at the meeting, any actions taken by the meeting are binding on the SBA. If the quorum is not reached, any votes taken at the meeting are merely advisory for the board of directors, which must then meet to approve the budget.

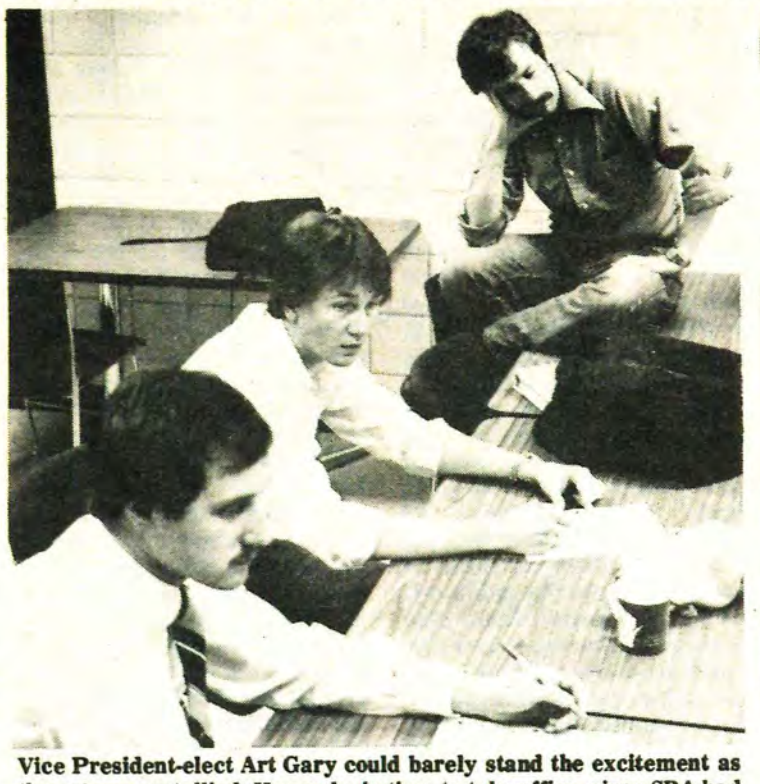
Willhelm expressed dissatisfaction with **The Advocate**'s news coverage of the abolition amendment. He said he was particularly upset by a front page news story in the issue of **The Advocate** immediately preceding the vote. This story presented the SBA leadership's views of the amendment but made no effort to present his side of the issue, he said.

Willhelm admitted that he was out of town taking the Virginia state bar examination during the time that the article was written. He said, however, that he had given **Advocate** editor-in-chief Philip J. Kochman a copy of his "Clean Slate" proposal and felt that the article should have referred to it.

About 350 students voted one way or the other on the proposed constitutional amendment. Of those, about 250 voted to keep the present structure and about 100 voted to abolish the SBA.

The constitution states that for any amendment to be effective at least 30 percent of the student body must vote in the election. Of those who do vote, at least two-thirds of the votes must be in favor of the amendment before it is considered passed, the constitution states.

Marone and Jacob Lutz.



Vice President-elect Art Gary could barely stand the excitement as the votes were tallied. He awoke in time to take office, since SBA had survived the abolition effort by a 5-2 margin.

A vote for SBA?

Corr: 'O'Brien never talked to me.'

The administration declined an invitation to speak at the rally, but Dean Sullivan spoke to reporters after.

Amin: 'We must disrupt business as usual.'

Speakers Denounce Racism at Marshall-Wythe

Continued from page one

explain the fact that not one faculty member is black."

"If this law school will not listen to reason," Amin continued, "we must disrupt business as usual, because this is the only way our society will respond. We have used words long enough." Amin concluded with a parting shot at the faculty. "The Marshall-Wythe faculty is both mediocore and cowardly. Their mediocrity is based on exclusivity and their cowardice revealed itself in 1974 when they didn't stand up for me."

Although the protest's organizers had invited the administration to present its views, the administration declined. Dean Timothy Sullivan responded to reporter's questions after the rally. "We believe that any fair inquiry into the record of this law school would show we are in full compliance with all laws." He stated that the law school regularly recruits black undergraduates and that a number of blacks had been offered teaching positions at the school, but had refused. "The record was not accurately described by the speakers here," he added. When asked to capsulize the administration's position with regard to charges of racism, he concluded, "We have done all we can given our resources. The results have not been all we hoped, but we have made a good faith effort."

The demonstration drew widespread coverage in the local media. Here a local reporter interviews Bessida White, former SBA President.

An Opinion of the Judicial Council

On March 3, 1981, an impeachment hearing was conducted by the Judicial Council to determine whether then President of the Student Bar Association, Rich Marone, had engaged in gross misconduct so as to bring discredit upon the office held and the Law School. After a lengthy hearing and long deliberations the Council determined the following:

1. On the issue of Mr. Marone ordering the S.B.A. liason not to disclose to the B.S.A. that Law Review and Moot Court members receive academic credit for participation in those activities, the Council voted: 2 in favor of impeachment, 7 not in favor, and 1 abstained.

2. On the second charge that withholding of this information was an attempt to perpetuate a fraud on the B.S.A. and was therefore gross misconduct such as to bring discredit upon the office and Law School, the Council voted: 2 in favor of impeachment, and 8 not in favor. Therefore the charges were dismissed.

The dismissal of these charges should not be viewed as a complete vindication of Mr. Marone. Neither should those who brought the petition be considered to have acted in bad faith. The charges were serious and, had the first charge been proved beyond a reasonable doubt, or had Mr. O'Brien not made the disclosures noted below, impeachment would have resulted.

I

On the charge that Mr. Marone ordered the S.B.A. liason not to disclose to the B.S.A. that Law Review and Moot Court members received academic credit for participation in those activities, there was sufficient dispute in the testimony to raise a reasonable doubt in the minds of the Council whether the order was actually made. The charge therefore was dismissed.

II

The second charge against Mr. Marone stemmed from a situation concerning the B.S.A. budget hearings in February. The B.S.A. Finance Committee Guidelines state at paragraph 11: "No activity for which academic credit is awarded will be funded." It is uncontroverted that Moot Court has received funding in contravention of this rule for some time. A reason for this was not given at the hearing. However, Law Review has not sought funds from B.S.A. in the past for the specific reason that to do so would violate this rule. A reason for their request for funding this year similarly was not given.

It appears from the evidence, however, that there was to be no attempt on the part of the S.B.A. affirmatively to place the issue in front of the B.S.A. nor to argue in support of changing the guidelines to allow funding of these organizations. Rather, it appears that the S.B.A. was not going to raise the issue affirmatively and the evidence is in dispute as to how the S.B.A. intended to respond to such a question if it were asked.

For example, the evidence before the Council indicated that prior to the February hearing both Jennie Estes and Jane Vehko as representatives of Moot Court and Law Review, respectively, were instructed to avoid answering the question of credit if it was raised and were to defer to Professor Corr. An adequate reason for this instruction was not given. Jennie Estes testified that when the question eventually was asked, Professor Corr failed to respond and finally she answered in the affirmative. A convincing reason for Professor Corr's failure to respond was not given.

This example supports the conclusion that there was an attempt on the part of the S.B.A. to avoid affirmatively raising the issue of credit with the B.S.A. Rather than simply asking the B.S.A. to revise the funding guidelines, the S.B.A. apparently preferred to take a back door approach and thereby avoid the disclosure if possible. Such a back door approach constitues fraud on the part of the S.B.A. representatives.

Further it appeared that so called "contingency plans" or "fall-back positions" which were formulated by the Law Review and Moot Court were only formulated after Bob O'Brien informed the B.S.A. Finance Committee that these two organizations received academic credit. These plans called for the Law Review and Moot Court representatives to request their members to drop the academic credit for participation, if specified as a condition for funding.

Such conduct on the part of the S.B.A. and other individuals involved constitutes gross misconduct. In accord with our professional ethics (DR 1-102 (A) (4)), we as law students are under a duty not to "engage in conduct involving dishonesty, fraud, deceit, or misrepresentation." In this instance the S.B.A. had an affirmative duty to bring to the attention of the B.S.A. that funding of these organizations violated a specific guideline and to argue vociferously in favor of changing the guideline to allow funding. To fail to raise the issue and yet to submit a budget that knowingly was in violation of the established guideline was a serious breach of the duty owned to the B.S.A., the students of Marshall-Wythe and the College of William and Mary. Such failure to inform an otherwise unknowing body such as the B.S.A. is gross misconduct such as to bring discredit upon the office and the Law School.

In this instance, however, the B.S.A., because of Mr. O'Brien's revelations, knew by the time of the budget hearing that both Law Review and Moot Court gave credit for participation. Therefore, it was impossible to perpetrate a fraud upon this group. Ironically, a majority of the council believe that Mr. O'Brien's revelation to the Finance Committee (which created the entire controversy) was the single fact that saved Mr. Marone from impeachment on the second charge. Had Mr. O'Brien not brought the issue squarely before the Finance Committee the charges against Mr. Marone would have been sustained.

III

It should be noted by future officers of the S.B.A. that conduct such as that charged in this case should not be tolerated in any organization or at any level of activity. The conduct that was performed and the proceedings that were properly initiated as a result of such conduct have left a bad taste with everyone involved. As law students, we are held to and should hold ourselves to a particularly high standard in the performance of our student government activities and particularly with concern to those activities that require interaction with other student government bodies. Such a standard has not been fulfilled concerning the issues brought forth in these proceedings. It is imperative upon future officers of the S.B.A. and the entire membership of the S.B.A. to avoid any continued failure in this area.

Concurring in part and dissenting in part. Although we, as a minority, concur fully with sections I and III of this opinion, we must dissent as to the basis for decision presented in section II. The question of intent to attempt to perpetuate a fraud was not clearly substantiated by the testimony offered at the public impeachment hearing. Mr. Marone stated that he was not aware of any absolute bar to funding, but instead believed that any conflict with funding regulations could be worked out in the funding process. In that no testimony was presented to contest the truth or reasonableness of this claim by Mr. Marone and in light of the fact that the SBA Treasurer testified as to personally having a similar belief pertaining to the particular subject of funding, the Judicial Council had little choice but to accept Mr. Marone's assertions as to his belief and intent. We believe this should be the deciding factor behind the Judicial Council's vote of eight (8) to acquit and two (2) to convict on this charge.

Furthermore, we feel that the use of DR 1-102(A) (4) as a standard by which behavoir should be measured **in this case** is inappropriate.

March 24, 1981

Proliferation

Continued from page one

turnovers, steals, and poor shot selection. In addition, Proliferation shooters had a field day, connecting on better than sixty percent of their shots. Proliferation simply outplayed Kappa Sig in every phase of the game.

Though the outcome was never in doubt, law school fans were never bored because they were treated to numerous brilliant individual offensive plays by Schilling (15 points), McGavin (19 points), and Burrell (13 points), whose thunderous slam dunk nearly brought the roof down. Forward Steve Stancill turned in an outstanding defensive effort in addition to his four points, seven rebounds and three assists. Al Barker won the Lee Raker Award for playing with a broken cheek bone.

With victory assured, the crowd became restless for its sentimental favorite, Jack Kroeger, to put the ball in the hole. Kroeger, the team's player-coach, is widely known for his unselfish style of play, but with the championship already salted away, the crowd implored repeatedly for Kroeger to shoot. Kroeger declined to "jack it up" until there were only four minutes left in the game. The shot missed narrowly, and the crowd, fearing that Jack would become gunshy, was crestfallen. Luckily, Jack was subsequently fouled to set up the most dramatic moment of the entire game. The crowd experienced its first tense moment of the evening while Jack slowly drew a bead on the basket and then fired. When the shot found nothing but net the crowd went berzerk and when he connected on his second attempt, the crowd was finally satisfied. All-in-all the game was great sport and Marshall-Wythe students should be proud to have such a fine group of cagers representing them. Dean Spong summed up the general feeling of the day when he said, "I think it's great."

Dean Williamson

Continued from page two

seek to aid the Law School in its efforts to solve **The Problem** should not go out of their way to give members of minority groups who might otherwise be inclined to come to the Law School a reason to go elsewhere. The surest way to see to it that **The Problem** remains is to publicly call the Law School a racist institution. Fourth, those who have concrete suggestions as to how the Law School can do a better job have a responsibility to come forth with specifics; however, it must be understood that others, including **The Administration** and **The Faculty**, might reasonably and honestly question the efficacy or practicability of certain suggestions. Delay in the implementation of proposals or outright rejection of others does not necessarily imply racism. **The Problem** has existed for many years; some of the best minds worldwide have sought solutions; and **The Problem** is not going to disappear tomorrow. Finally, and perhaps most importantly, we must maintain order, our respect for one another, our sense of humor, and above all, civility, as we attempt to move forward.

My comments have repeatedly referred to **The Problem** and I shall conclude by defining what I mean by **The Problem.** It is really quite simple. The legacy of slavery, poverty, racism (imstitutional or otherwise) and fear have produced a situation where various segments of our society have been denied the skills, the determination, and the financial ability to reach for the educational goals that the rest of society views as a matter of inalienable right. These artificial barriers have produced a situation where this segment of society finds itself underrepresented in the Law School community (and in many other areas). An educational institution, above all else, must prepare its students to live and prosper in this society. We cannot deal with reality by learning of it solely from a textbook, and the reality is that there is a large segment of our society that does not share the common experiences and values of middle and upper-middle class America. The Law School community, students and faculty, are the victims of this legacy, and not necessarily the cause. That is **The Problem.**

BSA Budget Allocations

1981-1982 BOARD OF STUDENT AFFAIRS ALLOCATIONS

ACTIVITY	Amount Requested	Amount Allocated	Allocated Last Year
Student Legal Services	1,368	1,368	1,520
Moot Court	4,195	3,195*	1,100
Environmental Law Society	1,190	790	420
Black American Law Students	2,825	2,295	350
Mary and William Society	2,175	1,400	400
Client Counseling Competition	750	375	250
Law Review	0	1,285**	0
International Law Society	500	250	260
Supreme Court Historical Society	450	375	225
ABA — Law Student Division	110	30	75
Law Day Activities	350	350	50
American Trial Lawyers Association	680	415	0
National Lawyers Guild	1,365	365	0
Alumni Relations	400	0	0
SBA Operations	3,465	2,615	1,490

*Plus $1,000 if a team goes to the National Competition
**This amount was offered to but refused by the Law Review

by Peter Stephens

The College Board of Visitors acted on Board of Student Affairs recommendations and substantially increased the amount of funds going to many law school organizations next year. The Board allocated a total of $16,108 for law school organizations. Last year, the Board allocated only $7,530.

One reason for the increased amount is the Board's decision to raise the student activities fee from $38 to $47 per student, beginning next fall. Also, for the first time, the BSA decided on the allocations without taking into account money law school organizations may receive from the Student Bar Association.

Professor John Corr and first-year student Bill Mims represented the law school at last month's BSA budget hearings.

All law school activities receive their BSA allocations through the SBA except **The Colonial Lawyer** and **The Advocate**, which receive funding from the Publications Council. In addition to BSA funds, activities under the BSA "umbrella" may receive money from the $6 law student activity fee administered by the SBA. Some activities, such as Alumni Relations, receive funding wholly from the SBA.

The BSA allocation figures are not always rigid. According to SBA President Larry Willis, "if an organization demonstrates a need for additional funding, the BSA retains a small percentage of their total budget which can be requisitioned."

M-W Student Takes ABA Prize

The American Bar Association Forum Committee on Health Law announced its first essay contest has been won by Bruce Morris, a third-year student

The subject of the essay contest was the right of a competent adult to refuse medical treatment, even though his refusal would most likely result in his premature death.

Morris, a native of Harrisonburg, Virginia, was awarded a $500 cash prize for his winning entry. The award was presented at the Health Law Forum in New Orleans, February 20-21. Morris presented his paper during the Forum program.

The 4,000-word essays were judged on originality, quality of research, clarity of style, and quality of analysis.

The Forum Committee on Health Law plans to sponsor additional essay contests on subjects of concern to health professionals and the public.

Letters to the Editor

Continued from page three

needed change, the anarchists hone their knives. They prepare to carve from the present, unchampioned system a "new experiment" in government; a headless one. The period of anarchy is a natural phase in the cycle of government. It is also the cruelest because it permits excesses uninhibited by the natural tension between government and citizens. In natural reaction a group emerges that takes control, and none oppose them for fear of continued chaos. We have an opportunity to circumvent the anarchy phase and move directly to the next natural step. I appeal to those of you who recognize the inevitability of our present course to embrace the only real alternative to our doomed "American Experiment." I propose a system of government that has been refined in the crucible of human experience for centuries; a system which has the advantage of guidance by The Divine Will. I propose monarchy.

Admittedly, an hereditary system is impracticable in an institution such as ours. There is however, a system of ancient origin, for obtaining Divine Guidance; trial by ordeal. All that is required is a test sufficiently capricious in its nature, sufficiently removed from the influence of human effort; to permit the Will of the Almighty to be made clear. Certain first year examinations may easily be so characterized. By obtaining some predetermined position on one such examination the identity of a Crown Prince or Princess would be established. That individual would spent the remainder of the year learning the intricacies of absolute rule and ascend the throne in the next year. In the final year that individual would act in an advisory capacity as Regent to the subsequent monarch.

Having established a ruler it becomes necessary to create a hierarchy of nobles. There are distinct advantages to the French system of selling titles. This not only provides a source of revenue but limits power to those interested enough in it to pay for it. The motivation for purchasing a title would be twofold. First, imagine the impact of listing "Duke of Gloucester" on one's resume, perhaps between the obfuscation award and one's fraternity. Second, we could attach the mechanism for obtaining royal consideration of a proposal for government action to rank. A duke would be entitled to petition the monarch five times per semester, a mere knight but once and an untitled person would not be able to address the ruler without noble sponsorship. This will save the government a lot of time that would otherwise be wasted on frivolous demands.

The advantages of monarchy are obvious. Imagine the splendour and pagentry of our future social events; it will lend the word 'homecoming queen' a whole new meaning. Envision a government unimpeded by the delays and indecisions of representative democracy. Consider a ruler; chosen, not by the petty jealousies and transient passions of men, but consecrated by the Divine Will. Contemplate a government whose capabilities are limited only by His inscrutable, eternal plan. When you consider a change in our form of government, contemplate this proposal and rejoice.

Kevin D. Cooper

Placement Survey Results

by Marvin Mohney

A group of first-years interested in organizing career planning activities recently conducted a survey of their classmates interests with regards to their futures in the legal profession. One hundred and forty members of the first year class responded.

The responses to the survey indicate that the students are most interested in working for a medium or small sized private firm. Government agencies, corporate practice and judicial clerkships followed in popularity. The largest percentage of the class indicated a preference toward practicing in Virginia, followed by New York and Washington, D.C.

Based on the survey results the student committee, with the help of the Placement Office, is working to organize activities to provide Marshall-Wythe students with greater opportunities to learn about these areas of the law. A few activities, such as a career symposium during Law Week, are planned for the spring.

What's Ahead For Willis and the SBA

by Tom Kelly

On the 16th of March the new leadership of the Student Bar Association was installed in office. President Larry Willis will be assisted in running the student government by a board consisting of Vice President Art Gary, Secretary Patti Pritchard, Treasurer Dan Cassano, third year representatives Randy Leach and Elliot Moorman, second year reps. Acie Allen and Lynn Taylor, and Alumni Affairs Director Brenda Hart.

A week in office is hardly enough time for the dust to settle, much less time to institute sweeping changes in policy, but **The Advocate** recently spoke with President Willis to see if his aspirations and expectations had changed since his election on January 23rd, particularly in light of the recent referendum to abolish the SBA.

The new officers of the SBA could have assumed their positions of March 1st, but, according to Willis, with the referendum scheduled for the 2nd and the impeachment proceeding of Rich Marone on the 3rd, it seemed prudent to delay installation. "We wanted to avoid the appearance of influencing the trial," he said.

Although the referendum was soundly defeated, the fact that it did receive support indicates student discontent with the program of the SBA. Willis suggested that had the amendment included a viable alternative to the SBA, rather than mere abolition of the present structure, the vote might have been considerably closer. At any rate, some change in the program was mandated.

The Student Bar Association, in Willis' view, is "a service organization." In the past, one with a complaint or business with the SBA all too often found the Bar Association office dark and locked. "If there is an office, there should be a staff," Willis pointed out. The new Board has already set a policy of continuous office hours. In the future they will establish a regular schedule so that someone is always available for business. "A locked door is a disincentive to participate in the student government," Willis added.

Does President Willis anticipate a problem with student participation in SBA activities? Yes and no. He sees no need to maintain a function, club or organization if the student interest level no longer justifies it. If, for example, the International Law Society can not generate enough interest to hold a meeting, we shouldn't waste money on it. On the other hand, he says, "People don't do all they can for the school."

Willis views it as in every student's best interest to improve the image of Marshall-Wythe. Word gets around from people who visit the school, he claims. "If the Environmental Law Society brings a guest speaker down here, the law students get some benefit, and also, Marshall-Wythe's image gets some help." But, he notes, "it cuts both ways," suggesting that visitors might not be impressed by feeble student support of school functions.

One example of disappointing student support, in Willis' estimation, was the Open Forum held on January 29th. "We had Williamson, Sullivan and Spong together all at once — this was the one thing during the year which everyone should have attended."

So how does the President hope to improve the lines of communication? "The class reps can be more responsible," says Larry. "They have to distinguish between their self interest and class interest." When a particular issue is going to be debated, Willis will specifically charge his representatives to poll their constituents and be prepared to discuss the issue.

Besides representative government, the SBA will stress direct student participation. Willis intends to hold Board meetings on a regular schedule, every two weeks, so that students will know when a meeting is to be held. The meetings will consist of open discussions, with the agenda posted two or three days in advance so that interested students can join in the talk. Board members will still do the voting, although as is now the policy, at budget hearings, the vote of a quorum of students is binding. Willis sees no problem with establishing a rule that would allow such a procedure in other meetings as well.

Does the new President have a specific program he intends to implement? Not exactly. The program will be dictated "by what people want and by what we think can be improved upon."

One example is use of the library by undergrads. According to Willis, "a vocal group wants undergrads out of the library." After Board discussion of the matter, it will make a recommendation to Dean Sullivan on the issue.

What is the SBA's relationship with the administration? Willis is certainly "not looking for confrontaton" with the front office, but the "SBA still

Prison Trip

What is prison life really like?

What do prisoners feel about the parole system?

How do they feel about capital punishment?

Visit a Federal Penitenary and participate in an open discussion with inmates. On March 31, 1981 the Post-Conviction Assistance Project will take a trip to the Federal Correctional Institution Petersburg, Virginia. Everyone is welcome. P-CAP will leave the law school at 5 p.m. and will return at approximately 9:30 p.m. Sign up in Room 237, the P-CAP office.

Bowlers Win Title

The intramural record board in Blow Gym shows that a fraternity team has won the intramural bowling league title for the last twenty years. This year a law school team, Obfuscation, brought this streak to a screeching halt when it humiliated a team from Pi Lambda Phi in the I.M. bowling finals by a two-game total of 425 pins. This win climaxed a perfect 21-0 season during which Obfuscation never won by less than 65 pins and average 166 points per man.

The team was led by veteran Ray "Sleepy" Bules, who averaged 175 and turned in games of 239, 235, and 209. Bules, the only third-year on the team, credits his upbringing in the bowling alleys of Canton, Ohio, for his scoring average. Other team members, all second-years, are John "Mr. Consistency" McGavin, who averaged 166 around such scores as 195 and 223, "Thanks Ron" Kristobak, who averaged 161 and saved the team from a constant state of drunkenness by his refusal to strike at opportune moments, Doug "Fergie" Jenkins, who averaged 191 over the last two weeks of the season after finally being convinced that there was more to law school then going to class and studying, Allen "The Ball's Too Heavy" Grossman, who averaged 135 "filling in" for Jenkins, and team organizer Larry "Justin" Case, who averaged 169, including rolling a 237 in the finals to lead the team to a 949 game and a 1763 series.

Law Week Schedule

The long-awaited, guaranteed-someting-for-everyone Law Week 1981 arrives next Tuesday, March 31. Here is a schedule of the activities and brief descriptions.

Tuesday, March 31

1. **The National Center for State Courts** will host a walking tour and discussion of the Center, its functions and relationship to the Law School, area and natoinal communities. This is an important chance to make contacts, learn, and explore our neighbor! Meet at the Center at 1 p.m.

2. **Landlord-Tenant Workshop**: Mr. Jeff Fairbanks, Asst. Commonwealth's Atty. for Williamsburg, will present a discussion of the rights and obligations of tenants under Virginia law. This is aimed at the general community, but past and future property Book Awards will have their chance to sound off in a question-answer period! 7:30 p.m. Room 120, M-W

Wednesday, April 1

1. **The Art of Advocacy**: Class continues under the ear of Prof. Delmar Karlen in this week's two debates: Resolved that: (a) The Post Office Be Turned Over to Public Ownership, (b) Affirmative Action Should be Discontinued. 7 p.m., Moot Courtroom.

2. **Sports Violence, Lawmaking, and Litigation**. O.K., Jocks and Jockettes! Here's the chance you've all sought to taste blood! Mr. Richard Horrow of Miami will present a film and seminar on the ramifications of the Sports Violence Act, which he authored. Leave your sweats and sweat at Blow Gym and jog over, tort-free! Find out how Proliferation got away with it at 8 p.m., Campus Center Little Theater.

3. **VITA**: Those dogged former and closet accountants continue their free tax assistance for the public from 6-10 p.m. M-W Room 234.

Thursday, April 2

1. **Dress for Success**! A local fashion consultant and law students combine to explore the enigmatic world of professional dress, and what it means to your job prospects. A seminar on how to look and sound like you always look that way rounds out this program. Help from Alexander Beagle, Inc.

2. **Careers in Law**. This is Part I of a two-part program delving into that ever-present nagging question "What the hell am I doing after graduation?" You put that question off for three years once before . . . Local attorneys will be present to discuss substantive fields of legal practice.

1 p.m. — Law and the Government
2 p.m. — Public Interest Law
3 p.m. — Judicial Clerking Rooms to be posted.

Friday, April 3

1. **Careers in Law, Part II**. Today representatives of local firms will offer guidance to life in law firms (a.k.a. "Who Will Buy?")

1 p.m. — Survival in a large firm
2 p.m. — Medium-sized firms: The best of all worlds?
3 p.m. — Judicial Clerking Rooms to be posted.

Saturday, April 4

1. **Regional Conference: Student Legal Services**. Marshall-Wythe — W&M S.L.S. will host a conference of regional college and university delegates on the establishment and running of a successful S.L.S. Begins at 10 a.m. on M-W.

Monday, April 6

1. **Sports Violence, Concluded**. Marshall-Wythe will have access to a special EXCLUSIVE video-showing of "The Deadliest Season," a documentary-expose of violence in the rough, rich, and bloody world of professional sports. Helmets, knee-pads and band-aids available in the lobby. 7:30 p.m. in Room 120, M-W.

The action starts on Tuesday, March 31. You won't want to miss a single program. Watch for reminder-posters in and around the Law School. Brought to you by the hard-working, multi-faceted First-Year Class.

Members of the Proliferation basketball team would like to thank all the students for the tremendous support during the intramurals tournament.