Amicus Curiae (Vol. 2, Issue 1)
Poor bookkeeping led to bounced checks costing hundreds; College to conduct internal audit  

By NANCY KILLIEN  
The Student Bar Association is $6,000 in debt, and the College's Office of Internal Audit is currently reviewing its finances, according to Associate Dean Connie Galloway and SBA President Richard Brooks (3L).  
Galloway said she decided to have the accounts audited after Brooks told her that the student government owed the large debt, that the records for 1990-91 were incomplete, and that SBA paid hundreds of dollars in bounced check fees last year.  
Galloway announced the audit to 1991-92 SBA representatives and officers in a meeting on Wednesday, August 28. "Two or three days after exams (in May), I received a bill for $6,000 from CW [Co-
Out of our heads

As the first week of school drew to a close, Dean of Students Connie Galloway reported that there have been two incidents of theft involving the first year class. Such crimes violate not only our Honor Code — which is taken very seriously at Marshall-Wythe — but also the spirit and character of the school.

Legal education is tough enough, without it taking place in an atmosphere of suspicion and fear. We’ve all read about how competitive law school is, but those of us who’ve been here a while know that it need not be that way. As students we’ve chosen to build a community of trust within the law school.

For many of us, the law school building is like a second home. Hinging files, lockers and even the lobby are places where our personal possessions can be left without fear of theft. The real competition here is the one students have with themselves, pushing to meet the intellectual challenges of the study of law.

Amidst the symptoms frequently mentioned are the feeling of having been ripped off for a $50.00 parking permit (especially common among first years), and a well-grounded fear of leaving the school for lunch and never being seen again.

Earlier this summer, the Administration suggested — with a straight face, no less — that law students park on the main campus and utilize the over-popular William and Mary bus service to get to classes at Marshall-Wythe. When this suggestion was made, it was accompanied by promises that a bus schedule would be placed in each student’s hanging file by the first day of classes. As yet, the schedules have not materialized in the hanging files.

Register Liz Jackson explained that the schedules have not been provided because, despite her request that the law school receive 600 copies, the Motor Pool, in its infinite wisdom, chose to deliver only 250 copies to Marshall-Wythe. Of course, anyone who would actually consider taking the bus from the main campus as a viable alternative to parking convenience to the law school will still be required to shell out $50.00 for the privilege.

Can these people really be serious? It’s obvious that the folks on the main campus who approved this ludicrous construction plan haven’t walked around with an armload of lawbooks lately, let alone tried to juggle attending classes, leaving campus to take care of a job in a depressed market, and the normal exigencies of life.

The “option” of parking on the main campus is absurd. It’s merely another way for the College — which seems to have a great deal of difficulty in remembering the 600 tuition-paying students here when it comes to things like distributing campus directories or the yearbook financed by our student activities fee — to extract a little more cash.

At the very least, law students who paid $50.00 for a permit to park in a lot with only 150 spaces should receive a refund of the fee that is in direct proportion to the ratio of parking spaces to students at the law school. At best, permits should be issued for no more than what it costs the College to print them, so that on those rare occasions when a parking space is available, or when we have to venture to the main campus to pick up loan checks or meet with friends, we can do so without fear of finding a $15.00 parking ticket on our windshields.

Letters

Dear Class of 1992:

Thank you for responding to the graduation speaker survey on such short notice. Out of 175 class members, 87 responded to the survey. The following are the top five persons to whom the Dean will extend an invitation to speak: Justice Scalia, Chief Justice Rehnquist, George Will, Justice Kennedy, and Robert Bork. William Buckley, Barbara Bush, Mayor Dixon, Elizabeth Dole, Jean Kirkpatrick, Ronald Reagan, Red Smolla, and Laurence Tribe each received a good number of votes.

The Graduation Committee will be meeting in the very near future to get ideas and make plans. Please watch for meeting announcements. All are welcome.

Jessica Lynch (3L) Graduation Committee Chairperson

To the founders, editors, staff and general brain trust of the Amicus Curiae:

As occasional contributors to the 1989-90 Advocate, and devotees of alliteration, we are pleased to pick up issues of the Amicus Curiae on a recent visit to Marshall-Wythe.

Unfortunately, the 1989-90 Advocate is marred in a fantastic controversy over the lack of "serious" articles being published. Evidently several law students (who were quick to editorialize and slow to contribute submissions) believed that the Advocate’s raison d’e tre was to provide Dow Jones reports and to print tempestuous, scholarly debates over emerging trends in the doctrine of res judicata. In effect, these bookworms envisioned the law school newspaper as a synthesis of the Wall Street Journal and a bi-weekly law review. Although the majority of the Advocate staff felt that the bookworms should have been horsewhipped, there were efforts to compromise with this point of view which resulted in the emasculation of all the Advocate stood for.

We are glad to see that the original spirit of the Advocate lives on, even when living within a new body. We love the trading cards, the scathing letters to the editor and the law school news articles, but most of all, we are overjoyed to see the rebirth of objective, yet journalistic, writing. In the most triumphant words of Bill and Ted, "Party on dudes, and be excellent to each other."

Anne Wesley (Class of 1990) John Fendig (Class of 1990)

The Editor: The Moot Court Program at Marshall-Wythe is one of the School's best opportunities for students to develop and refine both oral advocacy and brief writing skills. Moot Court competition requires each participant to individually or team and research and write a brief and defend it before a panel of judges in an oral argument. Each year, approximately ten teams of three to five students represent Marshall-Wythe in regional and national moot court tournaments in cities such as New York, Chicago, and Atlanta.

Marshall-Wythe fields some of the finest moot court teams in the nation. Our teams are extremely competitive on the regional and national level. For example, in both years, the Marshall-Wythe National Moot Court Team captured the First Place, Best Brief, and Best Oral Advocate awards in the Annual National Moot Court Competition sponsored by the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, the profession's oldest and most prestigious moot court competition. Also in 1991, the ABA Team captured the Environmental Regional Competition and competed during the late summer in the National ABA Tournament.

Students may compete in the fall of their second year for a third-year position on one of the Moot Court teams. This intraschool competition is known as the Bushrod T. Washington Moot Court Tournament (Bushrod). Bushrod is an intensive three-week event similar to the moot court tournaments in which our Moot Court Teams compete. Participants research an assigned problem and prepare a brief and a statement of issues. The participants then defend those arguments before a panel of judges comprised of participating faculty, Moot Court Alumni, Virginia Appellate Judges and Supreme Court Justices.

This issue is composed and typeset on an Apple Macintosh IIsi by Keith Finch.
College revises sexual misconduct rules

New procedure notifies accuser of disposition, permits accuser to file an appeal

By JOHN FERNANDO

William and Mary’s policies and regulations have been changed this year in response to the highly publicized issue of date rape. Last year, a sexual assault case that occurred on the undergraduate campus raised concerns among many members of the college community regarding the school’s role in such cases.

During the summer, Vice President for Student Affairs Sam Sadler worked with a task force on sexual assault procedures to develop a clearer definition of the school policies in dealing with such situations.

The previous rules dealing with personal conduct did not attempt to define sexual assault, nor were any separate procedures provided for dealing with such incidents.

It was Sadler’s desire in working with the task force to clearly inform the community as to what is meant by the term “sexual misconduct” in the College handbook, as well as to appropriately state the procedures through which such misconduct would be dealt with.

The new rules specifically define acts that constitute sexual misconduct, as well as setting forth special procedures for handling accusations of sexual assault.

The proceedings in cases involving sexual assault may now be addressed by either a judicial panel or through an administrative hearing. The judicial panel is composed of three undergraduates, a faculty member, and a student affairs administrator.

Should an administrative proceeding be chosen, the hearing will be conducted by two members of the administrative staff, one male and one female. Significant to these proceedings is the right of both the accuser and the accused to keep their unrelated sexual history from being raised in the hearing.

One aspect of the new rules reflects concerns that the Arts & Sciences Affirmative Action Committee voiced last spring over the right of victims to be informed of the outcome of the case. The past rules did not provide for a notification to the victim of the disposition of the case.

At least one student women’s issues group was outraged when it discovered that, under the old rules, a victim of sexual assault would not learn of the outcome of her case unless she encountered the accused on campus or in a classroom in the future. The present regulations require that the accuser be notified in writing of the disposition.

Another section of the new code provides that upon notification of an adverse decision, the accuser may now file an appeal.

Previously the right to appeal was reserved only to those accused. The accuser may appeal only if the case involves a “crime of violence” as defined by federal law. In the U.S. Code, the term generally means an offense (a) involving the attempted or threatened use of physical force against a person or their property, or (b) a felony involving a substantial risk that physical force may be used. See 18 U.S.C. § 16 (1986).

Under the new rules, a complainant may appeal on the grounds of (1) new evidence, (2) discrimination in the hearing, (3) serious procedural irregularity, or (4) inappropriate penalty.

In response to the outcry by students last year regarding the leniency of some punishments imposed, the new rules provide for mandatory dismissal for certain offenses such as rape. This and several other of the changes were the result of direct requests and recommendations made to Sadler’s office last spring.

Parking Havoc

Shortage of student parking will persist throughout the entire academic year

By GREG BRUMMETT

An unfortunate byproduct of the construction of the “law dorms,” the student parking situation at Marshall-Wythe will remain essentially the same through at least the end of fall semester.

Most students will continue to be forced to park outside the law school parking lots, and much of the available student parking will be located far from the school itself.

According to Associate Dean Connie Galloway, financial considerations preclude the construction of a sidewalk on the east side of South Henry Street, where many students are forced to walk as they approach the school from the “overflow lot,” but a request has been made for the City of Williamsburg to provide a pair of clearly marked crosswalks.

The crosswalks, one at the entrance of the student lot and another near the front of the school, should increase the safety of students, especially as the days grow shorter and winter sets in.

The remote location of the student lot has also raised concerns about lighting. Although the original construction plan called for the use of traditional streetlights, and mounting positions have been prepared, the lights themselves were not installed as planned. For the time being, lighting is being provided by temporary lights mounted on posts.

According to Galloway, as the major structural work is completed on the graduate housing, the size of the material staging area can be reduced. As this occurs, some additional parking spaces should become available in the area between the present student lot and the school. Although the additional spaces are expected to be available sometime in December, their availability will be dependent on the needs and progress of the construction project.

If everything goes according to schedule, the graduate housing may be complete in time for graduation. However, with the exception of some minor improvements, the present parking situation will remain unchanged throughout the academic year.

For students who must drive, Galloway suggests carpooling or utilizing the other commuter parking facilities.

The shuttle bus from the William and Mary Hall parking lot runs every half hour.

Law school mourns passing of Professor Walt Williams

Returning student and faculty were saddened to learn of the death August 10th of Professor Walter L. Williams, Jr.

Professor Williams, in addition to teaching classes in admiralty, Comparative Law and International Law, was an administrator of Marshall-Wythe’s summer program in Madrid, Spain, and president of the school’s chapter of the AALS.

Professor Williams, 54, came to Marshall-Wythe after a distinguished career in the public sector. Just prior to assuming his duties here, he had served a military legal advisor to NATO in Belgium.

Williams was a popular instructor here. Phil Nugent (2L), recalling asking Williams about the school’s summer program in the lobby one day during his first year here:

“I expected a brief answer, and maybe a copy of the program brochure,” recalled Nugent, “but instead, Professor Williams and I had a long discussion about the program and my interests and goals. He was really concerned that I get the most out of the program, and he took the time to find out about me as an individual.”

“I really didn’t expect that kind of a response from a busy faculty member who had never seen me before,” said Nugent, “but since then I’ve learned that this response was typical of Professor Williams.”

“He really cared about the students here, and that concern was obvious to anyone who got to know him,” Nugent said.

Professor Williams, a native of Kentucky, received his A.B., M.A. and L.L.B. degrees from the University of Southern California. He received LL.M. and J.S.D. degrees from Yale University.

This spring, Professor Williams received awards from the Virginia State Bar Association’s International Practice Section as well as from the International Society for Military Law and the Law of War.

At commencement last May, he received the John Marshall Award for contributions to the law school community.

Professor Williams is survived by his wife, Carol, and two sons, Lance and Laird Williams, all of Williamsburg.

The family has requested that expressions of sympathy take the form of donations to either the American Cancer Society or the Williamsburg Community Chapel.

Professor Williams received the John Marshall Award for contributions to the law school in May.
Retired Justice Lewis Powell to visit Marshall-Wythe

By AMI KIM

During the week of September 8, retired U.S. Supreme Court Justice Lewis F. Powell, Jr. will visit the Law School at the 1991-92 Carter Lowance in recognition of his years of public service. Organizers of the Fellowship hope that the opportunity to speak with Justice Powell will inspire students to consider careers in public service.

The Lowance Public Service Fellowship in the Institute of Bill of Rights Law was established in 1989 by friends of Carter Lowance in recognition of his years of service in Virginia government. According to Dean Timothy Sullivan, Lowance, a journalist by training, served as the principal assistant to six Virginia governors. "Williamburg was established in 1989 by friends of Carter Lowance in recognition of his years of service in Virginia government. According to Dean Timothy Sullivan, Lowance, a journalist by training, served as the principal assistant to six Virginia governors. Although he was a self-effacing and modest man, Lowance exerted a significant level of influence in government affairs and was nicknamed the "little governor."

Lowance had strong ties to both the Williamsburg community and the College of William and Mary. He lived in the area for several years and also served as Executive Vice President of the College. In his will, Lowance devolved money to the College to establish scholarships for students with a demonstrated interest in public service.

When Lowance passed away, legislators and others who knew him met with Sullivan to discuss ways to recognize Lowance's contributions. As a result, a committee was formed which raised over $100,000.00 for an endowment to create the Lowance Fellowship.

The committee defined two goals to be met through the Fellowship: providing law students with the opportunity to meet distinguished public figures, and motivating students to pursue careers in public service. The Lowance Fellow delivers lectures, meets informally with students, and participates generally in activities at the law school.

Criteria for selection of the Lowance Fellow include a distinguished career in public service and a commitment to excellence and the public good. The Fellowship is not limited to attorneys or individuals involved in government.

Justice Powell was selected as this year's Lowance Fellow because of his background and his commitment to public service. In addition to serving on the United States Supreme Court, Powell served as the president of the American Bar Association, as chairman of the Richmond School Board during the civil rights era.

According to Dean Sullivan, the Committee feels Powell embodies many of the qualities admired in Carter Lowance. The committee's enthusiasm appears to be justified—Powell donated the honorarium he received as this year's Fellow back to the law school.

Powell will participate in meetings and discussions with students and faculty between Sunday, September 8 and Wednesday, September 11. All first year students will get a chance to see Justice Powell on September 10, at a special combined session of their Constitutional Law classes.

In addition, students in Professor Wermiel's Supreme Court Seminar will have breakfast with the Justice on September 11. Another 42 students will be selected to participate in small group seminars and meetings with Powell through a lottery system designed by Professor Smolla.

According to Dean Sullivan and Professor Smolla, plans are already being made for the visit of next year's Lowance Fellow. I'd like to add some interesting facts about the recipient of next year's Fellowship, reliable sources have informed me that if I do, my name will be mud.
**Marshall-Wythe prepares for Rights celebration**

*Most of Federal Judiciary expected to attend*

**By BRIAN GOLDEN**

Leading figures in the American judiciary, government, press, and academia are poised to descend upon Marshall-Wythe for an historic gathering in October. A four day conference, co-sponsored by the United States Judicial Conference and Marshall-Wythe’s Bill of Rights Institute, will not only celebrate the bicentennial of the Bill of Rights, but will also be the largest gathering of federal judges in American history.

The conference, scheduled for October 20-23, will feature Chief Justice William Rehnquist, former Chief Justice Warren Burger, former Associate Justice of the Supreme Court Lewis Powell, and a host of justices from U.S. appellate and district courts. The number of judges accepting invitations to attend is over 400.

Among those participating in panel discussions, in addition to members of the federal bench, will be William Webster, outgoing Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, William Sessions, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, New York Times columnist Anthony Lewis, and distinguished professors from law schools throughout America.

Marshall-Wythe students will have the opportunity to meet conference guests at a reception in the lobby of the law school and the locations of conference events. Regrettably, according to Smolla, students will not be allowed to attend any of the other conference sessions. “There simply isn’t enough room for students, given the number of judges attending,” he explained.

Most speeches and panel discussions will take place at the Colonial Williamsburg theater, the largest auditorium available other than William and Mary Hall, which is considered too large. For those interested in viewing at home, all substantive events will be broadcast on the C-Span cable television network.

While the bicentennial conference is the Bill of Rights Institute’s most ambitious undertaking to date, other fall semester activities of the Institute will include panel discussions with prominent journalists at the “Supreme Court Preview”, a four-day visit by this year’s Lawwance Fellow, Justice Lewis Powell, and a drug-testing symposium.

**New Legal Skills curriculum**

**Mediation exercise axed; Client E required**

**By WILL DeVAN**

Returning 2L’s will find significant changes in the Legal Skills Program this year which has eliminated the mediation exercise conducted with Client D, mandated Client E participation, revised reading requirements, and modified the ethical rules. Program Director, Jim Moliterno said the changes were partly a result of faculty and students comments elicited at the end of last year’s program and were designed to encourage both fairness within the program and its overall educational value.

All students must now participate in the Client E exercise. According to Moliterno, rather than being a radical curriculum change, mandatory participation in the Client E exercise has been anticipated by the staff since the program’s inception.

The change was prompted by several factors, including complaints of the previous 2L class that students writing appellate opinions rarely did as much work as those who participated in the Client E. Additionally, Moliterno said students who participated in Client E have indicated that it was the most useful and interesting activity of the program.

Unlike past years, students will have some choice in selecting their client E simulation. Moliterno said that one major goal behind giving students greater choice in selecting their role in the Client E scenario is to provide a non-firm experience for students who wish to be exposed to a public sector simulation.

The staff also announced that all firms will be now be governed by the ABA Model Rules of Professional Conduct. The switch from dividing firm governance between the Model Rules and the Model Code was prompted by the staff’s recognition that the Model Rules have now clearly become the dominant model for state ethics codes.

Another significant change in the program is the reduction and revision of reading materials. Many students believed that the previous reading materials were excessive and frequently irrelevant to class discussions. To remedy these perceived defects, the program has dramatically shortened the required reading assignments and has revised the syllabus to indicate whether the assigned readings relate to class discussion or written projects due sometime in the future.

The Program has shortened, and now supplies, the persuasive writing materials which previous students had to purchase from Kinko’s. This year’s ethics readings will be derived from a draft of a text currently being authored by Professors Levy and Moliterno.

Finally, the first year introductory week commonly known as Law Camp has been revamped. A new English Diagnostic test designed by Paula Sinizich (3L) was utilized with great success, and the review of handouts familiar to all second and third year students were replaced by a written test authored by Professors Lederer and Moliterno containing the same problems used in prior years, as well as some additional materials. Professors Moliterno and Lederer said that neither of them will receive royalties on copies of the book sold to William and Mary 1L’s.

Because of technical problems with the school’s grading system, the program was unable to institute a “low pass” grade. Although many 2L’s will breathe a sigh of relief that they will not be confronted by such a grade for work which does not quite deserve a failing grade, current 1L’s may expect to see the low pass instituted next year.

The Legal Skills staff feels that these changes symbolize a greater maturity in the program. According to them, elimination of Client D and universal participation in Client E represent a significant enhancement in the program’s “reality factor.” The tailoring of the reading materials and the syllabus revision represent both a culmination of efforts by the Legal Skills Staff and a greater recognition by the program that students will not do the reading unless they see it as relevant.
Visiting Professor Profile

Stephen Wermiel: Journalist, lawyer, biographer, scholar

By MICHAEL McVICKER

On August 26th, I had the opportunity to speak with this year’s Lee Distinguished Visiting Professor of Law at Marshall-Wythe, Stephen Wermiel. Professor Wermiel is currently on leave from the Wall Street Journal, where he serves as Supreme Court correspondent.

Wermiel’s work for the Wall Street Journal includes not only coverage of the Supreme Court, but also the federal and state courts as institutions, confirmation hearings, and other legal issues. He has covered the confirmations of Justices Sandra O’Connor, Antonin Scalia, Anthony Kennedy and David Souter, as well as the nomination of Judge Robert Bork. In addition, Wermiel has written one series of articles on the Constitution in contemporary society, and another series on President Reagan’s influence on the federal courts.

Wermiel, Justice William J. Brennan’s official biographer, is currently at work on a book about the life of the former justice. Wermiel said his interest in the law began with the reading of biographies as a child: “I can remember reading biographies of Clarence Darrow when I was a kid and thinking ‘this is what I want to be.’”

Wermiel attended Tufts University, where he majored in political science, originally with the intent of going on directly to law school. However, he also developed an interest in journalism while in college, becoming editor-in-chief of the campus weekly. The Tufts Observer. While still at Tufts, Wermiel “got a job on The Boston Globe” one summer and was amazed to find they pay you to have so much fun. So I went straight to work for them in 1972.”

In 1974, the Globe assigned Wermiel to its Washington bureau, where he covered the Massachusetts and New England congressional delegations. “I was what you call the local angle guy,” he says. Wermiel covered Capitol Hill for five years, from 1974 to 1979. During that period, another Globe reporter, who had a law degree, covered the Supreme Court. When that reporter returned to Boston, Wermiel began reporting on the Supreme Court for the Boston paper.

After he began reporting on the Supreme Court, Wermiel found his early interest in the law rekindled. “As part of my ‘local angle’ job, I started going up to the Supreme Court and covering local cases. That rekindled my interest in law and legal issues. I started going to law school at night, at American University. About halfway through that, the Globe wanted me to go back to Boston. About that time there was an opening with the Wall Street Journal for a Supreme Court reporter, so I went to work for them, finished law school in 1982, and was admitted to the D.C. bar in 1983.”

The story of how Wermiel came to be Justice Brennan’s biographer reveals much about both men. Wermiel started the project in 1986, after the idea was suggested to him by D.C. Circuit Court of Appeals Judge Abner Mikva, a mutual friend of both Brennan and Wermiel. Ironically, at the time Wermiel made the decision to do a biography of Brennan, “he was the only Supreme Court justice I had not met.”

Wermiel wrote Brennan asking for an appointment and at an initial conversation the two discussed the issues he would cover and the overall approach he would take in the book. Brennan had some reservations and concerns which he discussed with Wermiel before agreeing to give him the go ahead on a biography.

Brennan also conducted his own investigations into Wermiel. “He checked me out through some of his former law clerks who knew me,” says Wermiel. However, Brennan said that since making his final decision, Brennan has been fully cooperative. A large signed photograph of Brennan now hangs on the wall behind Wermiel’s desk, a testimony to the close relationship the two now share.

Wermiel chose his publisher carefully as Brennan had chosen him, wanting to make sure the biography would be in good hands in its editorial stages: “I scanned bookstores for days and days and days and pulled books off the shelves, looking for serious publishers.” On the basis of that search, and on the basis of some advice from contacts, Wermiel decided to limit his potential choice to three publishing firms. An editor Wermiel spoke with at one of the three envisioned the biography as a work examining Brennan’s career as a dissenter. “She had very fixed notions of what the book should be like, which didn’t comport with mine. I didn’t want to do a Brennan, The Great Dissenter book, but rather, a book on what influence he’s had on the court, and how he’s put together majorities.”

Wermiel emphasized that Brennan has had a talent throughout his life for putting together unexpected coalitions of justices on the court to obtain a majority vote, right up to his final opinion as a sitting justice in FCC v. Metro Broadcasting. At the end of his careful search for the right publisher, Wermiel decided he would feel most comfortable working with William Morrow & Co.

Unlike many authors, Wermiel did not feel comfortable with the idea of “shopping around” his biography of Brennan to see which publisher would offer him the highest royalty contract. “I felt it was not appropriate to launch a bidding war over this book,” he says, “given that Brennan was at the time a sitting justice, it would have been unseemly.”

The biography will cover Brennan’s entire life, not just his career on the Supreme Court, including his tenure on the New Jersey Supreme Court. At one point during our interview, Professor Wermiel gestured toward two very bulky accordion files on his shelves which he said are filled exclusively with Brennan’s opinions on his days on the New Jersey Supreme Court.

Those who fear that a multi-volume set of scholarly tomes may result from all this research may rest easy. Wermiel says that the Brennan biography is “not a book intended just for law professors and libraries.” With that end in mind, he will make the biography a single volume work and limit its length to approximately 500 pages, the final draft of the manuscript should be finished within the next twelve months, and the biography is due to come off the press in 1993.

This year’s Lee Distinguished Visiting Professor Wermiel. Professors serving the law school. In addition to the Amicus, the College of William and Mary funds publication of The Advocate. The Dean cited the award as another entry in a long list of achievements which have distinguished Marshall-Wythe in the past year. Last spring, the school’s Moot Court team swept first place at the National Moot Court competition in New York City. At the ABA’s Atlanta Conference this year, the Legal Skills program received the E. Smythe Gambrell Professionalism Award for its approach to teaching legal ethics.

The usually verbose Rich Brooks, Amicus co-founder, was actually rendered speechless at the presentation on Friday. Editor Jenny Clegg expressed her gratitude to the staff members whose hard work had made the award possible, as well as to the administration, faculty members and students who had been supportive of the paper in its first year at Marshall-Wythe.

The newspaper will hold its first organizational meeting of the school year on Wednesday, September 4, at 7:00 in room 239. As was the case last year, the editors will not demand that students make long-term commitments to write for every issue, but instead will encourage those interested to attend meetings when their other commitments permit.
Visiting Professor Profile

Paul Marcus: Top name in criminal law and procedure

By NATALIE GUTTERMAN

This year, the Visiting R. Hugh and Nolie A. Haynes Professor of Law is Professor Paul Marcus. Professor Marcus has been at the University of Arizona for eight years. From 1983-1988, then returned to full-time teaching, which he says is much more rewarding. Marcus was introduced to the Williamsburg area through his position as Chair and Principal Draftsmen of the Task Force on the Drug-Free Workplace at the Institute of the Bill of Rights Law. Through his work on the Task Force, he was able to visit Williamsburg several times for conferences. When the Law School extended the offer to visit, Marcus readily accepted.

Professor Marcus attended UCLA for both his undergraduate and graduate courses, where he was Order of the Coif and a member of the law review. Upon graduation, he clerked for the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.

Marcus’ career in the legal arena has been one of distinction. He has published numerous textbooks (several of which are in use here at Marshall-Wythe), written countless articles, taught and lectured both at home and abroad, served on the boards of many commissions and organizations, and has been a visiting professor at the Universities of Texas, San Diego, Geneva and London.

Criminal law and criminal procedure comprise two-thirds of the subject matter Marcus teaches. The other third is widely varied and includes intellectual property, copyrights, law, corrections and prisoners rights, law and literature, torts, and entertainment law. This spring, students at Marshall-Wythe will have an opportunity to study entertainment law under Marcus.

While visiting Marshall-Wythe, Marcus is at work on several projects. In addition to updating and supplementing various textbooks, he is preparing a lecture on criminal procedure to be presented to the judges on the Virginia Supreme Court, assisting prosecutors on special issues, and handling pro bono cases.

The main project Marcus is undertaking this academic year is a study of how conspiracy cases are prosecuted and how the law of conspiracy is reflected in practice. The study is a follow-up to an article Marcus wrote 15 years ago and will examine the changes which have occurred in this area since the article was written.

Marcus views his professional accomplishments as falling into three categories. Not only has he been able to do traditional research and writing, he has also succeeded in producing teaching materials and in applying law in practice through his many research projects.

Marcus moved to Williamsburg with his wife Bocca, his 16 year old daughter, and his 3 year old son. He has another daughter who will be a freshman at the University of Michigan this fall. Mrs. Marcus is a psychiatric social worker who has been in private practice for several years. The move to Williamsburg has provided her the opportunity to return to work as a campus counselor, the position in which she began her professional career.

Marcus said his family is very happy here in Williamsburg. He is looking forward to having a lively and interesting year at Marshall-Wythe.

Number of on-campus interviewers drops dramatically

Kaplan counsels creativity, urges students with strong credentials to be more selective

By STEVE SHEBEST

Marshall-Wythe students will once again find fewer on-campus interviewers visiting the school this fall in search of summer or first-year employees.

As of this writing, 179 employers have agreed interview on-campus this year, in contrast to the 266 employers who visited in 1990. Twenty-four employers who visited in 1989 did not return.

If no more employers were to sign up for interviews this year, this figure would represent a decline of 37.6% over the past two years.

More firms are indeed expected to sign up for interviews this year. The student can expect that nearly a quarter of those which have signed up will cancel, if last year’s no-shows are any indication. Out of the 266 employers that signed up last year, only 204 actually participated in on-campus interviewing.

When asked to comment on this disturbing trend, Associate Dean for Career Planning and Placement Robert Kaplan explained that employers are hiring roughly the same number of people as in previous years, but going about it in different ways. “Firms are holding their cards closer to their vests. There are fewer callbacks given, as well as fewer offers. Many firms are restricting entry-level offers to their summer program employees, while others are eliminating their summer programs altogether.”

According to Kaplan, the same percentage of William and Mary students are finding jobs as in previous years, an indication of the students’ ability to adapt to the changing employment climate.

Efforts are being made by OCP to increase the number of employers who interview Marshall-Wythe students. Dean Kaplan explained that each year the employer data base is expanded in terms of the number of employers invited to campus as well as the areas in which they are located. “This year,” Kaplan said, “I personally called all employers registered to interview in 1989 and 1990 who did not respond to our initial invitation for this year. Then we sent additional letters to those who still hadn’t replied.”

One major concern of students regarding on-campus interviews is the fact that a large portion of the interview slots seem to be filled by the same group of people who receive interview after interview, while those not on law review or in the top 20% of their class have trouble getting even one slot. As one student grumbled, “They ought to have one interviewer for each law review student and leave it at that. Stop letting the rest of us go through the motions for nothing.”

However, Dean Kaplan insists that he is very sensitive to this problem. “I am personally very frustrated with those who abuse the system. Those with strong academic credentials need to be more selective.”

Kaplan wants students to understand that OCP is doing something about the problem. “Students have been told that they must stop dropping résumés, and some have been forced to give up interview slots. There is a weekly monitoring of the number of résumés a student drops, as well as a daily accounting of the number of interviews granted any person. You would be surprised at the number of people I’ve had a talk with in my office.”

Kaplan is also quick to observe that the problem isn’t really as bad as students perceive. “Many students who are not in the top 10% obtain employment through this office. In addition, with employers who are more sensitive, restricting résumés dropping by the top members of the class will not necessarily free up slots, if the remaining students don’t meet the standards requested by the prospective employer.”

When asked what students could do to improve their employment prospects, Dean Kaplan had several suggestions. The first was that students should avoid panicking. Students should also avoid restricting their search to large, urban law firms. “The important thing is to concentrate on the nature of the experience the student is seeking. Often, the type of experience that a student is seeking can be gained in working with special interest groups, pro bono projects, or the federal or state governments.”

Kaplan finished with this thought: “Don’t be content to just slide résumés in a box. Most other people outside the law school do not obtain employment by simply dropping their résumés in a cabinet. Students should use networking to their advantage, whether it be through alumni contacts or organizational aids such as bar associations.”

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Clarence Thomas is qualified and should be confirmed
Matt O'Toole

Judge Clarence Thomas clearly qualifies to be a Supreme Court justice. On the basis of fitness alone, the Senate should consent to his nomination.

Judge Thomas plainly possesses the smarts to sit on the Supreme Court. He holds an undergraduate degree with honors from Holy Cross, a law degree from Yale. More importantly, he has demonstrated a willingness and ability to serve on various panels, and he has served as the director of a federal agency. He has served as the general counsel of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. His experience amply has prepared him to serve on the Supreme Court.

I’ve never met the man, but everything I have heard or read about him suggests that Judge Thomas has the personal integrity to serve on the Court. Indeed, his reputation is such that he has been described as an exemplary character.

The argument ideally ends there. The nominee qualifies for the position on the basis of his ability, experience and character; on the merits, the Senate should consent to his nomination.

In reality, of course, considerable controversy attends the Thomas nomination. No opponent thereof can argue cogently that Judge Thomas is unqualified. The debate begins in earnest because the confirmation of a high court nominee, like the nomination itself, is a political event. Considerations other than the nominee’s qualifications motivate both support for and opposition to Judge Thomas’s ascent.

It may appear unseemly that “political” factors enter into the process of selecting Supreme Court justices. The federal judiciary, however, for all its insularity, remains after all part of a democracy. The Constitution in general resists popular pressures and in particular mandates the nomination/advice and consent process. The people, through their elected representatives, haggle over who will serve in the least answerable, most autonomous branch of government. It is not inappropriate that political considerations play a role in the confirmation process. One might argue that it is vital.

The confirmation controversy takes an unfortunate turn, however, when the nominee’s advocates and adversaries argue disingenuously. Ad hominem attacks and specious concerns about the nominee’s qualifications can mix politically motivated opposition. Likewise, supporters should not pretend that the President nominated, and the Senate should consent to, the nominee simply because he stands qualified. Honesty befits democracy.

The real dispute over the Thomas confirmation occurs generally on two related planes.

At a general level, some oppose Judge Thomas’s confirmation because he seems likely narrowly (at least, more strictly than Justice Marshall) to construe the Constitution. Such a jurisprudence contrasts with a more flexible interpretative approach favored by those who perceive an activist Court as a good.

Judge Thomas’s supporters champion a more circumscribed role for the Court and so prefer a less expansive method of Constitutional construction. Such a philosophy, in their (and my) opinion, more accords with a republican form of government and stands on a more principled base. Judge Thomas seems to share these views. Therefore, I favor his confirmation.

More particularly, many urge their Senators not to consent to Judge Thomas’s nomination because they disagree with the president’s position on specific Constitutional law issues such as abortion and affirmative action. (Judge Thomas is no “stealth nominee”; media types can’t pester us with that cute phrase this time around.)

I and many others tend to agree with Judge Thomas on specific Constitutional issues and so support his confirmation. Certainly no opponent of his confirmation legitimately can argue that Judge Thomas adopts a bad or untenable position on a particular issue. Adversaries must concede the reasonableness of his views, they just see things differently.

Opposition to Judge Thomas’s confirmation, then, tends to arise from disagreement with either his general approach to the Constitution or his apparent stance on a particular issue. Support therefor derives largely from bi-level concurrence with his views. I like Judge Thomas’s general approach and agree with his positions on particular issues. So I favor the Senate’s confirming him.

He’ll soon speak for himself.

Matt O’Toole is a third-year student

Thomas is not a nominee, he is a political pawn
Kevin Kroner

George Bush is a political genius. At least, his nomination of Clarence Thomas was the move of a genius. I cannot think of any other appointment which has the capacity to make the opposition party look as petty and ridiculous as this nomination is making the Democrats. Bush has presented the Democratic Senate majority with two lousy choices: Either accept purely because of the color of his skin, despite the fact that they believe him to be dangerous; or, reject a minority nominee because of his ideology. Both alternatives question the Democrats look rather hypocritical when they argue so fiercely for affirmative action. Bravo, George Bush! Your political maneuvers may push civil rights back to the stone age, but it sure makes for one hell of a show!

The biggest problem with Clarence Thomas is that he epitomizes everything that is wrong with the appointment process to the Supreme Court. The Court is more of a political tool now than in any other point in our history. Clarence Thomas is not a Supreme Court nominee. He is a political pawn being exploited because of his race. Clarence Thomas with white skin is an easy case, and would be rejected, his speeches and writings reveal him as thoughtful, intelligent and eloquent. His performance at the confirmation hearings will clarify that Judge Thomas has a justice’s intellectual capacity.

Judge Thomas’s professional experience more than suffices to warrant the Senate’s consent to his nomination. He has worked as a lawyer for the state of Missouri. He briefly has practiced law in the private sector. He has served as the director of a federal agency. He presently sits on a federal appeals court. In each position he has served competently and diligently.

Some have questioned the quality of Thomas’s work at the EEOC, pointing to the running of the statute of limitations on a large number of age discrimination complaints. Holding Clarence Thomas personally accountable for this lapse is harsh. Resource limitations and institutional problems antedating his tenure likely bear more blame than he. Some also have complained that the EEOC under Thomas favored individual discrimination claims over class action suits. This policy was a matter of discretion. No one contends that the decision to pursue primarily individual complaints amounted to an abdication of the EEOC’s responsibility to enforce the law. Nor does anyone assert that the EEOC neglected vigorously to advocate the rights of individuals alleging illegal discrimination.

In short, Judge Thomas’s experience lies in various capacities and in diverse subject areas. His professional experience amply has prepared him to serve on the Supreme Court.

George Bush has created. When Robert Bork was nominated to the Court, we were told that the only requirement should be "experience and qualifications;" ideology should be irrelevant. The Democratic Senate rejected this idea and said that ideology does matter. Four years later, then, we seem to be stuck with this new standard by nominating someone with virtually no ideology, David Souter. The only problem is that Souter didn’t exactly have a great deal of experience. However, this did not seem to matter to anyone (not even the Republicans).

That brings us to Clarence Thomas.

The few bits of information that exist on Thomas show him to be the ideological twin of Robert Bork. He has expressed a desire to overturn established Supreme Court precedent involving abortion and civil rights. He scores about 1 on the "extreme" meter. This alone would be grounds for rejection of a white nominee (see Robert Bork). Obviously, many people disagree with rejection based upon legal views. However, whether it is right or wrong, the policy is now fair game in the nomination process.

On the 'experience' meter, O’I’ Clarence scores about 1 or 2. In his brief time, on the bench he has not been involved in a single significant federal case. Not one of the cases over which he presided have made it to the Supreme Court. His sole claim to fame is being chairman of the EEOC for a few years. Even if this is the minimum level of experience required to be on the Supreme Court, it means that less time over a thousand qualified applicants walking around this country, Thomas is not even close to being the most qualified man for the job. The Marshall-Wythe faculty has members who are more qualified than Thomas. By the standards set by the Republican party in nominating Robert Bork, Thomas should be rejected as inexperienced.

The catch is that Thomas’s case is not this easy. He is not simply the inexperienced extremist that I have described him to be—he is a black, inexperienced, extremist, who was appointed to fill the ‘black’ seat on the Supreme Court. The very fact that the NAACP had an internal split over the nomination shows how tricky it is.

The problem for those who oppose Thomas is that we have desires which we never imagined would conflict. Anyone who disagrees with Thomas’ legal opinions is simply the inexperienced extremist that I have described him to be; he is a black, inexperienced, extremist, who was appointed to fill the ‘black’ seat on the Supreme Court. The very fact that the NAACP had an internal split over the nomination shows how tricky it is.

For my part, I would like to see more minority Supreme Court justices. However, skin color and gender do not affect the bottom line; it is simply too dangerous to put someone this inexperienced and extreme on the highest court in the land. We are not just talking about...
If we have an honor code, we should have self-scheduled exams

Heather Sue Ramsey

Last week every incoming 1L was asked to sign the honor code, just as every second and third year did when they went to law camp. We accepted the responsibilities of an honor code, but where are the privileges? I fully support the honor code because, at least among the student body, it demands that we be responsible to ourselves, our school and our classmates. But why doesn't the faculty trust us?

In spirit, I think the faculty does trust students—evidenced by the fact that they do not sit in the lecture rooms when we take our final exams. They let us take their exams anywhere in the library, and trust us not to sneak into a typing room and copy from our notes. Why can't they trust us to take their exams anytime we want to? The idea is called self-scheduled exams, and it works at many schools that have honor systems.

During final exam week there are three exam periods each day: 9:00 a.m., 1:00 p.m. and 7:00 p.m. Students decide the day and time they want to take each exam. If you've planned on taking contracts on Monday at 9:00, but decide you'd rather have an extra few hours to review, you can take it Monday afternoon and there's no hassle.

Students can plan their exams around when they would like to leave for vacation and nobody has to take three exams in three days and then hang around for a week to take the ethics exam. Exams, like ethics, that everyone must take together have a pre-scheduled date and time early in the exam week, and everyone plans accordingly.

It isn't too difficult on the administration either. Every professor gives the exams and a list of the social security numbers of everyone who should take them to the test administrator. The exams are put into envelopes and each envelope has the social security number of the student who should take it written on the outside. If no outside materials can be used in taking the exam, the exam goes into a yellow envelope; if students can use an outline when taking the exam, the exam goes into a green envelope, etc.

Students arrive to pick up their exam at one of the designated times, and the test administrator gives them the envelope with their number on it. The administrator writes the time the exam was picked up on the outside of the envelope and the student takes the exam anywhere in the building. When the student is finished with the exam, she puts the exam question and all bluebooks into the envelope and seals it. She then returns it to the administrator, who writes the time the student returned the exam on the envelope. If a student takes more time than is allowed, she violates the honor code and is punished accordingly.

After each exam period, professors can pick up the sealed envelopes and begin grading students' exams. All professors can start grading on the first day on the exam period, giving them more time.

Without an honor code, self-scheduled exams would be impossible. Students would not be trusted not to tell their friends about the exam questions. But we have an honor code, and should be trusted. Most exams are comprehensive and it would be very difficult to either remember the questions or name all the issues it covered.

More importantly, we need to be trusted not to discuss the exams. It is possible to cheat, but if the penalty for doing so were immediate expulsion, few students would actually do it. It takes a lot of work to get into William and Mary, students won't risk their education and careers to get a better grade by cheating. We have the responsibilities of an honor code and should have the privileges. Self-scheduled exams let students plan their own exam schedule according to their own convenience. Let's face it, anything that helps reduce stress at exam time is wonderful.

The system has successfully worked at other schools for years. My undergraduate school was three times the size of William and Mary Law and it worked well there. Surprisingly, very few people waited until the very end to take all their exams. We planned our time carefully and took our exams without cheating. The honor code, and automatic expulsion for cheating, let faculty trust students. The honor code has responsibilities, but it should have a few privileges too.

BUSHROD, from page 2

appellate brief. Bushrod usually begins with over ninety student competitors and continues until a winner is declared. The top thirty-two finalists will form the Moot Court Bar for the upcoming year. Competing in tournaments throughout the Eastern half of the United States, Bar members choose the competition they attend based on their ranking in the Bushrod Competition. Bar members may choose from a variety of tournaments. Subject areas include constitutional law, international law, civil and criminal procedure, products liability, evidence, and securities and corporate law.

The 1991 Bushrod Tournament will begin with a meeting on September 6th. This meeting will be held in Room 119 at 2:00 p.m. All second-year students who wish to compete in the tournament must attend this meeting. At this meeting, the Moot Court Board will distribute the problem and will explain the mechanics and rules of the competition.

Steve Gerber is the 1991 Bushrod Tournament Justice. He has organized and will oversee every detail of the entire tournament, Carolyn Tillotson, the 1991 Bushrod Research Justice, selected, researched, and wrote the problem and supporting materials that will be used in this year's tournament. Both of these people have dedicated countless hours to this tournament, and they have done an absolutely outstanding job. As a result, the 1991 Bushrod Tournament promises to be an exciting and valuable experience for the second-year participants.

This year will be a great one for the Moot Court Program. For the first time, the Moot Court Bar will receive academic credit for competing on a team. In addition, Bar members will participate in brief writing and appellate advocacy workshops conducted by local practitioners or judges. These programs will be designed to help the Moot Court Bar field teams that are even more competitive than their predecessors.

The reputation of Marshall-Wythe benefits from the success of the Moot Court Program, and The 1991-1992 Moot Court Bar is dedicated to achieving an even higher level of success. I encourage all second-year students to compete in the 1991 Bushrod Tournament.

Sincerely,
Robert Bryant (3L)
Chief Justice

PAWN, from page 8

legal doctrine or political trends. This battle is being fought over civil and human rights. It is all too easy to become academic in discussing Court trends. Every Supreme Court case involves human beings. Most of the cases involving the

rights of individuals revolve around virtual life or death decisions. This is what the conservative right so cavalierly talks about dismantling.

Clarence Thomas is a key pawn in this process. He is not merely one more conservative justice replacing a liberal justice. He is a man whose existence forces the opposition's values to collide against each other. We are forced to choose whether we want a black justice or a liberal justice. I am sure that Bush hopes that this confusion will allow his hand-picked man, and his political agenda, to get through. For anyone who has the same uneasy feeling in his stomach as I do, the real decision should be which of these two values accomplishes the most. My gut tells me to pick ideology over skin color. Sorry George, I'm not fooled.

Kevin Kroner is a second-year student with a B.S. in Clinical Psychology and a minor in Philosophy from Vanderbilt.

First-year students crowd the Moot Court table at the activities fair.

Greg Brummett
Legal Skills program wins ABA professionalism award
$5,000 check accompanies honor

By WILL DeVAN

At the American Bar Association Conference in Atlanta last month, the Legal Skills Program was honored for its approach to the teaching of legal ethics and professionalism. College President Paul VerkuilandProfessor Jim Moliterno accepted the inaugural E. Smythe Gambrell Professionalism Award on behalf of the school. [See photograph, page 1.]

Professor Moliterno said he was especially pleased the program has been honored not just for its approach to the nuts and bolts of legal practice, but also for the teaching of ethics. The award was accompanied by a $5,000 gift. Moliterno said that the legal skills faculty will decide how to utilize the gift and he suspects that the faculty will decide to use the funds in a manner which will further the goals inspiring the award. Thus, “King of the Thing” Steve Shebest’s claim that he has successfully appropriated the funds for an immense “Grad Thing” kegger appear to be groundless.

The award was named after former ABA President E. Smythe Gambrell who was noted for his devotion to public service. The legal skills program applied for the award last year, and was notified that it was selected in July. Moliterno also expressed his gratitude to all the students and faculty who have made the program a success.

ABA Moot Court team competes

By ROBERT BRYANT

During early August, while most of us were trying to survive the final days of summer employment, the ABA Moot Court Team comprised of Steve Gerber, Price Shapiro, and Steve Shebest competed at the National ABA Moot Court Tournament in Atlanta, Georgia. This team earned the right to compete at the national level by winning the regional competition held in North Carolina last Spring. Eighteen teams from across the Nation competed during the three-day tournament. Although the team received impressive scores for their arguments, the members were unable to capture a seat in the final rounds.

The Moot Court Bar is very proud of the efforts that both ABA Moot Court Teams exhibited during the past year. The ABA teams are the only teams whose members compete during their second year of law school. The experience and knowledge they gained at the Atlanta conference will be a valuable resource for teams preparing for tournaments this year.

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Bushrod tournament opens Friday

The Bushrod tournament will officially open Friday with a meeting at 2:00 in Room 119. Packets containing this year’s tournament problem, as well as the rules of the tournament, will be distributed at the meeting.

All second year students planning to compete for a place on the 1992-93 Moot Court Team must attend the Friday meeting. As in the past, students competing in the tournament will not be allowed to discuss the problem amongst themselves, nor will they be permitted to receive outside coaching. The Moot Court Bar will establish office hours during which students with questions about the problem may consult Team members.

The first round of oral arguments will be heard on Friday, September 20 from 5:30 to 9:45 p.m. The tournament will conclude on Sunday, September 29 with argument between the top two semi-finalists in the Moot Court Room.

College plans review of Bookstore operations

The College of William and Mary has announced plans to review the operations of the campus bookstore in an effort to locate areas for improvement. Administration officials said the review was not undertaken in response to specific problems. A committee has been formed to evaluate the store.

The five member committee is comprised of Larry Ring, from the School of Business; John Conley from the English Department; Sam Jones, the director of planning and budget and student representative Karl Otto. Associate Director of Auxiliary Services Charles Dombek will oversee the committee.

Marshall-Wythe students who wish to express their concerns about the bookstore’s services should contact one of the committee members, or Bookstore Director John Freeman at 221-2480.

Administrative Law Review seeks members

The Administrative Law Review, a quarterly journal of the ABA Section on Administrative Law and Regulatory Practice is now accepting applications for new staff members. Only second year students may apply for the positions.

The Administrative Law Review has the largest circulation of any law review in the country. Students chosen to join the Review this fall may apply for positions as student editors during their spring semester. Professor Charles H. Koch, Jr. is the editor-in-chief of the Administrative Law Review.

Students wishing to apply should submit a résumé, writing sample and written statement of interest to law school receptionist Gloria Todd by 4:00 p.m on Friday, September 6. Top candidates in the application process will be interviewed by Professor Koch before a final decision on staffing is made. Students with questions about the Review should contact Koch or Mark Lofgren (3L), managing editor.

Law Review announces 2d-year candidates

The following second year students have been selected to take the Candidates exam for membership on the William and Mary Law Review. Upon successful completion of the exam, they will become members of the Law Review staff.

Jonathan Belcher
David Dalle
Timothy Hui
Pamela Merlis

Joe Heyer
Roder Dryse
Eric Hurt
Vic Miller

Scott Browning
Joseph English
Bob Juelke
Grant Nelson

Joe Carre
Julie Hanaud
Susan Korkicz
Paul Posinger

Megan Burns
Karen Hale
Beth Kurkowski
Frank Quinn

Robert Church
Mara Henry
Michael Mcginis
Greg Richards

James Creekmore
Sean Hogle
John McGuiness
Greg Shelton

William DeVan

Often seen selling flowers on the street to raise funds for Law Camp. Is a devoted worshipper of Legal Skills. When asked to comment on criticisms directed towards the program, William replied “Pagan!” You are unworthy to touch the hem of Professor Molteno’s garment. William has consented to a marriage arranged by Legal Skills guru John Levy.

Scott Zimmerman

Dubbled “Scooter” by both of his friends, Scott caught Coach Molteno’s eye as a rookie in law camp where he forcibly took away other students’ notebooks in order to correct their grammar. Scott got his start as a Hall Monitor and Crossing Guard at P.S. 103, where he displayed an unabashed unwillingness to report even slightest transgressions of this fellow students to the school administration.

Darby Gibbs

Darby’s willingness to praise legal skills to the skies is eclipsed only by her desire to sacrifice all sense of ethics and morals in order to obtain the $40,000 stipend paid to each Legal Skills T.A. “Treachery is my trump card” says Darby.

Browbeat into an early engagement, Stephanie sought employment in order to support the myriad voices of her musician fiance. After failing a polygraph test administered by the McDonald’s Corporation, she was forced to accept an unseemly position within the Legal Skills program. Stephanie’s sad plight stands as a profound testament to the dangers of marrying young.

Recycling Poltergeist strikes

In case you had not noticed, the school has set up new recycling bins for various paper products under the stair well leading to the second floor. Please use these bins if you have any paper to throw out. It is important to keep the various types of paper separate; just take note of the labels on each depository. Not only will you be helping the environment, but we do receive money for the recycled paper.

Also, the Environmental Law Society is planning on setting up extra bins in the lobby area during exams for anyone who wants to throw out their old notes and/or outlines.

- Paige Bud

PSF to hold meeting

The Public Service Fund (PSF) will be holding an organizational meeting on Thursday, September 5 at 2:30 p.m. in Room 127. All students who are interested in helping PSF in any capacity are encouraged to attend! PSF conducts several fundraisers throughout the year such as Casino Night (coming up on October 18), the Bahamas Blast Suicide Party, the Dinner Dance Auction, the Pledge Drive, and the Gift Shop. PSF needs individuals to help with publicity, decorations, ticket sales, beer pouring, solicitation of area merchants, and general set-up. Any amount of help that you can give is appreciated!!! We hope to see you next Thursday! If you cannot attend the meeting or would like more information, please contact Elizabeth Dopp (3L).

Computer lab acquires new improvements

Although the basic physical configuration of Marshall-Wythe’s computer facilities has remained similar to that of last year, substantial changes have been made to the capability of the computer facilities as part of the creation of a local area network (LAN). The increased capability provided by the LAN arrangement should eliminate some of the difficulties experienced last year because of the lack of standardization throughout the lab in both hardware and software configurations.

Each of the individual computers (workstations) is now connected to a fast, high memory, LAN server that takes over some of the basic functions. One of the more significant hardware changes was the installation of 3.5"-1.44M disk drives on all the workstations. This will avoid some of the headaches suffered last year because of the lack of 3.5" drives. All of the workstations also retain at least one 2.5"-1.2M disk drive to handle the more common floppy disk format.

The basic LAN menu provides access to the standard WordPerfect 5.1 word processing capabilities. The workstations have also been reconfigured to allow access to WordPerfect without requiring that a disk be present in one of the disk drives. Most users will, of course, prefer to save their work to a floppy disk and will insert their disk in a disk drive. During initialization, Wordperfect will check the drives and select the one that is loaded, thereby eliminating the need to designate the desired drive.

All of the computers are now able to send Wordperfect print jobs to the HP Ruggawriters. The actual destination of the print job will remain a bit of a mystery because the LAN server can, and will, send the job to any of the Ruggawriters. This allows the printers to carry the printing load more evenly, and in the case of printer problems, allows printing to continue from all stations. The laser printers, however, cannot be accessed through the LAN so students with resume and cover letter work must still wait for dedicated computer resources adjacent to the desired printer and use a VENDACARD to enable the printer.

The LAN also provides access to programming, spreadsheet, and possibly database programs that may be very helpful to some users.

Students who experience problems are encouraged to seek assistance from one of the law school consultants during their office hours or by appointment. Assistance can also be obtained by calling the Computer Center number posted in the lab.

- Greg Brummett
By RICHARD BROOKS

Many students believe that a call-back represents an opportunity to secure gainful employment in the legal profession. Of course, nothing can be further from the truth. No firm or government agency has actually hired a lawyer since 1989, the year I entered law school. Dean Kaplan is afraid to tell you this because if the school discovered that he no longer served any useful purpose, he would join the ranks of the other two million unemployed attorneys who are anxiously waiting for Joel Hyatt to hire additional DWI lawyers.

Likewise, a law firm doesn’t have any incentive to tell interviewees that it has no foreseeable plans to hire new attorneys within the next century. Firms naturally want the business and legal world to perceive their practices as robust and growing.

No, a call-back should not be viewed as a job opportunity, but rather as an all expense-paid vacation which you win by placing the most lip imprints on the rosy bottom of some self-impressed partner. Treated as such, a call-back can be both pleasurable and profitable. The following tips, culled from members of the third year class, will make your call-backs truly worthwhile:

1. CLEAN OUT THE MINI BAR IN YOUR HOTEL ROOM

   Most nice hotels equip each room with a small refrigerator stocked with liquor, beer, candy, cookies, chips and the obligatory Baby Bon-Bell cheese balls. Of course, there is a nominal charge of $4 to $5 for each beer or candy bar consumed. Make sure that you leave some space in your suitcase so that you can empty this mini- framerate as you check out. The maid won’t discover anything until your plane touches down in Richmond, and the hotel will merely send the bill to the firm.

2. DRY CLEANING

   Most hotels also provide dry cleaning services for their guests. Instead of putting wear and tear on your old Maytag, simply pack your dirty clothes and hand them to the maid when you check in. Make sure you emphasize to the hotel clerk that it is a common practice for law firms to pay for such incidental expenses.

3. ROOM SERVICE

   Very little really needs to be said here. Make sure you order before 10 p.m. so that your dining choices are not limited to $14.95 hamburger or the $16.95 onion rings.

4. TOUR THE CITY

   In big cities, law firms often provide students with a cab voucher for travel between the airport and the hotel. However, these firms seldom explicitly stipulate that the route to the hotel must be a direct one. View the cab as your own private rental car with unlimited mileage. Ask the driver to give you a tour of the metropolitan area and tell him to keep the meter running while you step out of the back seat to visit the various clubs and shops that make this city such an attractive place to practice law.

5. WHENEVER POSSIBLE, DOUBLE BILL THE COST OF YOUR AIRLINE TICKET

   This final tip simply can’t be overemphasized. Merely by visiting several firms in one trip, you can charge each for the full price of your airline ticket. Just a short tour of four cities can result in a motherlode of non-taxable revenue which can be used to finance your next graduate degree.

   Warning: Some firms have caught on to this trick and require students to depart on the same day of their interview. Avoid this pitfall by explaining to the recruiting coordinator your desire to stay an extra two days to visit a close relative or friend who resides in the area.

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**Top Ten reasons to attend Marshall-Wythe**

By GREG BRUMMETT

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2. DRY CLEANING
   - This final tip simply can’t be overemphasized. Merely by visiting several firms in one trip, you can charge each for the full price of your airline ticket. Just a short tour of four cities can result in a motherlode of non-taxable revenue which can be used to finance your next graduate degree.
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   Warning: Some firms have caught on to this trick and require students to depart on the same day of their interview. Avoid this pitfall by explaining to the recruiting coordinator your desire to stay an extra two days to visit a close relative or friend who resides in the area.

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**Slash-and-burn department**

Making your call-back interview relaxing and profitable

**By RICHARD BROOKS**

Many students believe that a call-back represents an opportunity to secure gainful employment in the legal profession. Of course, nothing can be further from the truth. No firm or government agency has actually hired a lawyer since 1989, the year I entered law school. Dean Kaplan is afraid to tell you this because if the school discovered that he no longer served any useful purpose, he would join the ranks of the other two million unemployed attorneys who are anxiously waiting for Joel Hyatt to hire additional DWI lawyers.

Likewise, a law firm doesn’t have any incentive to tell interviewees that it has no foreseeable plans to hire new attorneys within the next century. Firms naturally want the business and legal world to perceive their practices as robust and growing.

No, a call-back should not be viewed as a job opportunity, but rather as an all expense-paid vacation which you win by placing the most lip imprints on the rosy bottom of some self-impressed partner. Treated as such, a call-back can be both pleasurable and profitable. The following tips, culled from members of the third year class, will make your call-backs truly worthwhile:

1. CLEAN OUT THE MINI BAR IN YOUR HOTEL ROOM
   - Most nice hotels equip each room with a small refrigerator stocked with liquor, beer, candy, cookies, chips and the obligatory Baby Bon-Bell cheese balls. Of course, there is a nominal charge of $4 to $5 for each beer or candy bar consumed. Make sure that you leave some space in your suitcase so that you can empty this mini-fridge as you check out. The maid won’t discover anything until your plane touches down in Richmond, and the hotel will merely send the bill to the firm.

2. DRY CLEANING
   - Most hotels also provide dry cleaning services for their guests. Instead of putting wear and tear on your old Maytag, simply pack your dirty clothes and hand them to the maid when you check in. Make sure you emphasize to the hotel clerk that it is a common practice for law firms to pay for such incidental expenses.

3. ROOM SERVICE
   - Very little really needs to be said here. Make sure you order before 10 p.m. so that your dining choices are not limited to $14.95 hamburger or the $16.95 onion rings.

4. TOUR THE CITY
   - In big cities, law firms often provide students with a cab voucher for travel between the airport and the hotel. However, these firms seldom explicitly stipulate that the route to the hotel must be a direct one. View the cab as your own private rental car with unlimited mileage. Ask the driver to give you a tour of the metropolitan area and tell him to keep the meter running while you step out of the back seat to visit the various clubs and shops that make this city such an attractive place to practice law.

5. WHENEVER POSSIBLE, DOUBLE BILL THE COST OF YOUR AIRLINE TICKET
   - This final tip simply can’t be overemphasized. Merely by visiting several firms in one trip, you can charge each for the full price of your airline ticket. Just a short tour of four cities can result in a motherlode of non-taxable revenue which can be used to finance your next graduate degree.

   Warning: Some firms have caught on to this trick and require students to depart on the same day of their interview. Avoid this pitfall by explaining to the recruiting coordinator your desire to stay an extra two days to visit a close relative or friend who resides in the area.

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**Collect them all! This week: Demigods of Legal Skills!**

**More clip ‘n’ save Marshall-Wythe trading cards**

Stephanie
Darby
Scooter
The W.A.D.
Dancing about architecture
Summer Record Round-Up: Yee-Ha!

BY KEVIN WALSH

Since the burning question on most of your minds since you got back to school has been "Joe, I wonder what records Kevin Walsh listened to over the summer and why," I wonder how he liked them," I decided to provide you with my take on four of this summer's interesting releases.

Believe me, I hate this "Round-Up" theme as much as you do. Yee-ha...

Marshall Crenshaw, Life's Too Short

Having played John Lennon in "Beakhead" and Bands Holly in "La Bamba," Crenshaw is usually described as working within the same general area as those two giants and the comparisons are deserved. Crenshaw has earned many of his oats over the past ten years of being the perennial candidate for "Most Likely To Succeed." One of the few remaining practitioners of pure guitar pop, he has consistently released quality albums to the type of wild public fanfare normally reserved for innovations in Nerf technology. Despite being an accomplished songwriter and an emotional vocalist, Crenshaw has not received the place on Top 40 radio where he belongs. I blame Bryan Adams. On "Life's Too Short," Crenshaw has beefed up his musical and lyrical approach, offering his strongest effort since 1985's "Downtown." Produced by Ed Sanium, who has produced the Ramones, Soul Asylum, and their music is a much liker closer to Crenshaw's live approach, with more bite to the guitars and more punch to the drums.

Lyrically, Crenshaw's songs are also a harder line. "Stop Doing That" finds Crenshaw grabbing someone by the collar and talking tough; the narrator of the album opener, "Better Back Off," is a boy who says that his girlfriend is putting herself down saying, "You're talking about someone I love." On the album's best song, "Walkin' Around," Crenshaw writes about a pair of real guitar lovers, "just walkin' around on a warm Saturday" trying to avoid talking about the fight they have had the night before. Crenshaw's voice mirrors the strain and optimism of the situation perfectly.

In spite of the strength of most of the material here, "Life's Too Short" did not dent the Top 40. However, if Chris Isaak, to whom Crenshaw is often compared, is not in sound, can make it big, maybe there's hope for Crenshaw too.

Kirsty MacColl, Electric Landlady

Kirsty MacColl and her husband and producer, Steve Lillywhite, have assembled a stellar cast for her follow-up to last year's "Kucky." With help from Smiths guitarist Johnny Marr, Marshall Crenshaw, and members of the Pogues among others, Electric Landlady creates a startling new force to be reckoned with. The voice is pretty self-assured, and impressive. Electric Landlady should discourage those naysayers who want to believe that MacColl only makes records because her husband is a big-shot producer.

Kirsty MacColl's very British, rainy-day voice often manages to sound angelic and weary at the same time. The voice is particularly suited for a very specific type of song. These are those that a bored cupid might sing, like "Children of the Revolution," "One and Only," or "Opium." Each song has a chorus. Kirsty MacColl sings, over Marr'sitics, about the story of innocent suffering at the hands of those who "swap the green upon the dollars for the green upon the tanks."

Similarly effective are "I All I Ever Wanted," "Her collaboration with Crenshaw," and "The Only One" with backing by the Pogues, which includes the classic connecticut," Sometimes your life isn't going to well sometimes it's going to get screwed from behind."

Unfortunately, MacColl and her husband seem bent on making her into a chanteuse singing show tunes. The most mehous of these attempts is "My Affair," a ballad which includes a brass section, Spanish instruments, and a back-up group shouting Spanish lyrics. The whole thing is perfectly embarrassing, like watching a favorite aunt get up and sing "Okalahoma!" at a family gathering. When she goes into the "Shoo-bee-doo-wop-wop-wop" s. it's long past time to fast forward to the next song.

On Electric Landlady, Kirsty MacColl goes a long way toward reaching her potential, but still falls short. Nexttime

Arts & Entertainment

THE AMERICAN CURiae
Tuesday, September 3, 1991

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M-W alum, Vietnam vet, pens autobiography

By JARRELL WRIGHT

Every law student shares the common memory of being called on for the first time. In his autobiography Fortune Son, Marshall-Wythe alumnus and Vietnam veteran Lewis Puller, Jr., describes his first brush with the Socratic Method:

"The first time I was called upon to brief a case, the professor, unaware that I was in a wheelchair, asked me to stand and recite. For a long moment the class became completely still, and I could feel the color rise in my cheeks as I struggled for a response. When I finally managed to reply that nothing would give me greater pleasure than to comply with his request but that I was in a wheelchair, he quickly apologized, and I briefed the case without further distraction. That one exchange seemed to break the tension for the rest of my classmates, and once I had addressed by disability directly, albeit not by choice, communication was less painful from then on."

Puller suffered massive injuries when he stepped on a booby-trapped howitzer round in Vietnam. His right leg was blown off at the torso, and only six inches of his left leg remained. In addition, most of his left hand, and the thumb and little finger of his right hand, were destroyed by the explosion.

Although the doctor who saved his life later told him that he was not sure "if I was doing the right thing by allowing you to live," Puller survived not only the injuries which "forever set [me] apart from the rest of humanity," but also lived through alcoholism, depression, and a suicide attempt to rebuild his life and embark on a career in the law. In Fortune Son, and in an interview with the Amicus Curiae, Lewis Puller frankly discusses his career, and the remarkable events which have surrounded his life.

Puller freely admits that his life makes a fascinating story: "When I was writing the book it was hard to screw it up." He began his life as the son of Lt. Gen. Lewis "Chesty" Puller, Sr., the most decorated Marine in the Corps' history. Perhaps inevitably, he enlisted in the Corps himself, viewing his graduation from the College of William and Mary and the end of his deferment as "an opportunity rather than a burden." His tour of duty as an infantry commander ended immediately after the explosion, less than three months after his arrival overseas. In the book, Puller recalls that as he lay wounded in the jungle, even before he was aware of the full extent of his injuries, "I knew that I had finished serving my time in the hell of Vietnam." After extensive medical and rehabilitative treatment, Puller went on to serve as a member of President Ford's Clemency Board, and to challenge Paul Trible in a congressional race. Sandwiched in between were three more years in Williamsburg at Marshall-Wythe School of Law.

"It was terrible," Puller says of the experience. At that time the law school inhabited Tucker Hall, an old building that was not well-suited to the needs of the handicapped. "The class got really good about hauling me around," he says. In addition to the stairs at the entrance of the building, there were three separate levels inside. "Fortunately, there was a professional weight-lifter in our class who could carry me and my chair around like a feather.

However, the willingness of his classmates to help him did not solve all of Puller's problems in law school. He recalls one class held in the Moot Court Room, a chamber with fixed seats and slanted floors that required him to park his chair in the back or on the sides. The Civil Procedure professor who taught in that classroom "always called on people sequentially, across the rows, so that you always knew when you were next." Frequently, students in the targeted sections would move away when the fateful day arrived, "but I was stuck."

Puller's Vietnam experience presented other obstacles not so easily overcome. The wheelchair, his injuries, and his choice to serve in Vietnam "set me apart and isolated me." Many students held fervent anti-war views, and Puller writes in his book that he "began to feel that my own sacrifice and that of all of us who had fought in the war were meaningless." The other students "were blissfully unaware of how fortunate they were."

At one point, a petition was circulated through the law school asking "Do you favor nonviolence as a form of protest?" A young law professor ("he didn't last," says Puller) later cited the results of the survey as support for the proposition that students were overwhelmingly opposed to the war in Vietnam. "The question had nothing to do with that," Puller says, "It really frustrated me."

There were several other veterans in his class but, Puller says, "People tried to dissociate themselves from having served through a process of 'civilianization' — long hair, John Lennon glasses, weird clothes." He tried to fit into the same pattern, but the scars of his involvement were there for everyone to see. "I couldn't get away from it."

This tension caused Puller to turn increasingly to alcohol, although he stresses that he had always been a heavy drinker — even before Vietnam: "A lot of people want to do the charitable thing, and assume 'Well, he lost his legs in Vietnam and started drinking.' But I had been drinking for a long time."

Drinking, says Puller, "let me get away with some pretty outrageous behavior — ultimately that became destructive." It got to the point where he would go to a party and the first thing someone would do would be to offer him a drink. "It was a wonder I got through law school," he says. "We had a hard partying class. It wasn't nearly as competitive when I was there as it is now, but even then it was heading that way." He recalled that during his undergraduate years in the late sixties the law school was considered a "Gentlemen's Club: If you wanted a law degree you just kind of went there."

To compensate for his evenings of drinking, he studied hard during the day. Because of the wheelchair it was much easier to stay at the library all day than to leave school between classes. "Getting to the books was difficult," he says. "The classes were getting larger and there wasn't enough room in the building to accommodate all those people. We would all gripe to [Dean White] about the problems of overcrowding, but all he would say was, 'If we don't have classes this size, would you be here?' That satisfied me."

Puller has positive memories of Marshall-Wythe as well, and he fondly recalls Dean Sullivan, Dean Williamson, and Professor Collins among the professors he had who are still at the school. When Puller challenged Paul Trible for a seat in Congress, Dean Sullivan wrote his first campaign speech and he says he always appreciated Sullivan's "introducing me to the important people during the campaign."

He recalls that Dean Williamson was not easy to like at first because "he affects a very arrogant exterior, but he's really a pussycat inside." Wondering whether Libel Night was still a law school tradition, Puller remembers that Prof. Collins "attended regularly, and enjoyed the parodies the students made of his 'distinctive mannerisms.'"

Finally, Puller considered the impact the Persian Gulf War has had upon Vietnam veterans. "It was difficult for a lot of us to see the hoopla and the parades because there was literally nothing for us. In relative terms there was an awful lot more sacrifice and hardship in Vietnam."

Fortune Son has helped to exorcise the demons of Lewis Puller's past, and has played a role in helping him overcome his physical and mental struggles. It has also created a record of one of the most interesting lives of his generation.

"The book is my pride," Puller says. "It just came twenty years late."
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3

- PHI DELTA PHI: Informational meeting for all students interested in joining: 12:30
  - 1:00 in Room 124.
- LAW STUDENTS INVOLVED IN THE COMMUNITY: LSIC is an umbrella organization for law students interested in volunteering in community groups such as the Peninsula AIDS Foundation, Big Brothers/Big Sisters, Court Appointed Special Advocates, the Adult Skills Program, Housing Partnership, the Elderlaw Project, the SPCA and Student for a Pro Bono Requirement. The first meeting of the year will be held at 3:30 in Room 127. Elections will be held for officers for the 1991-92 school year.
- BLACK LAW STUDENTS ASSOCIATION: The Black Law Students Association invites all interested law students to attend its first meeting of the year at 4:00 in Room G-5. The BLSA chapter of William and Mary is part of a national organization whose primary goal is to articulate and promote the professional needs and goals of Black law students.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4

- CO-ED ULTIMATE FRISBEE: Barksdale Field at 6:00. For details call 565-1046.
- AMICUS CURiae: Come see what’s going on with the independent student newspaper rated #1 by the American Bar Association. Our first organizational meeting of the year will be held at 7:00 in Room 239. Get a story assignment, or just hang out and ponder what the ABA can possibly have been thinking about at the time!
- LAW PARTNERS: “Just Desserts” Party, 7:30 at the Beyer’s. For more info call Stephanie Beyer (564-3020) or Tara Hurst (229-8911).

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5

- OCPP: First Group Mailing submission deadline: 11:00 p.m.
- PUBLIC SERVICE FUND: PSF will hold its first organizational meeting TODAY at 2:30 in Room 127. All students interested in helping PSF in any capacity are encouraged to attend. Help is needed with publicity, decorations, ticket sales, beer pouring and general set-up for fundraisers such as Casino Night, the Bahamas Blast Suitcase Party, Dinner Date Auction, Pledge Drive and the Gift Shop. Last year PSF helped fund 22 students working in public interest jobs over the summer. Help us replenish those funds, so that more students can work in public interest areas during the summer of ’92!
- PHI DELTA PHI: First meeting of the year for returning members will be held at 6:00 in Room 119.
- ENVIRONMENTAL LAW SOCIETY: First meeting of the year will be held at 5:30 in Room 124.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6

- ADMINISTRATIVE LAW REVIEW: Applications for membership due to Gloria Todd by 4:00 p.m.
- BUSHROD TOURNAMENT: A mandatory meeting for all participants in this year’s tournament will be held at 2:00 in Room 119. Rules and the problem for the competition will be distributed.
- LAKE MATOAKA PARTY: Sponsored by PDP. Come hear the law school’s only band (at least for now) IN DISPUTE 8:00 - ?

EVENTS CALENDAR

The Amicus Curiae
Tuesday, September 3, 1991

15

HSING LING

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11:30 to 2 p.m.
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WILLIAMSBURG, VIRGINIA
Cinema review
Silence of the Lambs

By NATALIE GUTTERMAN

This thriller, based on the novel of the same name by Thomas Harris, is an unique and bizarre story of cops and criminals. Jodie Foster plays Clarice Starling, a rookie FBI agent on her first big assignment—to interview the famous serial murderer Dr. "Hannibal the Cannibal" Lecter, portrayed a little too convincingly by Anthony Hopkins. Starling’s mission is to obtain information from Lecter which will assist the Bureau in catching "Buffalo Bill," another serial murderer nicked-named for his propensity to skin his victims.

From their first encounter, a strange symbiotic relationship forms between Starling and Lecter. She needs him to crack her first big case, and he needs her to satisfy all sorts of bizarre desires. Through a series of mind-games, the two characters develop a mutual respect and an appreciation of the intellectual challenges each sets for the other. Once Starling and Lecter prove themselves to each other and mutual trust is established, each character helps the other achieve his/her individual goal—Starling is given the pieces of the puzzle she needs to discover the identity of "Buffalo Bill," and Lecter is given the opportunity to "associate" with other people again.

The most disturbing part of watching this relationship grow is the realization that instead of being repulsed by Lecter, you are yourself being drawn in and seduced by this sadistic murderer and cannibal. You find yourself identifying with Starling and asking yourself how many times you have fallen into playing mind-games and just how far you are willing to go to get what you want.

The only disappointment in this film is the lack of focus on "Buffalo Bill." The viewer is never really made aware of exactly how or why he is committing these murders. We are given only a glimpse into the psyche of someone who has serious potential of being a deep and compelling character.

This film gained significant notoriety in early August when Jeffrey Dahmer had his refrigerator raided in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Although there are some parallels between the real-life Dahmer and the fictional Lecter, much to the disappointment of the news media, Dahmer's was not a copycat crime. He began committing his acts of horror long before Thomas Harris penned Silence of the Lambs, so the movie cannot be blamed for conveying ideas to Dahmer. This parallel to a real event lends even more power to an already gripping story, for it brings home the realization that people like Lecter are present in our society.

Silence of the Lambs is playing at the Williamsburg Crossing Cinema nightly at 9:35. The movie has a gore factor of 7 on a scale of 1-10.
Sinozich balances law study and poetic endeavors

By JENNY CLICK

Third year student Paula Sinozich will read from original works of her poetry on Wednesday, September 25 at the Arlington Creative Arts Center in Northern Virginia. She composed many of the selections for the reading over the course of her second year here at Marshall-Wythe, and submitted the manuscript for consideration last spring during finals.

Although this is the third time Paula has been invited to read her works publicly, it will be her first reading since she began studying law two years ago.

"I was really glad to learn that I can divide the two aspects of myself," said Paula, who holds a Master of Fine Arts degree in Creative Writing. "My life had been focused toward a career in writing for years, but when I decided to go into law, I thought I'd never have the time to attend a writer's colony if unable to get away from the pressure and intense study, so..."

A native of West Virginia, Paula said that although many of her poems draw on Appalachian themes, she prefers not to be classified as an "Appalachian writer" era "Women's writer." "To me, that's not what literature is about," she said. "It's about humanity and the universality of experience. I do use a lot of themes about man's struggle against nature, but I don't have any agenda that I'm promoting."

Although she is excited at the prospect of conducting a reading of her works again, Paula has no plans to abandon the law to devote herself full-time to writing. "There are no monetary rewards connected with a reading like this," she said, "it's simply something you do out of love for your art."

Still, she is happy to have the opportunity to share her poetry with others at the reading. "It's good to know I still have this ability," she said. "It balances me and gives me a sense of self, which is something I think is easy to lose in this profession, where we are always representing others. With my writing, I get to be a prose litigant."

Students and faculty members interested in attending the reading on September 25th should drop a note in Paula's hanging file for directions to the Arlington Creative Arts Center.

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always needs more volunteers

If interested, contact Rob Ulmer (3L) by hanging-file or at 229-8848.

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Mychal's myopia

Baseball’s out, football’s in, and Kerrigan wins the Koch award

BY MYCHAL SCHULZ

Well, folks, welcome back to the wild, wonderful world of Marshall-Wythe. So much has happened in the world of sports that I’ll waste no time in getting started. And what better way to start than with our national past-time. Making news recently was a claim by a Chinese scholar that the Chinese were the actual inventors of the game of baseball. Frankly, anyone watching the Little League World Championship would have to agree. Once again, the United States team, as usual from California, got rocked, 13-0. If this embarrassment continues, the United States Olympic Committee may step in and declare that from now on, we’ll be sending only professional players to international Little League competitions.

When, oh when, will this baseball season come to a merciful close? Actually, this season is more interesting because of who is not in the pennant race rather than who is contending. Few teams have performed a more graceful swan dive than the New York Mets. Gee, I’m upset. The Oakland A’s have quietly disappeared. Any team that features Jose “Madonna? We’re just friends.” Canseco and prima donna extraordinary Ricky Henderson and can still disappear is a special team. Cincinnati couldn’t stand the prosperity of winning the World Series. Or did their luck run out when that stupid dog died? And how about those Cubs? I can hardly wait for an Atlanta-Pittsburgh league championship series. It sounds only a little more appetizing than a Minnesota-Toronto/Detroit series... Thank goodness football is here.

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

Football is here! ACC fans got a taste of real football when national champion (with an asterisk) Georgia Tech was obliterated by Penn State. Tony Succa for the Heisman? Please. Our own Rick Carlson has a better chance, provided his teammates don’t get kicked out of the intramural league again. And how about BYU and Florida State? Even Steve Schefield looks swell compared to the BYU receivers in the Pigskin Classic (a misnomer). What a difference a year makes. By the way, once again the college football season started too early. College football is not meant to be played in the month of August. Period.

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

From the You-may-have-missed-it-if-you-were-asleep-this-summer-Dpartment. The United States lost in the international basketball competition. Again. You have to wonder about the solution to such national disasters as that proposed by the powers that be in American basketball. Send the pros? Kind of like sending the United States Army to invade Grenada. Oops, I guess that is the American solution. Of course, one look from Charley Barkley and it’s doubtful that Uruguay or the Ivory Coast will take the court.

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

Rumors have been flying around the law school that need to be addressed. First, there is no truth to the rumor that Professor Akes sprained his ankle on the rim at the Rec Center imitating the old David Thompson get-the-dollar-off-the-top-of-the-backboard trick. But there is some truth that he was injured while attempting to engage in an athleticism endeavor. Second, intensive investigation has revealed no irregularities in the law school’s past recruitment of student-athletes with marginal academic abilities. Concern centered on Vic Warren, but a brief look at him on the basketball court convinced investigators that he was not an “athlete” within any known meaning of the word. Third, Marshall’s Marauders, the defending intramural softball champions, did not make a record and video this past summer. Christian Connell, however, did sing the blues when he found out that giving Linda an engagement ring means that he really does have to marry her.

A special welcome back to the law school’s top athlete, Laura Kerrigan, fresh from a year spent training in Colorado Springs with the American National Team for team handball. Laura gets the inaugural Professor Charles Koch Award, given bi-weekly to an individual who may actually have athletic talent, but you’d never know by looking at them. Nominations for this award may be dropped into this writer’s hanging file, with a description of the individual’s accomplishments, if any.

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Finally, everyone is encouraged to represent our beloved school in W&M’s intramural programs. The Rec Department sponsors myriad events throughout the school year. Law school teams that have won championships include...well, it’s fun just to compete. Nobody expects us to win anyway. We study too hard. Right first-years? Stop by the Rec Center or call Joe Tighe at the Center for information. Or, talk to Bobby Carl, the SBA Athletic Director, whatever the hell that is. Until next time, peace.
Marshall Arts Department
Law school Judo club teaches leverage and balance

By CLAUDIA DelGROSS

Have you been tossing around ideas about how to get a solid physical workout and relieve law school stress? Then consider tossing around other students. The William and Mary Judo Club begins its fall schedule this Wednesday, September 4 at 7:00 p.m. in the wrestling room of William and Mary Hall.

Judo is a martial art developed in Japan which is based upon two fundamental principles: to make the most efficient use of force, and to act for the mutual benefit and well-being of yourself and your opponent. Unlike karate, kung fu, and taekwondo, which emphasize punching and kicking, judo emphasizes throwing and joint locks. The art employs methods such as hip throws, in which your opponent is thrown over your hip, foot techniques, in which you sweep or trip your opponent with your foot, hand techniques, which involve use of your upper body momentum to toss your opponent, and sacrifice techniques, in which you use a fall of your own to throw.

Despite the sophistication of the art of judo, no experience or physical preconditioning is necessary to join and workout with the judo club. Because it works on principles of leverage and balance, rather than strength, judo is equally well practiced by women and men. Women may be especially interested in the application of judo techniques for self-defense.

The judo club is not competitively oriented. However there is some free sparring for interested members. The weekly Wednesday evening workouts last for two hours and begin promptly at 7:00.

Intramural athletic opportunities abound

By STEVE SCHOFIELD

Opportunities should never be wasted because of a lack of information. However, in recent years the availability of intramural sports information for law students has been, well, virtually imaginary. Like, in the world of the surreal.

Many law students are not aware of the rich and varied sports program here at William and Mary. Here is a schedule of activities slated for Fall 1991:

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<th>Activity</th>
<th>Entries open</th>
<th>Entries close</th>
<th>Captain's Meeting</th>
<th>Play begins</th>
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<td>Tennis</td>
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<td>Sept. 15-16</td>
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<td>Putt Putt</td>
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<td>Volleyball</td>
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<td>Racquetball</td>
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<td>Flag Football</td>
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<td>Oct. 7, 5 p.m.</td>
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<td>3x3 Basketball</td>
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<td>Weightlifting</td>
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<td>Table Tennis</td>
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<td>Nov. 13</td>
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<td>Nov. 17-18</td>
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The Sports Department is also hiring students to work as officials for the Fall 1991/Spring 1992 Intramural Sports Program. Previous officiating experience is not required. Anyone interested in participating should contact Recreational Sports at the Student Recreation Center or call 221-3310. Students may also contact Bobby Carll (3L), SBA Intramural Sports Representative. Everyone is strongly encouraged to participate.
The debt owed to Colonial Williamsburg (CW) is from the Barrister’s Ball, the annual spring formal hosted by the SBA. The Williamsburg Lodge, owned by CW, was the location of last year’s Ball. SBA spent $12,000 on Barrister’s last year, a typical amount in comparison to past years, said Brooks. According to Brooks, CW informed them that $2,000 of the $12,000 cost was paid on February 20; $4,000 was paid on April 4. That still leaves $6,000, accruing interest at an annual rate of 18%. More than $600 in interest is now owed, said Brooks. Brooks said organizers of Barrister’s told him that “cash receipts from the dance should have covered 80% of the costs.” SBA charged students $40 per couple for the party.

When asked if the organizers of the dance turned over the cash receipts to him, Tucker said, “I believe in my heart that it was just tight.” Tucker believe in my heart that it was just tight, forward.”

Galloway predicted that the auditors would suggest various accounting safeguards to prevent future confusion over student government funds. When asked if the administration will impose its own requirements on appropriations, she said “We have confidence in Richard Brooks and Stephanie Cangin.”

Tucker complied with that resolution, but only attended two SBA meetings during spring semester, according to SBA minutes. Tucker also said that after he assured Brooks and Cangin that the $6,000 debt was covered, “I turned over everything I had.”

“I am not accusing Dave Tucker of anything at all,” said Brooks. “I just wish we had been made aware of the $6,000 debt” before the end of the school year. “We had $1800, and we continued to make appropriations to various student groups.”

Some faculty members are opposed to the idea of requiring students to take a course in which they may have no interest just to meet the requirement. Rosenberg said that while the requirement may have served a purpose when it was first instituted, the student body at Marshall-Wythe is now sufficiently diverse to guard against the narrow focus that the requirement was designed to cover.

Professor John Levy said there was also concern that some of the courses were being degraded by the attendance of students who lacked a genuine interest in the subject matter. According to Levy, students who are honestly interested in the subject matter of the class may be distracted when surrounded by those who are not.

Rosenberg said that Sullivan asked the curriculum committee to look into the situation before classes began this fall. “Our basic feeling was that the faculty members were split, and we thought it would be better to throw the matter open for discussion and a vote by whole faculty.”

Galloway, an ideological debate over the enrichment requirement has persisted for many years. Some faculty members are opposed to the idea of requiring students to take a course in which they may have no interest just to meet the requirement. Rosenberg said that while the requirement may have served a purpose when it was first instituted, the student body at Marshall-Wythe is now sufficiently diverse to guard against the narrow focus that the requirement was designed to cover.

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