VIRGINIA LAW WEEKLY

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Around North Grounds

We have commented here before about how the placement process at times seems to be paramount in the minds of law students. We find now that the problem has found attention on a national scale. Indeed, some law school administrators across the country are now asserting that the situation has gotten so bad that the legal academy's search for knowledge has been supplanted by a legal job fair's search for the buck, with consequent injury to both the quality of education and the quality of lawyer's produced.

At least that was the conclusion of Roger Cramton, president of the National Association of Law Schools, in a recent address to that body. Mr. Cramton's own "radical" proposal, as he termed it, would be to condense the entire semester-long process into one or two weeks before classes begin, leaving the school year free for earnest study and the occasional flyback. Advocating something short of this drastic step, many other deans and placement directors believe the system will nevertheless have to undergo complete restructuring in the next few years.

We would not dispute that the extensive interviewing and job searching which many students undertake is distracting to students and professors alike, nor that it may do much to reduce the study of law in some student's minds to the mere acquisition of some extremely lucrative vocational skills. Still, making the Law School less of a job jamboree might also make it more difficult for marginal students to find jobs, or increase the individual effort all students must put into the job search. Thus, we hope what reform there may be is careful not to create more student distraction and alienation.

The Law Weekly is currently surveying several law schools' placement programs and several law firms in an effort to determine how widespread the movement for placement reform is, and our report will be printed in the next few weeks. We would be interested in hearing your comments.

Forum and Research Group will be sponsoring a job panel on Wednesday, October 30, at 4:00 in room 104. The speakers will be Francis Hennigan of the National Legal Research Group in Charlottesville, formerly of the Institute for Environmental Mediation; Tim Hayes of Thomas & Fiske in Richmond; Eric Olsen of the Office of General Counsel, Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C.; and John Butcher, Virginia's Assistant Attorney General for Environmental Affairs. There will be an informal reception afterwards.

Anybody interested in joining the Film Committee of the Student Bar Association is urged to place a note in the SBA mailbox so indicating. The Film Committee selects which films will be shown each semester in Caplin Auditorium, works with the members of University Union's Cinematheque, and oversees each showing. All interested people are encouraged to join. First years are particularly welcome.

Any law student or faculty member desiring a copy of the printed program for the in-

See *North Grounds*, page 4

SBA considers motion to ask for additional funds

By Michael Fay

The Student Bar Association considered a motion Monday that would increase the law student activity fee by $3 for the spring semester.

Responding to what SBA Representative Matt Courtman explained as a need to "see if students would be upset by this increase," the SBA decided to table the motion until its Nov. 4 meeting.

"We need to do something. Otherwise we are going to have a very dull second semester," said SBA president John Moore. Moore explained that increased SBA social activities and a student activity fee that has not changed in three years have contributed to the SBA's budget needs. "Students are getting much more SBA for their money than they have in the past," said Senior Honor Representative Rafe Madan, the motion's sponsor.

The proposed increase would add approximately $3,400 to the SBA's budget, said Moore. Moore cited SBA financial obligations to First Year Council, to BLSA's Nov. 8-9 Federal Judge's seminar and next semester's Barrister Ball and graduation activities as grounds for the increase. "I do not feel uncomfortable asking for three dollars more from each student because we are doing things for students with the money," emphasized Moore. Representative Larry Hatch questioned the need for the increase, asking, "Do we really need $3,400?" Hatch explained that the SBA should decide "how much money we need and we. . .should ask for that amount." The motion was tabled to allow time for developing budget needs and ascertaining student response to the increase.

SBA University Divestiture Committee Chairman John Cernelich also addressed the SBA Monday, asking the body to "think of strategies which would put pressure on the Board of Visitors to get them to follow [their divestiture] policies." The Board voted last week to initiate a system of partial divestiture, outlining a seven-step process by which companies doing business in Africa and not in compliance with the Sullivan principles would be considered as potential targets for divestment of University investments.

Cernelich suggested requests for public reports from the Proxy Committee investigating the University's portfolio or requests that the whole seven-step process be made public as possible strategies. Cernelich added that fifteen companies have already been identified by the Proxy Committee as potential targets of divestment proceedings.

"We should consider the option that [these policies] are simply placating students and that we should urge [the Board] to support total divestment," said Cernelich. Cernelich said that dissatisfaction among several law student organizations with the Board's decision suggested to him that law students might be in favor of a campaign opposing the Board's partial divestment guidelines.

In a letter printed in The Cavalier Daily on Oct. 18, the Virginia Law Women, Black Student Law Association, Gay and Lesbian Law Student Association, Law Students against Apartheid, and the Student Chapter of the National Lawyer's Guild, expressed dissatisfaction with the divestiture guidelines adopted by the Board of Visitors

"It is indeed shocking that any student leader would be satisfied by the worn-out and tired 'business' approach of the Board of Visitors," stated the letter.

Flex exam proposal discussed

By Jim Crane with staff reports

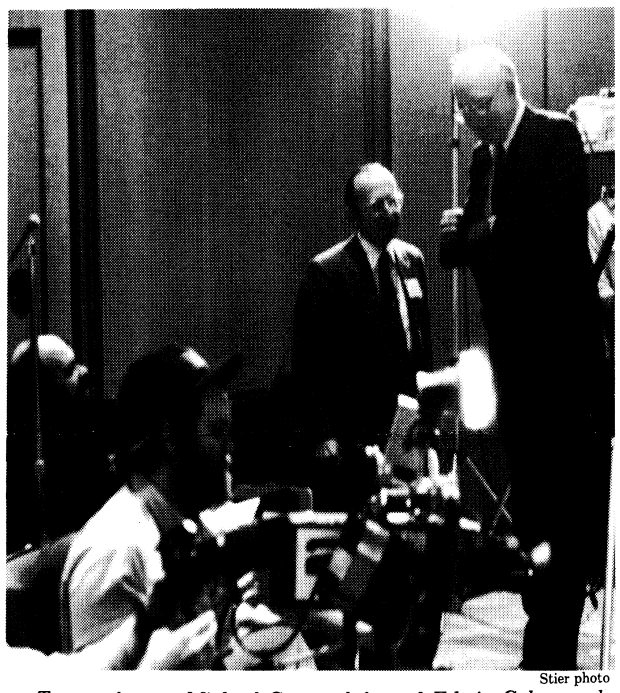
Next week, Dean Elizabeth Lowe will present the Student Bar Association's Academic Review Committee with proposed schedules for the second- and third-year "mixed" exam fall calendar culminating weeks of uncertainty among SBA representatives about the proper role the body should take in flex exam reformation.

Though the SBA voted on Oct. 7 to send a letter to Lowe requesting more flexible exams in the upperclass schedule, her office has yet to receive the letter. Reluctance to challenge what SBA President John Moore perceived as growing faculty dissatisfaction with flexible exams led the body to drop its original proposals for increased flexibility in faculty policies and opt instead for the letter with no challenge to existing policies.

"I have had requests in the past from students who want to be able to take flexible exams every day of the exam period. Therefore, I have decided to put together a schedule that has that option in it, and to get the response of SBA's Academic Review Committee to it," said Lowe.

One of the proposed schedules would allow second and third years to take flex exams on days

See *Flex Exams*, page 2



Stier photo

Tax professors Michael Graetz, left, and Edwin Cohen and Federal Reserve Board Chairman Paul Volcker confer at Friday's symposium.

Volcker and Egger star at Tax Review Symposium

Paul Volcker, Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, and Roscoe Egger, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, spoke at the Virginia Tax Review's Tax Symposium held last Friday and Saturday at the Law School.

Volcker, a controversial Carter appointee who was reappointed to the post by President Reagan in 1983, when his first term ended, spoke on Friday afternoon to a large Caplin Auditorium audience on the dangers of debt financing and indexation.

Pointing out that he had no taste for political controversies, Volcker, who has served presidents Johnson, Nixon, Carter and Reagan, expressed doubts on the coming of tax reform in the immediate future, but said that "a greater equity and simplicity [in the tax system] is necessary to avoid a breakdown." Volcker said taxation should be a "neutral factor" in business decision-making

See *Tax*, page 2

Library sees the light, may buy new copiers

By Liz Espin

The frequent breakdowns of the Law School photocopying machines have led the administration to consider purchasing new copiers to replace the current IBM machines in the library.

According to Associate Law Librarian Barbara Murphy, new machines may be available for student use within four weeks, if the Law School decides to purchase models currently under contract to the Commonwealth. Should the administration select a different model, installation may take longer, perhaps two months, Murphy said.

"We're trying to cover the field," Murphy explained. Donna Collier, Director of Administrative Services for the Law School, Associate Dean Lane Needler, and Murphy have seen and tested several copier models. Mita, Savin and A.B. Dick are the Commonwealth-approved brands, but the Law School has also looked at Kodak machines and the new version of the IBM machine.

The seven current IBM machines are over ten years old, but have performed well during the past years, Murphy said. Frequent breakdowns only began last spring, which made the administration begin considering new purchases. "The problem was worse this fall, however. We've had five machines down at a time," Murphy said.

Dean Kneedler said the administration is willing to approve purchases. Ultimately, approval will rest with the Virginia Purchasing Department located in Richmond, however. The Commonwealth must approve all substantial expenses of the University budget, Murphy said, "which is why, unfortunately, we can't get new machines by the day after tomorrow."

The new copiers will likely have only standard features: letter and legal size copying, multi-copying and copy card options. Dean Kneedler said buying copiers with additional features will depend on expense and on whether the administration can be sure students would make significant use of them. For example, a reducing feature common to many new models permits students to copy two pages of digest text on one sheet. Despite the attractiveness of the reducing component, however, Dean Kneedler said the substantial expense may keep the administration from purchasing a machine with the additional feature.

Another difficulty with having features beyond the standard ones is that the "more things a machine has, the more things can go wrong with it," Murphy said. Murphy said the library staff would rather have basic machines with less potential for breaking down.

See *Copiers*, page 3

DICTA: Gay rights cause split in lower courts

By Jordan Lorence

(Editors Note: Jordan Lorence is a legal counsel with ***Concerned Women of America*** *in Washington, D.C. This is the second of two articles.*

After the Supreme Court upheld the validity of Virginia's criminal sodomy statute in 1976, the Court later refused in 1981 to review *New York v. Onofre*, 434 N.Y.S.2d 947, 415 N.E.2d 936 (1980), *cert, denied* 451 U.S. 987 (1981). The New York state court in *Onefre* struck down the New York criminal sodomy law as a violation of the homesexual's right to privacy, the very reasoning rejected by the Supreme Court in *Doe v. Commonwealth's Attorney*.

This action by the Supreme Court in the New York case contradicts the court's earlier action in the Virginia case. The Supreme Court affirmed without opinion the 1976 case that upheld the Virginia sodomy law, but refused to review the 1980 case that struck down New York's sodomy law.

This waffling by the Supreme Court has allowed lower federal courts to rule both ways in homosexual rights cases. For example, a federal district judge struck down the Texas criminal sodomy statute as an unconstitutional infringement on the protected rights of homosexuals, *Baker v. Wade*, 553 F. Supp. 1121 (N.D. Tex. 1982). The federal court in *Baker* rejected the Supreme Court's *Doe v. Com-Commonwealth's Attorney* precedent.

The *Baker* decision may not be a strong precedent for homosexual rights advocates for several reasons. The court in *Baker* ignored the fact that other federal courts in Texas had stated that the Texas sodomy law was constitutional. See, e.g., *In re Longstaff*, 538 F. Supp 589 (N.D. Tex. 1977). As well, Texas state courts had long upheld the validity of the sodomy statute. See, e.g., *Pruett v. State*, 463 S.W.2d 191 (Tex.Crim.App. 1971). No written opinion of an appeal of *Baker v. Wade* to a federal court of appeals appears in the Federal Reporter, Second Series.

Other federal courts have rejected the various arguments of homosexual rights activists. For example, the prestigious federal Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia ruled in 1984 that homosexual activity is not protected under the Constitution. The case, *Dronenburg v. Zech*, 741 F.2d 1288 (D.C. Cir. 1984), upheld the discharge of a U.S. Navy petty officer who repeatedly engaged in sodomy with one of his recruits. The homosexual naval officer sued the Navy for reinstatement, saying the military regulation that results in homosexuals being discharged was unconstitutional.

The federal appeals court spurned that reasoning. In a decision written by Judge Robert Bork, the court said it could not protect "a form of behavior never before protected, and, indeed, traditionally condemned," by society (741 F.2d. at 1396).

The *Dronenburg* decision for the unanimous three-judge panel criticized the tendency of the courts to create new rights in response to social changes. The judges said the courts should make decisions based on unchanging constitutional principles, not shifting public opinion: If the revolution in sexual mores that appellant proclaims is in fact ever to arrive, we think it must be through the elected representatives, not through the judicial ukase (decree) of this court. 741 F.2d at 1397 (parenthesis added).

Letters

Divest!

Last Friday a group of concerned students and faculty joined together to voice their objections to the continuing investment of University funds in companies doing business in South Africa. The rally represented the clear consensus of the University community that apartheid is a hateful and dehumanizing state policy. Equally clear was the understanding that in order to defeat apartheid in South Africa, steps must be taken to withdraw all economic support, public or private, from so degrading a system of government. On the steps of the Rotunda, as many as 2000 strong chanted and sang and applauded. . .and waited.

Meanwhile, in a boardroom closed to press and public alike, fifteen tired old white men sat around a table crunching numbers and discussed a vague and overused legal term of art — "fiduciary duty." They were reacting to what has become a nationwide struggle for divestment from South Africa taking place on college campuses, at South African embassies and places of business and on the streets of our cities. They were also reacting to repeated calls by student groups and faculty members of the University to divest immediately public funds from companies engaged in business in South Africa. The Board was reacting to its own conscience too, for not more than twenty years ago it was overseeing its own vicious version of apartheid at this University.

Nonetheless, the response of the Board of Visitors on Friday to the call for total divestment was decidedly non-committal, their approach appallingly ineffective and their vote for "selective divestment" surprisingly *un*responsive to the wishes of most. It came as much too little, much too late. Some student leaders may have been duped into jubilantly exclaiming a great "moral victory" of proponents of divestment, but an analysis of the precise contours of the Board's policy of "selective divestment" reveals that in fact it may be time for student leaders to redouble their efforts, and to continue the fight against investment in South Africa.

The Board of Visitors flatly rejected the call for total divestment of various and attenuated business and legal grounds. Their policy of "selective divestment" will leave untouched the vast majority of funds — some $40 million out of a possible $51 million — invested in companies which have assets and do business in South Africa. Only those companies which have not signed the Sullivan Principles, or which have not made any significant progress in meeting the standards therein, come under the scrutiny of the Proxy Advisory Committee. Review of possible divestment action may take years, as clarifications from the companies themselves are sought and opinions from investment advisors are considered. Only after a company does not provide a satisfactory response to the Proxy Advisory Committee *and* the possible adverse effects of divestment upon the University's portfolio are assessed will the Committee recommend divestment. Only then will the Board of Visitors even consider *en banc* any action.

This case-by-case approach to the question of divestment action is so watered down as to be meaningless. Under the plan, eighty percent of the University's investment in companies doing business in South Africa will stay right where it is. In addition, any real divestment action on that portion of the University's funds which are at stake may be forestalled forever by the countless procedural requisites of the plan. In this respect, it seems almost ludicrous to request from an American corporation operating in a slave labor state with no explicit provision of fair employment practices or for an integrated workplace a "clarification." Opinions from financial advisors, never determinative of anything in the marketplace (or anywhere else), only further complicate matters. And the Board of Visitors, which is required to vote on any recommendation from the Proxy Advisory Committee, only meets twice a year, behind closed doors.

The truly disappointing thing about this whole charade is the evident lack of leadership of President O'Neil. O'Neil came to the University from a state educational system widely hailed for its concern with social justice and its activist stance. He represents for many of us a ray of hope for progressive action in the deadening dark of political and moral neutrality. Clearly from everything he has said, O'Neil is *for* divestment; yet he took a stance vis-a-vis the Board of Visitors so weak-kneed, represented the student body and faculty so poorly and accepted a proposal so worthless as to compromise his credibility. Our hopes and aspirations for O'Neil's strong moral guidance and leadership have been seriously dashed. Let us pray that it was nothing more than a "shaky start" and continue to encourage him.

It is indeed shocking that any student leader would be satisfied by the worn-out and tired "business" approach of the Board of Visitors. The struggle for divestment is a struggle to address real human concerns, to exalt humanity over profit. Humanity demands nothing less than total, unequivocal divestment. Inasmuch as the Board is not yet convinced of the humanity of the cause for protest, perhaps it is time to quit "requesting" divestment. Student leaders may now have to begin organizing alumni to withhold their contributions to the University, to help create alternative giving structures — such as a trust fund for divestment — or perhaps even to boycott tuition payments in the spring. Maybe then financial prudence will dictate a more honest and forthright effort on the part of the Board to deal with the issue of divestment.

On November 8, the Board of Trustees for the University's law school will meet in the law school's library. On the agenda is the issue of divestment of law school funds, some $20 million, from companies doing business in South Africa. The struggle for divestment will be renewed then on the steps of the law school. We waited last Friday afternoon; we will not wait forever.

David M. Given
Jonathon Pearlroth
Chairmen, Law Students Against Apartheid
Black Law Students Association
Virginia Law Women
Gay and Lesbian Law Student Association
Jewish Social Action Coalition
U.Va. Chapter, National Lawyers Guild

Sexism

To All Female Students:

Last spring, VLW conducted a sexism survey of women law students. The results, while generally good, indicate that incidents of sexism do occur on occasion during all phases of the Placement Process. This year, the Placement Office and VLW will be working together to draft guidelines to be sent to law firms prior to their visits to help prevent such incidents from recurring.

In the interim, we urge you to report any sexist incidents of a serious nature occurring during interviews, cocktail parties, or call-backs to the Placement Office or to Virginia Law Women. Examples of the incidents reported to Virginia Law Women include:

1) During interviews

— Questions about marital status, "long-term" relationships, children, or plans for family that are asked to women but not to men.

— Questions asked of women and not of men concerning whether they are aggressive enough for the firm or type of law practice (e.g. litigation, labor).

— Other potentially sexist comments, including compliments about physical appearance or condescending "fatherly" remarks.

2) At cocktail parties or during call-backs, overt acts of flirtation such as invitations for drinks in interviewees' hotel rooms or invitations to participate in social activity that is clearly extraneous to the recruiting process.

Once such incidents are reported, the Placement Office will follow up by contacting the employer or by taking other appropriate action.

Law School Placement Office
Virginia Law Women

Flex exams

Continued from page 1

set for fixed exams by leaving one flex exam slot open on every day of the 17-day exam period. At present, fixed upperclass and first-year exams are scheduled during both slots in an exam day, effectively eliminating that day as a flex exam option.

The new proposal will not, however, change the ratio of flexible to fixed upperclass exams. The system will still include four fixed exam time slots, said Lowe. The proposed schedule could also have some adverse effects, warned Lowe, as it would lengthen the fixed exam period and potentially shorten the reading period for upperclass law students with a greater percentage of fixed exams.

The present mixed examination system was developed in 1982. Before 1982, students benefited from a pure flexible exam system in which students could schedule exams at will during the exam period. No other major law school has ever permitted such a completely flexible system.

In 1982, a faculty-sponsored survey of graduating students revealed that some 7 per cent of students had "inadvertently" overheard remarks about an exam, while 3 per cent admitted to having received specific exam questions from other students.

A faculty-student committee chaired by Professor Lillian BeVier issued a report in the same year, recommending that the faculty reform or abolish the flex exam system.

"In brief, the Committee is of the single view that the present system of pure flex exams is in poor health. There is some significant evidence of purposeful irregularities and considerable evidence of inadvertent information transmission," stated the 1982 report. The present mixed exam system was adopted in response to the report.

It's a mixed system in name only and includes little flexibility," said SBA Vice President Ann McGee. At the SBA's Oct. 7 meeting, however, President John Moore stressed that students "run the risk of losing the flex exams we have if the SBA pursues this issue."

"If we raise the issue of flex exams again, we will be faced with a lot of faculty anecdotes about flex exam abuses," explained Moore.

"The present system was designed with the hope being that 'loose talk' about exams will be eliminated, because students will be able to talk about some exams — their fixed exams," said Lowe. Fixed exams are scheduled during those class times which have the greatest aggregate class enrollment. "Size is not the issue," emphasized Lowe. "The idea is to relieve pressure on students not to say anything about their exams."

Student criticism of the present system includes the failure of the administration to identify upperclass fixed exams until late in the semester, the limited access to the flex exam system afforded students taking popular, "core" second- and third-year courses, and the inability of students to take flex exams on days scheduled for fixed exams.

Lowe's proposed schedules would potentially eliminate this last criticism, but she expressed doubt that the present fixed-to-flexible ratio could be changed. "That would require a change in the [faculty] policies," explained Lowe.

Of several faculty and administration members contacted for response, none favored a return to pure flex exam system and some even expressed a preference for a completely fixed system.

The upperclass exam schedule will be completed and available to students by Nov. 1, said Lowe. The fall reading and exam period will be 19 days long with 17 days open for exams, or 34 examination slots (two a day). Nine of those slots will be filled by fixed exams, the rest being open as flex exam options.

Symposium

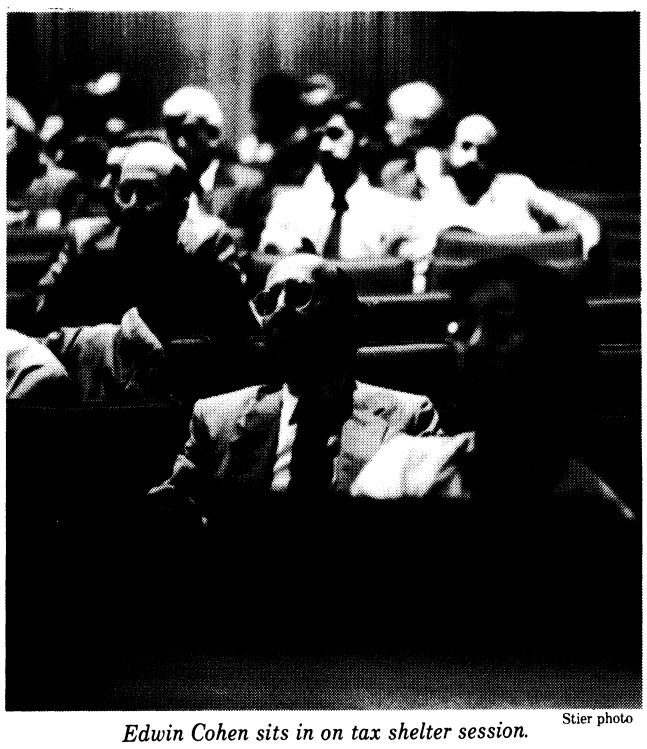
Continued from page 1

rather than one which "distorts behavior" as the present system does. He gave as an example of this "distortion" the prevalence of untested leveraging schemes caused by built-in biases in the tax code.

Volcker saw a great danger in "more precarious financial positions characterized by more debt and less equity," a phenomenon he said has reached dangerous proportions throughout the economy, "even at the household level." He emphasized that we have "no experience on which to draw" on assessing risks under new forms of tax-conscious debt financing.

The other major subject Volcker addressed was indexation. He said he wanted to voice "a strong note of caution" on the subject, noting "I don't like the tendency at all." While it seems like a sensible and logical way to neutralize the effects of inflation, he said, he pointed out that it may create "a sense that we can live with inflation," a notion he called "an illusion" which has led to unhappy situations in countries that have long histories of high inflation.

Volcker cautioned that indexing the tax code to adjust for inflation will cause untold complications. "In the end the process multiplies on itself," he said, and indexation could end up as "a new entitlement in the tax system." Volcker expressed optimism, however, that tax reform can make a "major contribution" to the economy so long as a preoccupation with tax problems does not cause a loss of federal revenues.



Stier photo

Edwin Cohen sits in on tax shelter session.

Commissioner Egger, speaking on Saturday morning, castigated in strong terms the present tax system which he said is "out of whack" and "so full of inequitiess and complexities that compliance becomes almost secondary." He noted also the erosion of public confidence in the system, commenting that the "perceived unfairness. . .is not incidental, it goes to the very heart of the problem."

Egger said that there is a need for a "well stated, clearly spelled out objective" for tax reform to withstand the pull of special interests and the penchant for tinkering at the margins of the system. Though expressing the view that meaningful tax reform is not a dead letter and that it is "too soon to be making terminal predictions" on its future, Egger called the current barriers to tax reform "a gross failure on the part of Congress, and perhaps the rest of us." He said everyone favors reform "in the abstract."

The Symposium was held in honor of retiring University law professor and former Assistant Treasury Secretary Edwin S. Cohen.

VIRGINIA LAW WEEKLY

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Firms, Firms, and More Firms

MONDAY, OCTOBER 28

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Arent, Fox, Kinter, Plotkin and Kahn
Crowell and Moring
Donovan, Leisure, Newton and Irvine
Pierson, Semmes and Finley
Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher and Flom
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GEORGIA

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KENTUCKY

Lexington
Stoll, Keenon and Park

LOUISIANA

New Orleans
Simon, Peragine, Smith and Redfearn

NEW JERSEY

Trenton
State of New Jersey — Division of Law and Public Safety. (Will interview in D.C. at American University — Oct. 28 and 29)

NEW YORK

New York
Anderson, Russell, Kill and Olick, P.C.
Morgan Guaranty Trust Company
Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher and Flom
Richards, O'Neil and Allegaert

PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia
Fox, Rothschild, O'Brien and Frankel
Stradley, Ronon, Stevens and Young

SOUTH CAROLINA

Columbia
Nelson, Mullins, Grier and Scarborough

TEXAS

El Paso
Scott, Hulse, Marshall, Feuille, Finger and Thurmond

VIRGINIA

Richmond
Florance, Gordon and Brown

Vienna
Wickwire, Gavin and Gibbs, P.C.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29

Los Angeles
Wyman, Bautzer, Rothman, Kuchel and Silbert

COLORADO

Denver
Kutak, Rock and Campbell

CONNECTICUT

New Haven
Carmody and Torrance

Waterbury
Carmody and Torrance

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Kutak, Rock and Campbell
Pierson, Ball and Dowd
Powers, Pyles, Sutter and O'Hare
Reed, Smith, Shaw and McClay
Thorp, Reed and Armstrong

FLORIDA

Boca Raton
Bond, Schoeneck and King

Miami
Fowler, White, Burnett, Hurley, Banick and Strickroot

Naples
Bond, Schoeneck and King

Palm Beach
Alley, Maass, Rogers, Lindsay and Chauncey

GEORGIA

Atlanta
Freeman and Hawkins
Kutak, Rock and Campbell
Phillips, Hinchey and Reid

ILLINOIS

Chicago
Jenner and Block

LOUISIANA

New Orleans
Milling, Benson, Woodward, Hillyer, Pierson and Miller

MASSACHUSETTS

Springfield
Massachusetts Mutual Life

MISSOURI

St. Louis
Peper, Martin, Jensen, Maichel and Hetlage

NEBRASKA

Omaha
Kutak, Rock and Campbell

NEW JERSEY

Trenton
State of New Jersey — Division of Law and Public Safety (Will interview at American University in D.C. on Oct. 28 and 29)

NEW YORK

Albany
Bond, Schoeneck and King

Syracuse
Bond, Schoeneck and King

PENNSYLVANIA

Harrisburg
McNees, Wallace and Nurick

Pittsburgh
Adler, Cohen and Grigsby

Philadelphia
District Attorney's Office

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30

CONNECTICUT

Hartford
Hoppin, Carrey and Powell

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Baker and McKenzie
Comptroller of the Currency
Gadsby and Hannah
Haynes and Miller
Hughes, Hubbard and Reed
Mudge, Rose, Guthrie, Alexander and Ferdon

GEORGIA

Atlanta
Peterson, Young, Self and Asselin
Constangy, Brooks and Smith

ILLINOIS

Chicago
Wildman, Harrold, Allen and Dixon

KENTUCKY

Louisville
Stites and Harbison

MASSACHUSETTS

Boston
Gadsby and Hannah
Nutter, McClennen and Fish

NEW JERSEY

Morristown
Pitney, Hardin, Kipp and Szuch

NEW YORK

New York
Burlington, Underwood and Lord
Gadsby and Hannah

OHIO

Dayton
Coolidge, Wall, Womsley and Lombard Co., L.P.A.

Cincinnati
Dinsmore and Shohl

SOUTH CAROLINA

Columbia
Turner, Padgett, Graham and Laney, P.A.

TEXAS

Dallas
Jackson, Walker, Winstead, Cantwell and Miller

VIRGINIA

Pulaski
Gilmer, Sadler and Ingram

Roanoke
Wetherington and Melchionna

White Stone
Dunton, Simmons and Dunton

WISCONSIN

Milwaukee
Whyte and Hirschboeck

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31

ALABAMA

Birmingham
Berkowitz, Lefkovits, Isom and Kushner

COLORADO

Denver
Ballard, Spahr, Andrews and Ingersoll

CONNECTICUT

Waterbury
Gager, Henry and Narkis

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Ginsburg, Feldman and Bress
Jenner and Block
Keck, Mahin and Cate
Reid and Priest
U.S. Postal Service

GEORGIA

Atlanta
Ford and Harrison

INDIANA

Indianapolis
Krieg, DeVault, Alexander and Capehart (Interviewing in D.C.)

ILLINOIS

Chicago
Keck, Mahin and Cate

INDIANA

Indianapolis
Krieg, DeVault, Alexander and Capehart (will interview in D.C. — Four Seasons — Georgetown)

MASSACHUSETTS

Boston
Nutter, McClennen and Fish
Posternak, Blankstein and Lund

MISSOURI

Kansas City
Blackwell, Sanders, Matheny, Weary and Lombardi

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Concord
Orr and Reno

NEW MEXICO

Albuquerque
Roehl and Henkel

OKLAHOMA

Tulsa
Conner and Winters

RHODE ISLAND

Providence
Tillinghast, Coolins and Graham

VIRGINIA

Abington
Penn, Stuart, Eskridge and Jones

WISCONSIN

Milwaukee
Quarles and Brady

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1

CONNECTICUT

Bridgeport
Pullman, Comely, Bradley and Reeves

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Busby, Rehm and Leonard
Casson, Calligaro and Mutryn
Dunnells, Duvall, Bennett and Porter
Hopkins and Sutter
Kadison, Pfaelzer, Woodard, Quinn and Rose

FLORIDA

Boca Raton
Miller, Canfield, Paddock and Stone

West Palm Beach
Wolf, Block, Schorr and Solis-Cohen

GEORGIA

Atlanta
Robert W. Fisher, P.C.

Augusta
Nixon, Yow, Waller and Capero

ILLINOIS

Chicago
Hopkins and Sutter

INDIANA

Indianapolis
Kreig, DeVAult, Alexander and Capehart

LOUISIANA

New Orleans
Stone, Pigman, Walther, Wittman and Hutchinson

MASSACHUSETTS

Boston
Posternak, Blankstein and Lund

MICHIGAN

Ann Arbor, Birmingham, Detroit, Grand Rapids, Kalamazoo, Lansing, Monroe and Traverse City
Miller, Canfield, Paddock and Stone

NEW YORK

Buffalo
Phillips, Lytle, Hitchcock, Blaine and Huber

New York
Finley, Kumble, Wagner, Heine, Underberg, Manley and Casey
Federal Reserve Bank of New York
Orrick, Herrington and Sutcliffe

NORTH CAROLINA

Greensboro
Adams, Kleemeir, Hagan, Hannah and Fouts

PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia
Dilworth, Paxson, Kalish and Kauffman
Wolf, Block, Schorr and Solis-Cohen

Pittsburgh
Berkman, Ruslander, Pohl, Lieber and Engel

TEXAS

Houston
Smith, Murdaugh, Little and Crawford

VIRGINIA

Norfolk
Seawell, Dalton, Hughes and Timms

Richmond
Commonwealth of Virginia-Virginia Attorney General

WASHINGTON

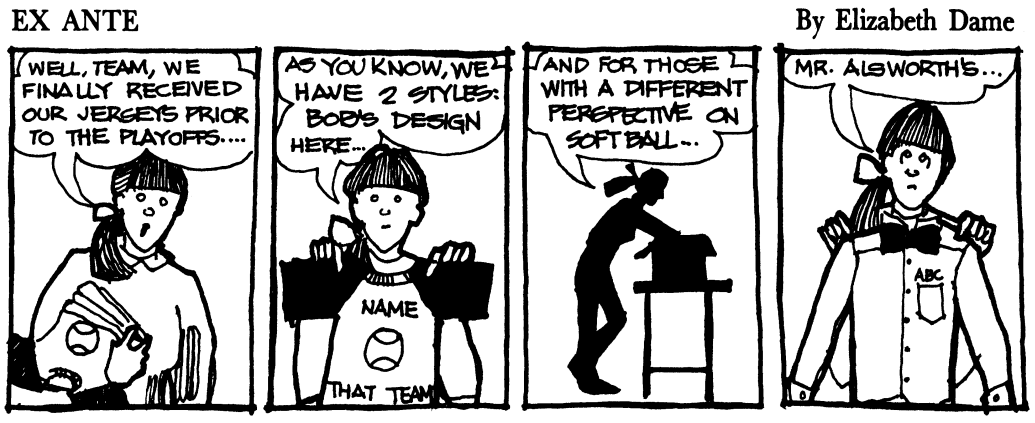
Seattle
Karr, Tuttle and Koch

WEST VIRGINIA

Clarksburg
Steptoe and Johnson

EX ANTE

By Elizabeth Dame



Copiers

Continued from page 1

Maintenance of machines will likely remain as is. The Law School has a full-time maintenance person on duty during weekdays. Students who work nights and weekends are supposed to be able to replace paper and clear basic jams, Murphy said. "The students cannot do more than that, though, because they might damage a copier," she explained. A full-time library staff member is at the Law School during Saturday mornings and afternoons to handle copier difficulties, also.

Playoff fever hits Copeley field

Good morning sports fans! Today, before we get to last week's results and a playoff preview, we would like to take a look back at some of the highlights of the past season. It was a season filled with surprises. The biggest surprise of all was that we got through it. With the total lack of leadership and responsibility exercised by Charlottesville's version of Monty Python's Flying Circus, our beloved NGSL Commissioners, the fall season ran primarily on inertia. Hey NGSL clowns, how does it feel to have presided over a season in which a record number of forfeits took place? Do any of these ring a bell — World Football League, American Basketball Association, World Hockey Association, World Team Tennis — you get the picture? Just remember, shape up before the big sport at the Law School is watching first-years have anxiety attacks during memo time.

But wait, just when you thought it was safe to go back to Copeley, Burnette and his Blithering Boneheads have introduced a new bit of sheer stupidity in a last-ditch effort to ruin the season for those teams who made it to the post-season glory — Playoff Roulette! Instead of exercising control at the one time it is absolutely necessary, Burnette's Buffoons have forfeited themselves. As Deputy Dunderhead Hatch commented, "Hey, basically, the deal is this, good luck." Thanks Lar, hope you get as much support from the senior partners of whichever backwater Midwestern firm you select. In adopting this Builder's Emporium Do-It-Yourself playoff scheduling, the NGSL Nincompoops have forgotten that most law students have all the drive and self-motivation of a 45 cup coffee urn. In an exclusive interview with head Burnette, the Chief Chump said, "I haven't done anything all year, and I'm not about to start now." Burnette's high-tech, computer-aided scheduling mechanism runs with all the efficiency of a well-oiled stick.

We were going to run a regular playoff prediction in this space, but in light of these recent developments, certain revisions had to be made:

Round A — All games were to be played by Oct. 26 (that's tomorrow!). Otherwise, the Commissioners threatened to do what they do best-forfeit everyone under the sun. Therefore, because of lack of time, the rain and general stupidity of the plan, all Round A games were played simultaneously in Mem Gym. The final score was: Stupid Human Tricks 8, Lawyers, Guns, and Mao 5, DePalma Drill Team 3, B.A.R.F. 11, Bare Desire 17, Poultry In Motion 4.639, Section E 2 percent in extra innings. The game featured the first dodecahedral play in baseball history (if you are keeping score that was 6-4-2-8-7-1-3-7-6-4-3-2-1-8-9-2-10 with the last four outs called by Meis because seven people didn't get down or out of the way at the same time!).

Round B — featured nine forfeits/rain-outs and the gangland style assassination of four NGSL Commissioners.

Round C — the Macho teams seceded from the NGSL and organized their own round robin tourney to be played between innings of the World Series.

Round D — the semi-finals were held at Copeley, but without an umpire or any equipment. The teams broke out their "Strat-O-Matic Baseball" sets and the 1963 Dodgers squeaked past the 1919 White Sox when Shoeless Joe Jackson was thrown out at the plate on the final play.

Finals — instead of playing, the NGSL team captains lynched Burnette, Hatch, Sheehan, and others and elected Dick Howser and Tommy Lasorda as Co-Head Commissioners — at least they might have learned from their mistakes.

In spite of all this insanity, it is playoff time. Get out and root for your favorite teams, pray that their captains can do the Commissioners' jobs for them, and good luck to all!

Championship Brackets

Macho

Son of Melman
Bovine Bucs
DOGS
Pro Boners
Meaty, Beaty, Big and Bouncy
Board of Visitors
Champs
best 2 of 3

Regular

G. Gordon Liddy
Huntington Village
A-Team
Newark
Born to be Bob
D-Ductions
Heavy Hitlers
Dead Celebs
Caesareans
Coney Island
Sidd Finch
Opus' Nose
Crimes of Passion
Smegs
Champs
best 2 of 3

Co-Rec

Elephinos
C-Section
B.A.R.F
B-1 Bombers
Hurricane Bob
Poultry in Motion
Gaveliers
Who is Henry?
B-Bar B-Ball
Lawyers, Guns and Mao
Nolo Contendre
Bare Desire
Crimes Against Nature
Section E
T.J. Rex
Jihad
Stupid Human Tricks
G-force
K-Tel
Champs
best 2 of 3

Stein photo

John Rice crosses finish-line to capture Friday's Race Judicata.

Race Judicata

Lawyers, Suds and Running

Approximately 230 signed up, 129 actually ran the 3.3 miles over turf and tarmac. Familiar faces finished at the top but noticeably absent were those consistently successful runners from second-year section D, Mark Simerly, Tom McGowan and Craig "Pharlap" Fishman. Prima Donna Fishman claimed he was taking precautions to avoid injury before a marathon in a few weeks, but we know that New York wouldn't take precedence over our local race, it was really that double header softball game that kept the section D animals away. Not to worry, first-year D's Howard Burde and Perry Weinburg kept up D reputation, finishing 8th and 13th. Other high finishing new faces came from JAG schoolers Sam Mazelle and Bob Pelletier, whom we congratulate for not getting lost on course. The top woman was of course Simone Mele and her new shoes. No one dressed up but "a good time was had by all."

Men

1. John Rice (17:24)
2. George McGuire (17:33)
3. Jim Kreisman (18:29)
4. Russell Haber (18:50)
5. Sam Mazelle (18:53)
6. Bob Pelletier (19:12)
7. Mark Scudder (19:28)
8. Howard Burde (19:50)
9. Jay Miller (19:59)
10. Kevin Kelley (20:02)

Women

1. Simone Mele (21:31)
2. Sue Stevens (23:54)
3. Janet Smith (24:10)
4. Camille McKayle (25:22)
5. Colleen Quinn (25:39)

Grounds

Continued from page 1

auguration of President Robert M. O'Neil on October 2 may obtain a copy by going to Room 339 in the Law School (office of the Committee on the Inauguration).

The Seventh Annual National Student Trial Advocacy Competition of the Association of Trial Lawyers of America is scheduled to begin with trial briefs due January 31, 1986, for elegibility to compete in the Regional Competition scheduled for March 7 and 8 in eight cities throughout the country.

Regional winners will have their travel expenses paid to compete in the National Finals in Washington, D.C., on April 11-13. Each team must consist of two students enrolled for their juris doctoris degree. Students who might be admitted to practice before April 30, 1986, will not be eligible to compete.

Entry forms must be received at ATLA no later than December 10, to be eligible for the Regional Competition. For more information contact the Association of Trial Lawyers of America, National Student Trial Advocacy Competition, Fifth Floor, 1050 31st Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20007-4499.

Family practice clinic lives again!

Staff Report

The Law School has received a $50,000 grant from the Richmond-based Virginia Law Foundation for continued operation of the Family Practice Clinic during the 1986-87 academic year.

The grant "gives a window of time to figure out how to make the best use of resources but it is not a long term funding answer," explained Dean Richard Merrill.

"The Foundation's purpose is to improve the provisions of law services for the citizens of Virginia," stated Professor Kent Sinclair, the sponsor of the clinic's application for the grant money. Sinclair said the forty-page application he submitted stressed the service provided to Virginia residences through the clinic's client base.

Virginia is the first law school to receive funding from the foundation, which is affiliated with the Virginia Bar Association. The Family Practice Clinic is also the first clinical program to receive this grant, said Sinclair.

"It is not likely that this particular grant will be renewed," said Sinclair, adding that the intent of the grant was to give the Law School additional time for securing long-term funding for the clinic.

There is nothing on the horizon or even evident as an immediate target," explained Sinclair with respect to long-term funding. Both he and Merrill stressed, however, that the grant would give much needed time for securing such funding