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## Amicus Curiae (Vol. 10, No. 7)

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# AMICUS CURIAE



Marshall-Wythe School of Law College of William & Mary

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## A British Flavor

1979 marks the thirteenth annual summer school of law in England on the campus of the University of Exeter. This year the summer program will run from July 8 through August 15, 1979.

The Summer Law School in England is fully accredited. The 1979 program will consist of one five-week term with 13 courses. Class meetings and duration of classes will be in accordance with the requirements of the ABA and the American Association of American Law Schools. The Marshall-Wythe School of Law will give the same credits as if the course were being offered on the Williamsburg campus.

The courses that will be offered are: European Community Law, General Principles, taught by Professors Lasok and Bridge of Exeter, 2 semester hours; International Business Transactions, Professor Perrott of Exeter, 2 hours; Introduction to Civil Law, Professor Lasok of Exeter, 2 hours; International Law, Professor Bridge of Exeter, 2 hours; The English Legal System in Perspective, Professor English of Exeter and Professor Karlen of Marshall-Wythe, 3 hours; Public Sector Collective Bargaining, Professor Brown of Marshall-Wythe, 2 hours; Employment Discrimination, Professor Brown, 2 hours; Law of Mass

Communications, Professor Collins of Marshall-Wythe, 2 hours; Unfair Trade Practices, Professor Collins, 3 hours; Remedies, Professor Schaefer of Marshall-Wythe, 2 hours; Antitrust, Professor Schaefer, 3 hours; Comparative Constitutional Law, Professor Schauer of Marshall-Wythe, 2 hours; and Jurisprudence, Professor Schauer, 3 hours.

Cost for the program is \$857.00. This includes a non-refundable \$25.00 registration fee, a \$350.00 tuition fee and \$482.00 room and board cost. Applicants arrange for their own transportation.

Four \$1,000 scholarships are available for Marshall-Wythe students based exclusively on academic standing. Five \$350 scholarships and five \$250 scholarships also exist for any registering student. These are also awarded solely on the basis of academic performance.

The last date for submitting applications and required supporting documents for those seeking tuition scholarships is March 31. April 30 is the last date for submitting applications for those not seeking tuition scholarships.

Interested persons are encouraged to apply early.

The next issue of the Amicus will feature interviews with Marshall-Wythe students who participated in the program last summer.



William Van Alstyne as a professor at Marshall-Wythe.

## Van Alstyne To Speak At George Wythe Lecture

WILLIAMSBURG—William W. Van Alstyne, Perkins Professor at Duke University School of Law, will deliver the third annual George Wythe lecture at 8 p.m., Friday, January 19, in the Moot Courtroom at Marshall-Wythe School of Law.

He will speak on "The First Amendment and the Predicaments of the Press."

Van Alstyne, one of the most respected legal educators in the nation, has been a much sought-after lecturer during recent

months, particularly on topics related to the legal aspects of reverse discrimination and the controversial Bakke case. He has been a guest on the television show "The Advocates" and has lectured to a number of legal groups across the east.

During his one semester tenure as a visiting professor at Marshall-Wythe during fall 1977, Van Alstyne delivered a powerful address on the Baake case to a standing-room-only

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Former U.S. Ambassador Parker Hart, center, and his wife, speak with Dr. Walter J. Mueller, also a former foreign service officer

## Dilemma In Every Middle East Nation Says, Hart

by Jack Sadler

"We are impelled by our own self-interests to be involved in the Middle East today, but we should not move too fast," a former senior U.S. diplomat told his audience in the Wren Building's Great Hall on January 12. The occasion, sponsored by the International Law Society, was a talk by the former U.S. Ambassador to Turkey and Saudi Arabia, Parker Hart.

Drawing on more than 31 years' experience as a U.S. Foreign Service Officer and Middle East expert before his retirement in 1969, and on recent experience as a private consultant on Middle East business and trade, Ambassador Hart traced the origins and evolution of U.S. political and military interests in the Middle East since the end of World War II and highlighted the hard choices which confront us as we seek to shape a sound regional policy. "We are not the only ones who face a dilemma in trying to decide what to do in this turbulent area," he said. "A comparable dilemma faces the leadership of every nation in the Middle East and every country that has a stake there. What we are witnessing today is another cycle of disarray, another groundswell of the sort of unrest and rivalry that we have seen before."

The Ambassador noted that the U.S. became somewhat reluctantly involved in Middle East affairs in the immediate post-World War II period and tended to view the region as primarily a British sphere of influence, but Soviet moves growing out of the Stalinist doctrine of expansion prompted our policy of containment and a need for overseas bases. "This led us to a search for alliances and we found willing partners in Iran and Turkey — nations which share a border with the Soviet Union and whose people have deeply rooted anti-Russian feelings. When Turks study their history, for example, they learn that they have had 13 wars with

Russia. Our alliance with these countries and with Greece, where our aid in the late 1940's narrowly averted a Soviet-backed communist takeover, created a cordon sanitaire in the so-called Northern Tier of the Middle East. After Stalin's death," he said, "faced by this cordon, the Soviets abandoned their policy of direct expansion and concentrated instead on efforts to reduce our influence in the region and increase their own, but with little success."

"In the early 1950's, Saudi Arabian leaders began to realize that their deserts were no longer an effective buffer and they turned to us for the same reasons their northern colleagues had. There were, after all, only two powers in that bi-polar era that counted — and besides, the Saudis liked and trusted the Americans: they had come to know a good number of them in the mutually profitable oil business relationship that had started in the early 1930's."

Reviewing recent Middle East developments, Ambassador Hart said that the driving motivation in all of the nations of the region today is to modernize. "They are acutely aware of their centuries-old reputation for backwardness and they are determined to rid themselves of this image, and of the stigma of their colonial past." He noted that although the Saudis do not have a colonial past to live down, they have been far and away the most backward country in the region and are no less determined than others to move into the 20th Century. "They have the money for internal development and modernization and they seem to be spending it in a way which perks down to the villager or tribesman, which does not appear to be the case in Iran, where life outside the large cities has remained static."

Commenting on Middle East leaders, the Ambassador noted that men who emerged as heads of state, such as Nasser, in the 1950's and 1960's had made their reputations as anti-colonialists.

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## Student Services May Expand

by Moe Hamilton

Student Legal Services, located on the second floor of 153 Richmond Road, opened its doors last September to fulfill a need for assisting students with their legal problems. Mark Warlick, the Director of Student Legal Services since its inception last spring, has been very pleased with the response and encouragement the services have received from the student body. This response has strengthened his conviction that "this type of service is needed in a student community. It also helps to build a positive attitude in the student population towards lawyers and the legal system." The organization, which is funded by the Board of Student Affairs of William and Mary and by a matching fund grant from the Student Law Division of the American Bar Association, has also received acclaim from local and student news services.

Over forty students qualified as "student clients" last fall. Those who did not because of the nature of their problem or lack of status as a student, were referred to other legal avenues. The clients' problems involved a wide spectrum including landlord-tenant grievances, claims against the College, name changes, immigration issues, problems with summer employers, and consumer warranty issues.

The client would first receive a basic interview and consultation with a student legal intern who would then analyze the problem and consider the possible available remedies. Advice would then be forthcoming from the Student Legal Service's voluntary local attorney, Sam Powell, who would suggest to the intern available courses of action which were then communicated to the client who would decide from the information which course to pursue.

About thirty-five law students were assigned office hours as student interns during the Services' weekday hours of 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. This semester's hours may be expanded to include an evening session.

Office space has recently been added and Mark Warlick feels that more student legal interns are needed. Those interested should contact his office as soon as possible to be placed on the schedule. Third-year practice students may be given an opportunity to be involved in the court process under the program.

This spring, the Service will sponsor a presentation addressing the problems of legal aspects of rental agreements and leases. Law professors and representatives from local realty management companies will

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## Mid-East, Con't.

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 "But these men have been replaced by leaders who are not identified with the anti-colonial independence struggle," he said, "and above all they are pragmatists, like Sadat, who have matured and now recognize the universal desire for development. They understand that the requirements for fundamental popular needs can be met only by modernizing — and what they want is American technology. Even the Syrians and Iraqis want it and they make no bones about it, despite our somewhat strained relations. They have tried the Soviet model," he added, "and they found it doesn't work. Soviet equipment is poor in comparison with ours, the Soviets won't service what they sell, and they don't come up with spare parts."

"The Soviets, in fact, have had a particularly tough time in charting a winning policy throughout the region," the Ambassador said. "They have spent enormous sums in economic and military aid but have managed to get themselves thrown out of Egypt, where they at one time seemed firmly established, and are generally disliked and mistrusted virtually everywhere they have appeared. Their duplicity, rudeness, highhanded manners in dealing with local leaders and generally penurious ways in dealing with the public have made them objects of ridicule and contempt. Mistrust of them is heightened by their seeming inability to resist involvement in local communist intrigue."

The Ambassador said that he did not foresee any major repercussions outside Iran as a result of the current political activities inside the country. He noted that there are basic ethnic, linguistic, and religious dissimilarities between the Iranis and their neighbors. "The Iranis are Aryans, the Arabs are Semitic," he said. "The Iranis belong to the Shia Sect of Islam while the Arabs are overwhelmingly Sunni, and of course their languages are totally different. The Iranis have a long tradition of royalty and the panoply and extravagance of monarchy, all of which is anathema to the Saudis. As a result of these differences, no Iranian civil or religious leader could expect or develop a following among the Arabs and vice versa. This, despite shared regional interests in resisting Soviet pressures and in policing the Persian Gulf area, makes any domino effect highly improbable no matter what kind of leadership emerges from Iran's current crisis."

The Ambassador said that the large number of Middle East students who have been educated in the U.S. has contributed in a major way to the groundswell desire for modernization. He added that this probably has contributed significantly to the current unrest in Iran, where the educated elite appear to view the monarchy as an anachronistic extravagance which should be eliminated. The Ambassador said that there are about 40,000 Iranian students in U.S. schools today and that round 200,000 have studied here in prior years.

In commenting on the recently announced U.S. plan to send a squadron of Air Force fighter-bombers to Saudi Arabia for a

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## Mild Slap On Wrist By Leon Jaworski

David L. Robbins

The huge dining hall at the Lodge was lit by soft chandeliers and candelabras. Gathered around the circular tables were the luminaries of Virginia law, both in practice and education. The event was the annual banquet of the Virginia State Bar. The speaker for the engagement was Leon Jaworski. The atmosphere was pure conventioning.

Leon Jaworski graduated from Baylor, and got his law degree from George Washington University. He was born in Waco, Texas in 1905, and was a practicing attorney in Texas at the age of 20. He is past President of the ABA, American College of Trial Lawyers, Texas Bar, author of *The Right and the Power*, and most notably, the man most responsible for the bags under Richard Nixon's eyes while acting as Special Prosecutor during the Watergate affair.

The evening, for me, was disappointing. I expected to hear a firebrand's oration on the ills of our society, several watchwords such as "vigilance" and "never again," and a scathing warning to our profession that we are the keepers of some sort of sacred trust or something, and that the corrupt nuts who caused Watergate and Koreagate were lawyers, after all, and, damn it, we've got to remember the attorney's high calling as the disinfectant for the body politic's mildew, or, you know, SOMETHING! (Here, I will defer to the words of John Belushi) But, noooooo..... What did I get? Just what I should have expected — an omnipresent atmosphere of cronyism. I wanted to hear from the horse's mouth that our profession had put a major blemish on the face of American history. It was a letdown to hear Leon Jaworski draw applause for telling us that it was also our profession who cleared it up. Well, with apologies to Mr. Jaworski and the apparently dominant sentiment of today's legal community, it is my opinion that it was our job to clean up Watergate and the Korean scandal; it wasn't our job to create them.

Mr. Jaworski's closing remark before everyone went off to the bar or to their rooms via the ice machines was this, from Daniel Webster: "The law has honored us. Let us honor it." I'm afraid that last Friday night's banquet was more to the tune of: "The law has honored us. Let us honor us, too."

Conventioning, at its purest.

## Van Alstyne, Cont'd.

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crowd. At Charter Day ceremonies scheduled for Saturday, Feb. 10, he will receive an honorary degree from the College.

Van Alstyne taught at Ohio State law school before joining the Duke faculty in 1965. He is past president of the American Association of University Professors (AAUP) and has served on the National Board of Directors of the American Civil Liberties Union. A graduate of

the University of Southern California, Van Alstyne received an LL.B. from Stanford University and a Certificate in International Law from the Hague Academy.

The first George Wythe lecture was given during the 1976-77 session by Professor Francis Allen of the University of Michigan Law School. The second lecture, during the 1977-78 session, was given by Justice Paul Reardon, who served as visiting professor of law at Marshall-Wythe in Spring 1977.

temporary period, the Ambassador said that he had some misgivings about the efficacy of such "show the flag" moves, but added that when similar operations had been conducted during periods of Middle East tension in the past it had had a calming effect. "The forthcoming visit of the squadron to Saudi Arabia," he said, "is clearly keyed to the situation in Iran."

Asked what qualities an ambassador should have, Ambassador Hart replied: "You should have curiosity and patience — curiosity about other societies, patience to endure the frustrations over which you have no control. You should have a good education. A facility with languages helps but is not indispensable. You should not be in a hurry to decide matters, but once you do, stick to your guns."

## Apostrophe

by Brian Buckley

I had the occasion recently to hear some shocking pronouncements about the state of formal education in the United States and elsewhere. The speaker's remarks were issued in private conversation and were not intended for publication and so the matter-of-factness about them was enticing. Was he being rash in claiming that admission to graduate school has replaced an education as the desired end of collegiate studies? This heretic is the chairman of a major department at a major New York hospital and interviews highly qualified and accomplished medical students. Without identifying the cause of the alleged condition, he described the effect as a complacent settling of values — students now accomplish nothing in college beyond collecting grades that screen many from graduate school. The acceptance of such a proposition as a premise has the result that high-schoolers ought not to go to college if they know they will not — for whatever reason — attend graduate school. What to do, then, about instilling a little prescience in our high schoolers? Should they be warned about this insidious system? Maybe the answer (certainly the problem) lies at the other end from the high schools; maybe graduate schools themselves are fostering the erosion of educational values. If so, we should expect to be able to identify some inconsistencies in the policies maintained by graduate schools. Ascribing to these inconsistencies the blame for the problems previously mentioned will not be easy though, because of the thick layers of rationalizations omnipresent. Even so, still waters run deep and frustration is no good reason for ignoring the undercurrents of a few pococurantes who behave as though the education so many need can be had in graduate school.

There is a story, which you also may have heard, in which a philosopher asked for the courage to change what should be changed and the wisdom to recognize the opportunities to use that courage. In homier fashion, Alice Roosevelt articulated her own philosophy as "Fill what's empty, empty what's full, and scratch where it itches." Although neither of these savants went to law school, it might be guessed from the precision of their remarks that they had some occasion to experience the atavism that infects it. Consider as one symptom of the disease the various rules governing examinations at one graduate school that I know of. Students at this school are forced to choose their courses on the basis of the final exam schedule, which is carved in granite at the time courses are chosen. No, someone says, they are forced to this method only if their priorities dictate it. (I should have mentioned that

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## AMICUS CURIAE



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# Travolta Outshines Warlick (This Time)

by Jeff Milam

For those of you who have been boiling over with worry about the conclusion of "Summer of 78" — relax! Control over the car was regained and we all lived. More importantly, we made it to L.A. in time for our triple date with Charlie's Angels! (Messrs. Arberg and Warlick request that all questions regarding the affair be addressed to them.)

After our date with the "Angels", we decided to find a motel on the "Strip" in Hollywood. After checking in, we had just enough time to rush over to Mann's Chinese Theatre (formally Graumann's) to mingle with all the stars who had gathered for the premiere of "Grease". The afternoon was a big success until Mark began arguing with Johnny (Travolta) over who was better looking. When Olivia sided with Johnny, tears welled in Mark's eyes. The next day we tried to cheer Mark up by touring the city, and he did seem to get that old sparkle in his eyes when we strolled through Beverly Hills. When we attended a taping of "Wheel of Fortune" at NBC, Mark even managed a smile when he felt Susan Stafford was looking his way. But I knew the best remedy for Mark's wounded heart was to leave town. After convincing Chuck that he would not be

"discovered" by an agent and become a star, we left Hollywood for San Francisco. (Note: I must apologize to Chuck, for after his performance last October at the Pub on "law school night" — singing DEVO's version of Satisfaction with John Young and Bill Hopkins — perhaps I was too hasty in deciding that Chuck was not right for Hollywood!)

The drive up U.S. 101 and the west coast was beautiful, although some of the shadier traits of my companions began to surface. Somewhere around El Paso, Mark started a habit of pouting everytime he had to sit in the back seat for more than an hour. It got so bad on the drive to Frisco that he hardly spoke to us. And Chuck — his concern for his car increased exponentially with time, developing into a case of genuine paranoia. He spoke so continuously about giving his car a "bath" that we wondered if he was contemplating driving his car into the Pacific! To relieve the tension, I suggested we play some word games. Chuck would only play the game he knew, and his logic soon became clear, for he tended to make up the rules as we played so that he could always win! Chuck and Mark showed their true colors when they voted to deny my request to drive through the famous Pebble

Beach golf course because the 17 mile drive was too excessive! Things got even worse. During the last few weeks they had refused my request to see baseball games in Atlanta, Houston, and Los Angeles. As if that wasn't enough, they now wouldn't even let me listen to the S.F. Giants on the radio because they wanted to listen to music until "Shadow Dancing" was played!

Everyone cheered up considerably as we approached San Francisco. We stayed with Chuck's good friend, Lin Chandler, who had a home in Sausalito overlooking the entire bay area. The many sights of this beautiful area provided us with some of our fondest memories — The "Golden Gate", the skyline, Alcatraz, the cable cars, Chinatown, Fisherman's Wharf, and many more. The one night in San Francisco that can be termed as less than momentous can be attributed to Chuck. Instead of going to a baseball game, Chuck persuaded Mark and me to accompany his friend to an E.S.T. seminar. Perhaps Chuck needed their positive thinking training, but Mark and I were sure we didn't, especially after the members of the group gave the three of us a standing ovation when we entered! To make a long story short, the lecture

"session" was so interesting that Chuck was caught DOZING by the group leader. (But then, what else is new?)

We had a hard time deciding where to go when it came time to leave San Francisco. Chuck decided that his car was too tired to go to Seattle, so Mark got his way once again and we headed for Reno. Along our route, Lake Tahoe and the redwood forests at Muir Woods provided magnificent diversions. After we arrived in Reno, I was surprised that I turned out to be the only true highroller, as I did all the gambling for our trio at a small casino. I won enough to treat the three of us to dinner. Needless to say, Mark and Chuck felt awfully bad about calling me a bad gambler in Las Vegas! After our wonderful dinner, we headed out for Salt Lake City. (Guess who drove?) We spent some time in the Mormon capital visiting the tourist spots, and even more time getting some much-needed rest. When we found out that a convention of Utah "Kickers" were headed for town, we knew it was time to depart. We set our sights for Yellowstone, and stopped for gas and our tenth carwash of the trip. Chuck conferred with the attendant about the condition of his car, and the two of them decided that the car needed new, heavy-duty shock absorbers (at

a new, heavy-duty price!) Mark insists to this day that they were not necessary, and that the attendant "Snowed" Chuck. I must side with Chuck — after all, I am Chuck's roommate, and feel that it would probably have been Chuck who would have broken down if we hadn't gotten the shocks.

The drive to Yellowstone was nothing less than fantastic, as it was a beautiful stretch of country, which included such places as Bear Lake, Logan pass, and the Grand Tetons. We made it to Yellowstone Park late that evening, and were very lucky to find make-shift accommodations at the "Old-Faithful Inn."

For anyone who has not made it to Yellowstone, let me say that it is just as exciting as Yogi and Booboo always indicated. We took in all the major areas, but perhaps got our greatest thrill chasing down wild caribou in a marshy area near the roadside with our trusty Kodak cameras! Our next night in Yellowstone was spent at the grand canyon area, where we rented a small log cabin. There were only two beds in the cabin, and to Chuck's joy, it was his turn to have the single. Chuck was quick to claim the bed closer to the wood stove. We decided to put all of our logs into the stove before we

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## Apostrophe, Cont'd.

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atavism and sophism are compatible in many environments.) But, of course, no one is forced to pay taxes either, unless staying out of jail is considered desirable. Leaving this line for now, what is the rationale for such a system? Why must the schedule of exams be rigid to the point of oppression? The students at this school that I know of know the answer cannot be related to any consideration of the honor policy, because the school has acknowledged an assumption that "the principles of honorable conduct are familiar and dear to all students." The school knows students won't cheat, right? There is a flaw in here somewhere — maybe the school really means by "dear to all students" something else. Maybe what "dear to all students" means is "not dear to all students." "The school assumes that the principles of honorable conduct are familiar and not dear to all students." Indeed, there is precedent for such a construction because this particular school also claims that grades in all courses (same seminars and pass-fail courses) are determined "on the basis of a single, anonymously graded examination given at the end of the semester." Because what the school actually means by this is that not all courses, including seminars and pass-fail, are determined on that basis, perhaps we are free to construe as we please. At this school it is hoped, if not assumed, that the students appreciate honor, because there isn't much to spare those who don't.

All of this aside, what is the effect of such an exam policy and is the effect sufficiently bad to warrant calling up some of the courage previously mentioned? The effect, or part of it, is

With regard to the examination schedule: Students enrolling in courses with two exams scheduled (1) for the same time in one day or (b) in the same day, shall have the right to change one of the exams to a date set pursuant to the following policy:

The student should notify the Law School Office of the conflict within two weeks after the add-drop period and request in writing on a form provided by the office that the exam be rescheduled. The exam will be rescheduled by the office to either a preceding exam period or a following exam period which alleviates the conflict. The change will be made in such a way as to minimize the number of changes in that student's exam schedule. The decision as to how students examination schedules will be changed within the preceding policy is within the sole discretion of the appropriate law school administrator.

that a student who is interested in X, Y, and Z takes courses in A, B, and C because the examinations in X, Y, and Z must be taken Monday morning and afternoon and Tuesday morning of the first week of exams. This is a mess, as you can see, and we might ask for whose benefit such policies are administered. Is it for the benefit of other students who don't cheat and would suffer at the hands of a cheater? If so, I know the powers that be would accede to the wishes of those whom they seek to protect. Polling the student body is such a bother though, and consider the enormity of the precedent!

The answer is that there is no answer. There is no rational explanation for such dogmatic adherence to old-school philosophy. Inertia yields only to stimuli. It doesn't take a whole lot of courage to scratch this itch.

## If States Ratify Soccer Is Out

By Walter Williams and Bill Hopkins

What's all this hoopla about the Equal Rights Amendment? Why are we wasting our time trying to rectify the irreconcilable differences between men and women? Let's face it, men and women are different. Men can't have babies, and women can't be corporate executives or President of the United States. All the ERA has done is to subvert our attention from the real substantive issues. For example, most of our learned readers have probably never heard of the recently proposed Twenty-eighth Amendment. Well, wake up! Our future's is at stake. We urge you to get on the bandwagon and actively support ratification of this Amendment.

Yes, that's right, the Twenty-eighth Amendment. For those of you who haven't heard of it, we suggest get your nose out of Blackstone and take cognizance

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## Soccer, Cont'd.

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of what's going on around you. The proposed Amendment reads as follows:

### Amendment XXVIII (Proposed)

Sec. 1 After one year from the ratification of this article, the kicking, passing, and heading of any spheroid, commonly known as a "soccer ball", in any park, field, gymnasium, street, meeting hall, courthouse or prison yard, within these United States or any territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof is hereby prohibited.

Sec. 2 The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Sec. 3 This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

Our first reaction was typical. What? These lunatics are trying to outlaw soccer! First ERA and now this!! Then we thought about it, and decided to do some research of our own. (Incidentally, this was our first trip to the Law Library in two years.) Anyway, we looked into the history of the proposal and found out some interesting data.

First, no one will doubt that soccer represents a danger inimical to the public safety, health and welfare. Each year, thousands of spectators die in South America in soccer related riots. With the increasing popularity of the game, and the great influx of players from our

neighbors to the south, the inference is painfully logical. If you think Yankee Stadium is bad, imagine 50,000 blood-thirsty soccer zealots—the mere thought is frightening. The only wise course of action against such a dangerous threat—ban soccer!

The second danger is even more serious. That is, a threat to our own democratic political system as it was established and has lasted for over two hundred years. The fact remains that soccer is widely played and ardently supported Communist controlled countries. Let's face the facts; they're nuts over it. Obviously, soccer fosters notions of totalitarianism and socialism which represent the very clear and present danger of a severe substantial evil that must be arrested. It is a short step from encouraging and promoting soccer to a complete infiltration of communism into the Western Hemisphere. The problem is much worse than you think, even students at Marshall-Wythe are playing soccer. Most of these students are really good kids, but by participating in this sport, they are really no more than dupes of the Communist Party. The menace must be stopped before it is too late.

Additionally, Congress found that soccer is traditionally played by those too uncoordinated to play real sports. (Pele is the only known exception.) Thus, by allowing soccer, we are, in fact, encouraging a race of unfit robots. While there is no constitutional provision against having two left feet, there ought to be one. Think of the bargaining power the U.S. would have if we cultured a race of athletes and swept the Olympics. We'd sure as hell

wouldn't have people backing down at Camp David, Geneva, or anywhere else. Besides that, when the next war rolls around, how are we going to storm beaches, or island hop, if we don't have soldiers that can walk? It's our hide, let's save it.

Finally, consider the last and perhaps most important reason why Congress proposed the Amendment. That is, soccer represents a direct and substantial threat to the security of the commercial well-being of the country. Soccer imposes a grave threat to the "Big Three Sports"—baseball, football and basketball. These sports are worth millions. The "Big Three" have become so firmly entrenched in our commercial workings that any infringement represents a potential disaster. Thus, in order to promote and foster existing and future interstate and foreign commerce, congress proposed the Twenty-Eight Amendment to the Constitution. We don't need another depression.

By the time we finished plowing through the Congressional records, we had tears in our eyes. How would we have been blind for so long? So let's save the "Big Three" sports and the U.S. get off the can and support the Twenty-eighth Amendment. Let's stop the disease before it spreads!

## Student Legal Services, Cont'd.

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participate. If the program is successful, there will be other such presentations.

With its successful record thus far, Director Mark Warlick is extremely optimistic that Student Legal Services will continue to be a viable program at the College.

and other furry critters were scurrying back and forth, seeming to be putting on a show just for us. It was some 6 hours before we left "Big Sky" country and entered the Big Horn mountains of eastern Wyoming. By supertime we had passed many of the biggest attractions of the midwest, including the Black Hills, Mt. Rushmore, and the Badlands. To my dismay, Chuck and Mark pulled another of their power plays and voted against my request of visiting "Bear Country, U.S.A." In order to arrive in Virginia sooner, "we" decided that I would drive through the night so that we could arrive in Chicago in the late morning, spend a day, and head onwards ahead of schedule. A severe thunderstorm in Minnesota almost washed out our chances of getting to Chicago, but a navigational stroke of genius enabled us to make it through the ordeal with enough time left over to stop in Wisconsin for some cheese!

Since Mark was the only one of us who had never made it west of Blacksburg, he was the least agreeable in our decision to head back east. Chuck and I tried to appease him continuously, going so far as to read him a book while he took his turn at driving. But when it was his turn to sit in the back seat again, he was worse than ever. For some reason he decided we shouldn't stop driving, and persuaded Chuck to join him in a vote to bypass Chicago (and a chance to

see the White Sox and the Yankees.). So we continued to drive, stopping only for a quick lunch in Gary, Indiana. Needless to say, our "leisurely" drive was turning into a marathon! When we stopped in Cincinnati for supper, and decided to drive on and get a motel in West Virginia, I began to question our mental state. Our plan of attack had to change once again as West Virginia closed all its motels to us. I was confronted with my biggest challenge — driving through the mountainous route 60 between 1 and 5 at night! I would advise nobody to do such a thing, for if the 15 m.p.h. speed limit doesn't get to you, the hundreds of truckers will! We finally entered Virginia, some 50 hours after we left Yellowstone. The Commonwealth never looked so good. In fact, the three of us had no difficulty in deciding that on the whole, Virginia is truly the most beautiful state in the union.

A summer alternative? It is not a bad idea — anyone want to go with me this summer?

The PAD Bookstore in the basement of Old Rogers Hall will be open every Friday through the semester from 2 p.m. to 3 p.m. We will be selling books, paying back, taking books for sale, and taking orders for Gilberts at 15 percent off the regular price.

SBA Dance  
Saturday, Jan. 20  
9 p.m.-1 a.m.  
"JUST US"

\$5/couple  
\$3/single

BYOB

## Just Hearsay

For those of you who didn't get enough of Professor William W. Van Alstyne last year in Con Law or Conflicts, he's making a return appearance at Marshall-Wythe this Friday evening as the guest lecturer for the third annual George Wythe Lecture. His topic is "The First Amendment and the Predicaments of the Press." The lecture begins at 8 p.m. in the Moot Courtroom. For those of you unfamiliar with the professor's reputation and eccentric mannerisms, a scholarly and entertaining time is guaranteed. (In this specific instance these two terms are not mutually exclusive.) Maybe if you're lucky, he'll even wear his leather pants.

The SBA ordinarily sponsors a major dance each semester to enliven the otherwise drab social lives of many of us dedicated students and aspiring attorneys. Due to circumstances beyond their control the fall dance could not be scheduled last fall and is being presented now. As the saying goes, "Better late than never." It's this Saturday evening in the Campus Center. "Just Us" will provide the music to dance by and the SBA will supply plentiful mixers, ice and cups. Tickets may be purchased this week from Social Chairman, John Rodgers, or at the door; \$3-individual, \$5-couple. Alcoholic beverages will not be provided so bring your little brown bag and be there.

First year students and all others presently unaffiliated with a legal fraternity, next weekend is your opportunity to consume mass quantities of free alcohol and munchies and meet lots of those faces you see daily in the library but have never met. The two legal fraternities: Phi Alpha Delta and Phi Delta Phi, will hold their annual rush parties and you are the special guests. The purpose, of course, is to win you over to join one of these organizations, thereby paying your dues and adding revenue to the coffers for more parties, but fraternities are a great way to get to know other students and professors on a social level and they are also a good resume filler. The parties may just be two more of those boring law school parties, but they are entirely free and may pay off in the long run so give them a try.

P.D.P.'s rush party will be Friday evening, Jan. 26, beginning at 8 p.m. in the Little Theater of the Campus Center. They promise mass quantities of edibles, potables and conversation.

Saturday night is the P.A.D. party at the Grad Student Center also commencing around eightish. It promises to be equally as entertaining as the prior evening's event and we would insert a word of caution: Don't let the P.D.P.s wile you into such an intoxicated state that your hangover presents you from making it to the P.A.D. party Saturday. Pace yourself so you can attend both parties and evaluate the alternatives yourself; after all, it's two evenings of free drinks.

If you're looking for some outside entertainment, the world renowned Jacques Cousteau will be speaking at the Hampton Coliseum on Monday, January 29th at 8 p.m. Free tickets are available from the Office of Special Programs, 877-9231, ext. 215, 238 or 296.

Mr. Stan Brown, Director of College Placement, will come to speak to the growing number of students interested in alternative careers. He will explain how the College Placement Office is run and will be glad to answer any questions.

The first spring term interviews will be with Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co., C.P.A., and the sign-up date for those will be Monday, January 22 at 8:00 a.m. We need to set a date for Mr. Brown's meeting right away. Please sign up on the sheet on the Placement Board so that we can see who is interested and set a date.

A list of all materials available in the Placement Office is being compiled. It will be posted soon.