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A Soviet Jew Blasts Red Oppression

by Howard Rosenthal

Avraham Shifrin, a former Russian attorney who now heads an Israeli organization dedicated to aiding Soviet Jews, addressed a group of George Washington University students last week.

Shifrin, who spent ten years in a Soviet concentration camp after being accused of spying for the United States and Israel, compared the use of such camps to that of Hitler.

Shifrin stressed the impact of concentration camps on Soviet life. After the Revolution, such camps were established to provide slave labor for the industrialization of Russia, with camps scattered throughout Russia, not just in Siberia. Children grew up accepting the camps as part of life. "People were used to concentration camps in U.S.S.R. It was nothing strange."

After World War II, as the Russian people became educated to the truth of life in Europe, hypocrisy spread as those who were privately critical of the government continued to support it publicly. When Khrushchev's revisionist policy showed the people the "real face" of Stalin the killer, however, it came "like an explosion" to the people.

Khrushchev's imprisonment of thousands of Russian students who questioned the suppression of the Hungarian Revolution allowed a new generation to see the "real face of Communism," and created a new

group of anti-Communists who were hypocritical in claiming loyalty to the government, in order to avoid re-imprisonment while attempting to change Soviet society.

Shifrin described the Russian Jewish community, prior to the Six Days' War in 1967, as being largely inactive, due to the Soviet repression of religious freedom. The Israeli victory, however, gave Soviet Jews a new sense of pride in being Jewish.

Jewish activists became more overt. Non-Zionists became Zionists. Zionist activities increased. Leon Uris' *Exodus*, translated inside concentration camps, became popular.

A Zionist Congress in 1970 brought 150 Russian Zionists (including Avraham Shifrin) to Odessa, where they openly spoke Hebrew and sang *Hatikvah*, the Israeli national anthem. The KGB (Soviet Secret Police) filmed the Congress, and Avraham Shifrin was ordered to leave the Soviet Union. He went to Israel, as have nearly all the Zionists who attended the Congress. The Soviet policy of exiling Zionists encouraged more Soviet Jews to actively join in the struggle for freedom.

While many Soviet Jews have been permitted to leave Russia and go to Israel, many more continue to languish in Soviet prisons and concentration camps, denied the right to leave or forced to pay exorbitant ransoms for their freedom.

Asked about efforts to increase American trade with

the Soviet Union, Shifrin cited Lenin's comment that "the bourgeoisie would sell to Communists the rope to be used to hang the bourgeoisie." He felt that trade with the Soviet Union could not help the Russian people, and could not relieve starvation, but would help the government to retain its power.

He urged the use of boycotts to apply economic pressure against the Soviet government.

He termed President Nixon's visit to Moscow "a disaster for dissidents," and saw it as a waste of an opportunity for the United States to make demands of the Soviet government in exchange for the wheat so desperately needed by that government.

Shifrin told his student audience that "You must be brave, you must not kill, but you must demonstrate!" He also urged everyone to write to the prisoners, and to their families, and to send some packages of food and clothing to the families.

He repeatedly stressed the need for Americans to act, both individually and through the government, to force the Communist government to end its policy of oppression. He was harshly critical of the failure of Americans to make their indignation known, and stated that thousands of Russian dissidents have been arrested "only because you here were indifferent." It is not just a problem for Soviet Jews, but for all mankind, since "if Communists can kill them, they can kill the free world."

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Law Students Aid in Suit Against Police

by Steve Schaffer

G.W. law students have been instrumental in the preparation of a suit filed in federal district court, Baltimore, Maryland, against Prince George's County (PGC) police officers and County Executive. The brief filed on December 20 cites an alleged pattern and practice of police brutality and illegality against the black citizens of the county. Nine black citizens and the county NAACP are named plaintiffs in the class action suit, having suffered severe beatings, illegal arrests, illegal detention, harassment and surveillance. Other plaintiffs were brought to court on false "cover charges" or verbally abused by police using racial and obscene epithets.

The suit has provided a focus to create a coalition which couldn't have existed ten years ago—black community groups, the ACLU, a respected Washington law firm, and a primarily white middle-class law school. Without the manpower provided by students working through NCL's Community Legal Clinic (CLC), the suit would probably never have been filed.

The suit was initiated by Drew Days, an attorney with the NAACP's Legal Defense and Education Fund. A newspaper clipping service commissioned by him for purposes of exploring police-community relations problems around the country produced a disproportionate number of items about PGC. Days contacted Ralph Temple of the National Capitol Chapter of

the ACLU, who in turn contacted former CLC director, Professor Willie Leftwich. A meeting was held in December 1971 which was attended by several PGC community organizations, the National Capitol and PGC chapters of the ACLU, Drew Days, CLC, and lawyers from the pro bono section of a D.C. law firm, Hogan and Hartson.

The investigative task fell chiefly to the students working in the CLC. Alan Wiener, a fellow with CLC, drew students from Prof. Allen's "Police and Community Relations" class, and did the bulk of initial investigation in the Spring of 1971. Starting with a list of names from a 1970 hearing held by the Maryland Commission on Human Relations on the relationship between the Black Community and the PGC Police Department, investigators developed leads, traced complainants, and collected information. 124 complaints received investigation, some fruitless due to people having moved, or being unable or unwilling to cooperate. Those most readily found had initiated complaint actions themselves to the ACLU, NAACP, or PGC Human Relations Commission. Officials of the Commission cooperated minimally with CLC investigators at first. However, most addresses and phone numbers of available names had to be sought by other means. The use of county buildings for meetings was refused, and since a change in the Commission's personnel, there has been no

cooperation at all. During the summer of 1971, students Mark Blocher and Ken Peterson took over the project, completing investigations and doing some of the research required for the planning of the complaints.

Drew Days and the NAACP-LDF had already brought a similar suit in Providence, Rhode Island, which provided the basic model for the actions here. Violations of the First, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth and Fourteenth Amendments are cited, the action

S.B.A. Debates Grade Reform; Lack of Quorum Prevents Vote

by Howard Rosenthal

Grade reform was the principal topic of discussion at the Student Bar Association's February meeting, held last week. However, lack of a quorum forced the meeting to adjourn without voting on the seven individual proposals presented by the S.B.A. Grade Reform Committee.

The committee proposed the establishment of the following new faculty rules:

Students may take elective courses on a pass/fail basis for up to twelve credits, with credit being given for any grade above 55, and professors not permitted to know which students were taking their courses on that basis.

All written work must be returned to students on request,

being brought under 42 USC 1981, 1983, 1985, and 1988. Days, lawyers from the ACLU and Hogan and Hartson, and new CLC director Professor Eric Sirulnik met in the fall to choose the most compelling cases and the most articulate plaintiffs to represent the class in the suit. Students then conducted further investigation of fifteen complainants, prepared affidavits, and had the authorizations signed, with help from community group leaders.

Those citizens who are named

plaintiffs have spent years, in some cases, telling their stories to anyone who would listen, seeking fruitlessly to bring grievances against individual police officers or the department. None of those participating in the suit will receive special damages for the injuries and indignities they suffered. Instead, injunctions are sought to halt the pattern and practice of illegal police activities, and to require responsible officials to

(See POLICE, p.2)

unless the professor has a compelling reason for not doing so, and in any case any student has a right to see his work.

No transcript or other records may be released without the written permission of the student.

In addition to these rules, the committee proposed the following recommendations:

The faculty should devise a method of drastically reducing the disparity in grades among different professors. The faculty should devise a method of insuring that grades are posted by each professor's due date. Unscheduled involuntary class participation should be avoided. Students should have an opportunity to determine their class standing at any time.

Following a lengthy debate on the proposals, a motion to pass

the grade reform package in its entirety was defeated.

Due to the early departures of two S.B.A. members, and the failure of others to attend the meeting, the necessary quorum of ten voting members had disappeared before separate votes on the individual proposals could be taken.

In other actions, the S.B.A. passed resolutions supporting the building of new law school facilities and increasing the faculty-student ratio, and calling for a half-hour reading period immediately prior to all final examinations.

Special meetings will be held later this month to conclude consideration of the grade reform proposals and to discuss the report of the Student-Faculty Conference Committee.

Faculty Senate Approves Investigation

by Howard Rosenthal

The University Faculty Senate last week passed a resolution calling for an investigation by an appropriate committee of the District of Columbia Bar Association of allegations of improper conduct of University officials in relation to the trial of *U.S. v. Butler*, last year's rape case involving two G.W. students.

Such an investigation would take place at the conclusion of

the present grand jury investigation of the issue, and any related criminal proceedings, if the Bar Association committee deemed it necessary at that time, to consider any issues left unresolved by the Grand Jury.

The resolution as passed represented a compromise between the resolution originally proposed by the Senate's Executive Committee, which would have called for a similar

investigation only at the conclusion of any civil suits against the University arising from the incident, and the objections of Law Professor John Banzhaf, who demanded such an investigation to begin immediately.

An amendment which would have left such an investigation up to the discretion of the Faculty Senate, rather than the Bar Association, was rejected,

following the argument that such an amendment would vitiate the intent of the resolution and fail to provide the decisive action on the question needed now.

Debate centered on the potential appearance of a "whitewash" of the issue if the investigation was delayed until the conclusion of the civil suits, which could take several years. Objections to an immediate

non-judicial investigation were raised on the grounds that such an investigation would overlap with the functions of the grand jury, and that its effectiveness would be limited by the fact that witnesses potentially subject to criminal indictments would inevitably be inhibited in their testimony before such an investigation.

The compromise was reached, and the resolution as amended was passed.

Canadian Computers Collate Cases

by Steve Cook

Kingston, Ontario — As every law student learns in his first semester of school, legal research is generally a frustrating, hit-or-miss process that is characterized by missing volumes on poorly-kept library shelves. Who among us hasn't dreamed of developing the world's first computerized legal research system, and becoming rich overnight, maybe even having the computer center (where the library used to be) named after you? Well, you can pack away the visions of bucks and fame, but if all you're after is a solution to Headache No. 131 P 2nd, keep the faith — help may be on the way.

"A major research project at a Canadian university is developing computerized systems to help lawyers throughout the world save time — and their clients save money. The QUIC/LAW Project, conducted by Queen's University at Kingston, Ont., is using computers for editing, printing and receiving statutes, regulations, cases, and other documents" — those are the written words of Queen's law prof Hugh Lawford, director of the QUIC/LAW Project and the man who got the computerized-research egg to hatch. The idea has become an operative, expanding, and successful system that I was able to view first-hand while visiting friends in Kingston over semester break.

Director Lawford first felt a pressing need for the system several years ago when he became involved in a study of the succession of Canada and other Commonwealth countries to the treaties of Great Britain. The voluminous and highly

divergent nature of the task seemed to cry out a particular need for computerizing. In 1967, this resulted in Queen's use of IBM's Datatext service to edit bibliographic records concerning the treaties.

Then, following a 1968 conference on Computers and the Law which the University and Federal Justice Department cosponsored, the QUIC/LAW project itself was begun. Queen's and IBM Canada Ltd. agreed to conduct a joint study of legal information retrieval. With IBM providing the computer hardware, the Law Faculty providing the legal expertise, and the University assuming overhead costs, QUIC/LAW had all the important commitments needed for a thorough investigation of the possibilities. Later assistance from various government agencies and Trans-Canada Telephone System provided further support.

The achievements to date are impressive: the text of Supreme Court of Canada decisions from 1923-1970, the text of 1970 Revised Statutes of Canada (equivalent to our U.S.C.A.), and 25,000 abstracts of recent scientific works on pollution have all been fully programmed and can now be retrieved on the QUIC/LAW system. In addition, the project is at various levels of progress in programming the Ontario Reports (equivalent to a major state's reports) and the provincial statutes of New Brunswick, British Columbia, and Ontario. However, by far the most impressive development is the system itself: the ease of which a layman can operate it; its relatively low cost; its method of ranking responses in order of importance; and much more.

The Home Office

Had I known all of the above about QUIC/LAW before I wandered into its offices in Kingston, I would have been somewhat taken aback by the setting: no modern, futuristic center was this — just a "rambling, old house" located off-campus that has a porch that somebody's grandfather should be rocking on. However, I was there on a tip that had only prepared me for a "project somebody at the university was doing with computers at the library." I wandered in towards the end of the lunch hour and, as most people were still out, moseyed on in to where the living room used to be. There I came across a man who was just leaving to catch a late lunch, but who agreed to give me a demonstration of the system. This turned out to be Associate Director Bruce Walter, a former Yankee computer scientist who has emigrated north for the quieter life (and now wonders, by the way, why he ever waited so long to do it). Walter is a hard-core believer in the project, and rightly proud of the system they've developed (he never did get any lunch that day): "It's far more sophisticated," he says, than any of numerous (though generally unsuccessful) attempts at similar systems in the United States. The main reason for this difference can only be explained in computer jargon that I tried so hard to understand, but, sorry Bruce, I just can't explain it to these people. (However, if there's anybody out there who wants to know how QUIC/LAW has rewritten an INFORM/360 system with ATS modifications, come read the material at the ADVOCATE office or write the QUIC/LAW address below).

I did, on the other hand, get

to fully appreciate the fruits of the new system when Walter let me "query" the computer. The terminal (the actual computer with which it communicates is 91 miles away in Ottawa) consists of a typewriter with a closed circuit TV next to it. After "signing on" by typing out BRUCE, the computer flashed "ENTER QUERY" on the screen, and asked me to ask "it" a legal question. So... I said, how about a case relating to Torts: recovery in wrongful death for a heart attack. We had

decided to scan the Supreme Court Reports first, and something like 30 seconds later a case flashed on the screen: page 1 included the casename and history, followed by the beginning of the scopenote. By typing the appropriate key, I replaced page 1 with page 2, on which the scopenote finished and the opinion began. By typing a different signal, I could have all the words from my query that appeared in the opinion stand out on the screen (See COMPUTERS, p.3)

Malle's Phantom India

by Robert Baskin

India was an elusive and inscrutable enigma to producer and narrator Malle, yet within the confines of his sub-continent was something apparent to his sense and of infinite potential in sound and film. If he had journeyed East from France merely to document India, its mysteries would have been more easily — and superficially — resolved. But Malle's treatment of his documentary film elevated the journey itself to a search, a personal quest for knowledge and the perception which goes beyond knowledge. The film became a document, a medium through which its author could expound elements of himself and Indian culture which mere discription could not achieve.

Part I, scene I, filming several young women scraping forage from an arid soil with little to yield; as he filmed their unsuccessful attempt to cover their faces from the camera which they feared would place their images on film and steal their individuality, their unique self, Malle introspectively questioned his journey to the East. Was he to become the next in an endless succession of exploiters, stealing from a few impoverished villagers their remaining human dignity? The preoccupations and motives of Malle emerged in film and narration. Exploitation became a major theme with the narrator overemphasizing and personalizing its effects, often to the extent of concealing Indian society beneath a Western rhetoric of Marxian dialectic. His sensibilities affected by the exploitation and suffering of the Indian and peasant, Malle's document emerged as a political statement of outrage at the condition, confusion and resignation over the end of his fellow men.

Malle's journey began with the typically well planned itinerary of the Western traveler. Within a month he was struck by his absurd emphasis upon an itinerary emphasizing deadlines in a culture and on a continent in which time is measured by the harsh balance of seasons and the cycle of birth and death. Malle wandered, successfully capturing in his film the more timeless phenomenon he had come to sense, the balance of man born into nature and suffering under its wrath. Within this balance Malle sought a vision of harmony, but it was a balance of forces, human and natural, in intense opposition, not harmony. A scene in which vultures methodically picked apart the carcass of a water buffalo became a silently filmed preoccupation; abysmal living conditions in Indian cities, viewed as a refuge in escape from the poverty of the villages; the driving to extinction of the leopard and the elephant offered no glimpse of unity with nature; filming of a few millions of *Sadhus* who have renounced worldly possessions to roam India from one holy city or Ashram to the next, on their personal search for Enlightenment and an end of the cycle of reincarnation... blended into rows of *beggars* outside Hindu temples, without distinguishing between the free and the outcast.

Scenes failed to any longer project harmony and absent was the equanimity he sought in the balance of man with nature. Scenes indiginous to India became "unnatural, surreal if in Europe." In the last scene of Part V, village girls awaited the arrival of a government minister to begin the celebration of a major Hindu festival. Filming their faces, hands outstretched to their gods, Malle, as ethnocentric as he could be without being offensive, spoke of how depressing he found their celebration, and viewing Hinduism as the "religious opiate of the people" asked the question "for what are these girls waiting?" For the ideal which Malle sought, he could quote the holy Sanscrit Vedas, but for the reality of suffering and poverty of these villagers he could find no holy quotes of justification.

Police, from p.1

Class Action Suit in P.G.

promulgate rules and regulations to prescribe penalties for violations of citizens' civil rights. The suit also asks for a permanent body to review citizen complaints against police, and to make such investigations open. Such review is now an internal police department procedure, closed to the public. Of the most flagrant incidents described within the brief, not one named plaintiff knows of disciplinary action taken against and PGC police officer.

When asked to evaluate the suit's chances of success, Prof. Eric Sirulnik cited the suit as a device to bring about

institutional change. "We'll be reaching the County Executive and the Police Department supervisors — making them realize it is financially practical to enforce rules respecting individual rights rather than to allow a few cops to indiscriminately break heads and face the threat of protracted litigation."

The deadline for filing of the County's answer to the charges in the suit has been extended to February 15. Thus far, police and county officials have declined to comment on the case to the press. Judge Kaufman, the judge in the celebrated PGC

Desegregation Case, will probably hear preliminary motions in March. Students in CLC and Prof. Allen's class are again being organized to aid in discovery. Recent cases are also coming to light, some brought by those who are aware of the class-action having been filed. CLC, ACLU and the NAACP expect that the publicity generated by the trial will cause those formerly too timid to come forward to present their problems with the police. Such was the pattern in the Providence case, which has been in recess the last two months while the parties attempt to negotiate a settlement.

Computers, from p.2

Quic/Law Works Quickly

in dual brightness. Also, on the first page I was told "Rank=1", meaning that the case the computer had sent me was, in its opinion, first-ranked in relevance respective to my query. By typing the appropriate signal, I could get "Rank=2," and so on. If I didn't get what I was looking for, I could add to, subtract from, or change my query and ask for a new search.

Just how "R" is arrived at is based on one of 11 different algorithms from which the user can pick. If the user doesn't specify, the ranking is based on algorithm No. 5 -- which QUIC/LAW has found to be the best choice for most purposes. The algorithms are statistical formulas which incorporate such factors as the number of terms in the query, the frequency of the query words in the various documents, the number of documents in which the query words appear, and so on.

After my query, Walter typed out the following request which, he claimed, has been discovered in a legitimate search: "Any case where car hits cow on hilly, winding road." The computer flashed a case exactly on point! What could have been several hours of research was completed in 30 seconds.

The QUIC/LAW people boast that a major advantage of their system is that, because of its simple operation, it can be operated by the lawyer himself: questions are asked in simple English, with no complex jargon to master or, alternatively, no "information expert" who does the actual search. No mathematical genius, like Dave ("Coop the Scoop") Cooper, is needed to master this system, and I am living proof of that phenomenon. For example, if one wants to flip to the next page, simply type "p + 1." Skip back two pages? "p - 2," and so on. Not only does this simplicity allow for lower costs, but because the user will be the lawyer himself, he will be able to recognize the usefulness of retrieved documents better than

the middleman. This results in quicker, more effective searches.

The search examples given earlier were done under the category of "nature of the case." There are five other categories, all less complex, which the computer presently recognizes. Got a citation you want to check? "It" will bring the case to you. Ditto with casenames, hearing dates, or scopenotes.

And It's Cheap

Low cost is another feature that QUIC/LAW is determined to maintain. According to Walter, other attempts at similar systems have cost the user as much as \$250,000 to sign up (hardware installed + right to use), with a cost varying from \$20-35 per search. This would seem to eliminate the money-saving features of the system because I, for one, know several law students who would do the job for half that price. QUIC/LAW, for various technical reasons, will be able to keep costs way down. Walter gave these as "ballpark" figures: \$250/month for terminal rental and telephone charges and \$1 per search. Because it is still a University-supported research project, QUIC/LAW has not really tested the aspect of cost to users. The project is nearing the point, however, where it will be turned over to a private organization for development as a profit-making venture. If successful, and Walter considers that a foregone conclusion, I recommend that you stop saving for your office library and start saving for your office terminal.

So if you thought you'd seen the last of numbers and digits and all those other things that used to confuse you back in "Calculus for Social Science Majors," sorry kids. Queen's University now has a course entitled "Computers and the Law," taught by QUIC/LAW Assoc. Director Richard von Briesen. If you want to get a little jump on the rest of us, you can write to: QUIC/LAW Project, 140 Beverly Street, Kingston, Ontario, Canada.

Moot Court Finals Friday

by Jim Downey
Art Lesenger
Bob Anderson

Final round of the Upper Class Moot Court Competition to be held at 8:00 p.m. this Friday evening, February 16, in room 100, Building C. The case is the constitutionality of pre-trial preventive detention. Raymond J. Kimbal and Richard A. Kurshner will represent Petitioner and argue against E. Dennis Muchnicki and M. Michele Gilligan for Respondent.

The distinguished panel of judges that will hear the case and judge the competitors' forensic skills are the Honorable Spottswood W. Robinson, III, Circuit Judge, United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia (Chief Judge), the Honorable George E. MacKinnon, Circuit Judge, United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, and David C. Acheson, Esq., Vice President and General Counsel of COMSAT (former United States attorney for the District of Columbia.) A reception will be held after the argument and decision in the NLC Alumni Lounge in Bacon Hall to which all are invited.

The first year competition is off to a very good start with thirty-three teams entering the program. The case to be argued involves the lawfulness of an antihijack search of a domestic airline flight, the legality of the seizure of illegal gambling slips

found in his luggage, and whether the exclusionary rule would protect the passenger from being required to testify, solely on the basis of the gambling receipts, before a federal Grand Jury investigating interstate racketeering. The first round arguments are scheduled for March 2. A reminder for competitors: appellant's brief is due February 16.

This year's program has scheduled three seminars to assist the competitors in the preparation of their case. The first of these was held on February 2 and the topic of discussion was Legal Research. Mr. John Boone, Esq., Clerk for U.S. Tax Court, led the discussion and offered suggestions on how to approach the research of the case topic. Last Monday on February 12 the Brief Writing seminar was held which was conducted by Dick Cunningham, Attorney from Steptoe and Johnson, and Robert Borax, Esq., from the American Civil Liberties Union. The next seminar will be held on Monday, February 26, and the topic will be Oral Argument. Mr. Mike Barkow, General Counsel of the Peace Corps, is scheduled to lead the discussion.

Preliminary rounds in the Van Vleck Appellate Case Club's Patent Law Moot Court competition are scheduled for March 5 and April 6 at the Law Center.

The six two-man teams which have entered this year indicate a strong interest among patent law

students. There are some 150 students (out of approximately 1500) who are interested in the patent field, thus the 10% turnout is somewhat higher than for the general competition.

The problem to be argued in this year's competition is an appeal from a U.S. District Court on issues of subject-matter jurisdiction, licensing rights, and the validity of a patent for a cure for the common cold; questions of international law are also involved. There will be two preliminary rounds conducted on the same general format as other Van Vleck competitions, and the two highest-scoring teams (over-all total points) will argue the final round on Friday, May 4.

George Washington is generally recognized as the leading law school in the patent field. The patent moot court competition dates back as far as the other Van Vleck activities, as a glance at the honor plaque in the Stockton lobby will show. Competition has been limited to GW students in the past but beginning in spring, 1974, the GW patent finalists will advance to newly organized regional, and possibly national, competition.

All are invited to attend the arguments. Times and places will be posted on the patent board in Stockton Hall, and further information will appear in subsequent issues of the *Advocate*.

Law Frosh Enrollment Down

by Norm Netko

The American Bar Association has reported today that enrollment of first-year (freshman) students in the 149 ABA-approved law schools dropped this year by 2.9%, despite an increase of 7.7% in overall law school enrollment.

However, the decrease did not apply to women first-year law students, whose number increased 27.3% from 4,326 to 5,508 this year. The total number of women law students rose by 35.9% from 8,914 in 1971 to 12,172 this fall.

Total enrollment in law schools approved by the ABA jumped from 94,468 last year to 101,664 this fall. This was due largely to a 26.3% increase in the size of the third-year class, from 22,404 in 1971 to 28,311 this year. When admitted in 1970, this class hiked law school enrollment by 20%, the first indication of the recent surge of interest in law as a profession among students throughout the country.

The decrease in first-year enrollment, from 36,171 in 1971 to 35,131 this fall, does not indicate waning student interest in the law, according to University of Texas Law Professor Millard H. Ruud, consultant on legal education to the ABA.

He explained that record increases in the number of first-year students admitted during the past two years have now resulted in higher enrollment levels among second and third-year students, accounting for the 7.7% enrollment increase. To prevent further overcrowding, he

said, many law schools have found it necessary to accept fewer incoming students than last year.

"Most of these schools reported that in the last year or two they had intentionally or inadvertently admitted a larger than normal entering class," he said. "To hold the total enrollment at a number that could be adequately served by the present full-time faculty and law school facilities, this year's entering class was reduced in size."

The decrease is even more significant, he added, if the two law schools approved since last year are not counted. If the 586 students enrolled in these two schools are excluded, the 147 law schools approved as of last year have decreased their

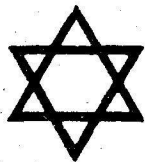
first-year enrollment by 1,626, or 4.5%.

"This occurred at a time when the demand for legal education, as measured by administrations of the Law School Admission Test, was increasing by nearly 12%," Professor Ruud said.

Only two law schools reported "unfilled seats" this year, totalling 27. In 1970 there were 659 unfilled seats reported, and last year 87.

Professor Ruud said statistics for schools not approved by the ABA are incomplete. However, he added, "the unapproved schools have been the beneficiaries of the inability of approved schools to accommodate the further increases in demand for legal education."

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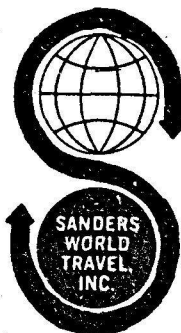
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Editorial

On Soviet Oppression

Avraham Shifrin spent ten years in a Soviet concentration camp, and was subsequently exiled from his native land on 72 hours' notice, as a result of the Soviet government's policy of oppression against its Jewish citizens. (See Story, p. 1)

Yet, for all the hardships Shifrin was forced to endure, he is one of the fortunate few in the Soviet Jewish community, for he is at last a free man, a citizen and resident of the State of Israel.

Most Soviet Jews still remain in the Soviet Union, nearly all of them against their will. They are denied such fundamental liberties, clearly enunciated in the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights, as the right to freely practice the religion of their choice, and the right to leave the country and seek asylum from persecution.

Many languish in Soviet prisons and concentration camps after committing the "crime" of attempting to practice their religion openly. Others live in fear of being sent to join their imprisoned co-religionists.

Nearly all live in hope that they too will some day be permitted to return to their ancient homeland, to live in freedom as citizens of the world's only Jewish State.

Shifrin and some of his fellow emigrants have established Maoz (Fortress), a Tel Aviv-based organization dedicated to aiding those Jews who remain in the Soviet Union. While their efforts are commendable, the problems of Soviet Jews are far too great for any one such organization to solve by itself.

Each of us, as an individual and as a citizen of the free world, must take an active role in fighting Soviet oppression. When the fundamental human rights of Soviet Jews, and other dissidents who dare to oppose their government's policies, are being denied to them, we must not simply observe in silence this exercise of Soviet tyranny.

There is ample reason for anyone to oppose the Soviet repression of religious freedom on humanitarian, religious, or political grounds. It can not be dismissed as merely a Jewish problem or a Russian problem. It is an outrage against all humanity.

Those victims of Soviet oppression who have perished in prison are a tragic addition to the list of six million martyrs who lost their lives at the hands of Hitler. We can not remain silent while that list continues to lengthen!

We must rise like Moses before the Red Pharaoh of the Kremlin, and demand in unison, "LET MY PEOPLE GO!"

Public demonstrations of our vehement indignation will serve as a reminder to the Jews of the Soviet Union and to the Soviet government that they have not been forgotten.

Economic pressure is potentially even more effective. Boycotts of goods imported from Russia, and of the products of companies which trade with the Soviet Union, can be used to encourage a change in policy.

Congress has the power to grant the Soviet Union new benefits in its trade relationship with the United States. Similarly, it has the power to deny them such benefits. It must be encouraged to make the fullest possible use of this power to press for freedom for the Soviet Jews.

Vanishing Act

The S.B.A.'s Grade Reform Committee's survey, the results of which were published in the last issue of the *Advocate*, indicated several areas in which the vast majority of the students at the National Law Center desire reforms. The S.B.A. is the machinery by which these reforms will be taken. Too much time and effort has been devoted to the subject to let the issue slip away from us. Yet, as last week's S.B.A. meeting makes clear, its own members may be the persons ultimately responsible for blunting the drive for grade reform at this law school. Because several members never bothered to show up for the meeting, and two who were present initially subsequently drifted away, the individual proposals in the grade reform package were never voted upon because the required quorum of ten had vanished. We urge our ghostly representatives to get back on the job in more corporeal form.

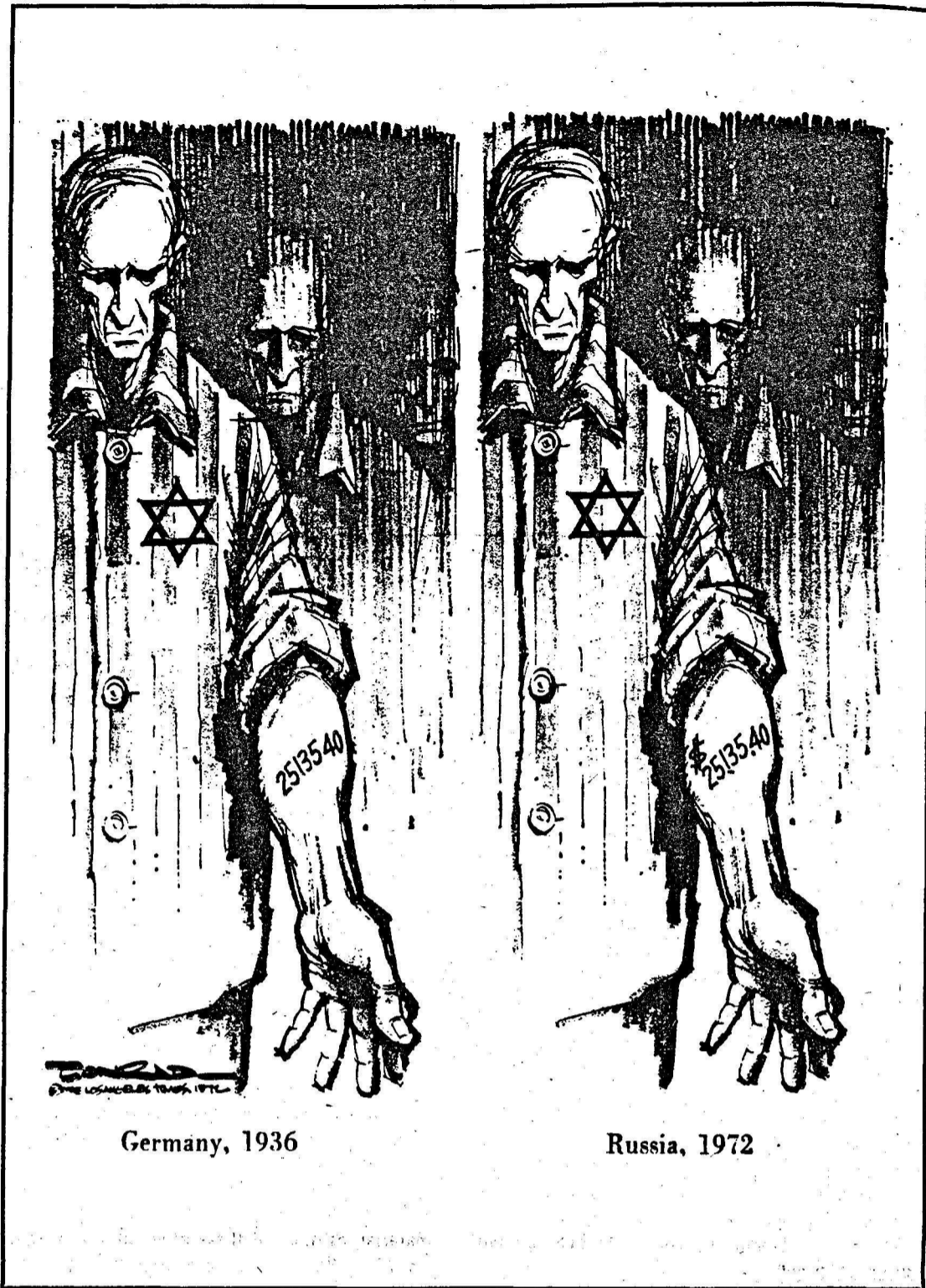
the advocate

student newspaper of the national law center
the george washington university

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Germany, 1936

Russia, 1972

Bus Fumes Exhaust Students

by Arthur Lesenger.

On December 6, 1972 the *Advocate* reported the filing of a complaint against A.B.&W Transit Company. The plaintiff is Bus Stop, a nonprofit corporation formed by three G.W. law students in Professor Banzhaf's legal Activism course. Fines amounting to \$30,000 are being sought, stemming from the company's practice of regularly having buses idling along 20th St. directly across from Stockton Hall and the law library in a staging pattern for the Virginia commuter bus routes. At the time of the article Bus Stop reported to have enough evidence to support their case for prosecution of the company's alleged health violations: the emission from the idling buses of unlawful amounts of poisonous and malodorous fumes.

Then in the January 31 edition of the *Advocate* there appeared a letter addressed to the editor given the title "Bus Stop Rebutted" written by Joseph F. Pripusich. For whatever reason Mr. Pripusich decided to challenge Professor Banzhaf's troupe, he made his point, citing extracts from pollution studies, that things weren't so bad and in fact the students and faculty should count their blessings and be grateful that there are only buses polluting instead of automobiles which, according to his statistics, are worse.

This columnist didn't pay a great deal of attention to these

developments. My initial reaction was to support the suit. I was familiar with the irritating and sickening smell that emanated from the A.B.&W buses which park on 20th St. 4:00 p.m. daily. The letter from Mr. Pripusich, well, there really wasn't much to it. Sort of an overstatement of a misstatement.

WEDNESDAY

From the personal side, this columnist had little real occasion to see or experience the effects of the missions, since most of my class sessions were in the early part of the day and the few times that the situation was experienced there was brief irritation, a few choice thoughts and I was on my way.

Well, the other day I was in a late afternoon class that was held in room 30. The lecture was interesting and the first half of the class was productive. After the break the class returned and set out for the final hour's material. Just about one-half hour had passed when the fellow sitting next to me looked a little distressed and leaned over to me and said, "Is there a bus in here?" I looked around--then focused on the closed east windows and realized that A.B.&W was knocking. The next 30 minutes got pretty bad. I was

aware of the worsening situation. It wasn't so bad as to make it intolerable, but it was bad enough to ruin my appetite and give me a headache. As the class hour came to a close, I had visions of spring classes--an overcast hot city day, stagnant air and those buses. Probably there isn't legal cause to enjoin the bus company from lining up their buses with the engines on during rush hour on 20th between G and H Sts., but if Bus Stop can force the government to fine the company heavily they might all just one day hopefully disappear and warm up at another location.

For Mr. Joseph F. Pripusich, let him count his own blessings. This columnist doesn't accept the distinction proposed: offensive odors that are not quite toxic and others proven to be "toxic per se." Under the circumstances it is just about the same. This columnist recommends that for those who think in terms of "things could be worse" a new course is being offered this semester called Legal Inactivism--a course designed to give the ostrich his due. It will meet on the 20th St. steps of Stockton Hall at 4:30 every Tuesday and Thursday and for one hour deep breathing exercises will be required. The final exam will consist of a description of everything good that was experienced. Those who have an attitude of "things could be better"--look eagerly forward to Bus Stop's success.

Blues Oldies Now Being Revived

by Jeff Menick

It's back into the jazz world this week, since I've been listening to a lot of mellow sounds while studying for the bar exam. Something has to keep me awake as I pour over Nacrelli's notes on Bills and Tax and the like. Anyway, among others I'm particularly blessing Fantasy records, 'cause everytime I open another package from them I completely flip out.

It all began when I started getting some of the reissues of blues material that was part of the Prestige record library from the early sixties. An eleven volume series of "2-fers" (two records for the price of one) was issued shortly before Christmas and ranges from Tom Rush, Dave Van Ronk and the Holy Modal Rounders to Jesse Fuller, Lightnin' Hopkins and Jimmy Witherspoon.

Also included in the series are sets by Furry Lewis, Memphis Slim, Rev. Gary Davis, Sonny Terry and Brownie McGhee, and John Lee Hooker. All of the sets are well put together with informative and interesting liner notes that are anecdotal about the performers, although not terribly informative about the music. However, the songs and the singers usually speak well enough for themselves and the notes are a minor quibble.

Which sets you'll find most interesting depends in part on your own musical tastes. My personal favorites are the Holy Modal Rounders, Jesse Fuller, and the phenomenal Spoon Concerts of Jimmy Witherspoon at the 1959 Monterey Jazz Festival.

The Terry and McGhee album is interesting in their treatment of generally traditional blues material, but I'm even more excited by a new album they have just put out, about which, more later. They do a great job here on Libba Cotton's Freight Train, Betty and DuPree's Blues, I Got a Woman and Baby, How Long, which is their arrangement of Leroy Carr's How Long Blues, which has been done by such groups as Hot Tuna, a Jefferson Airplane splinter group.

The Modals were early precursors of psychedelic folk rock and jug band music, and their wild senses of humor come through loud and clear in the set included here. Jesse Fuller's music became known to me from a record by a group known as Joe and Eddie, two black folksingers in the mid-60's. They had a hit with his San Francisco Bay Blue's and the song is included here with two dozen other gems.

The Witherspoon concerts are simply indispensable for any jazz or blues fan. The accompanying musicians include Gerry Mulligan, Ben Webster, Leroy Vinnegar, Roy Eldridge, Coleman Hawkins, Woody Herman, and "Fatha" Hines, and these sides are absolute knockouts. He too, does How Long Blues, along with a great Corina, Corina, C.C. Rider, Going to Kansas City, the St. Louis Blues and Ain't Nobody's Business. After one listening, Taj Mahal and Wilber Harrison ain't going to



make it for you, No More. The series is on Fantasy No.24701-24711.

I can remember the first Fantasy record I ever saw. It was red. No kidding, they used to use red and blue vinyl for their discs, and I think I've still got an old Cal Tjader or Vince Guaraldi around from those days.

They were a pretty small, totally jazz oriented label, until they struck it rich with Creedence Clearwater Revival's phenomenal string of hits in the late 60's. Probably their biggest seller before that had been Guaraldi's Black Orpheus album, with the incredible Cast Your Fate to the Wind on it.

Anyhow, over the past year or so, they have acquired the title to the catalogs of Prestige, Riverside, and Milestone, among others, and Fantasy may well be the most important label in jazz right now. So far they have been concentrating on release of the Prestige material, as most of these blues albums were originally on that label. During the past year they have also

released 26 2-fers in the Prestige 20000 series, the last six of which I just received.

Included in this release were two all night jam sessions featuring Kenny Burrell and Donald Byrd -- All Day Long and All Night Long, Cal Tjader's Monterey Concerts, when Mongo Santamaria, Willie Bobo, Al McKibbon and Paul Horn were in his band and the Latin feel is Oh! So! Fine!

The Red Garland Quintet, featuring Trane (John Coltrane, perhaps the greatest tenor sax player of this generation) and Donald Byrd, dates back to 1957 but Soul Junction and All Morning Long and They Can't Take that Away From Me, the three longest cuts on the set, are just as vibrant and exciting in 1973. Could those guys blow.

The Miles Davis sets date from the early fifties and feature Miles working with the incredible Bird (Charlie Parker) on four cuts and Charlie Mingus on four others, need I say more? Eric Dolphy's Copenhagen Concert goes back to 1961, and except for a gorgeous solo of God Bless the Child, I was not as turned on as by the other five releases, but if you are a Dolphy Fan, these sets will please greatly.

Naturally I've saved the best for last. Fantasy/Prestige has modestly retitled the album "The Greatest Jazz Concert Ever" but since it is taken from two sets at Toronto's Massey Hall in 1953 that had Charlie Parker, Dizzy Gillespie, Bud Powell, Max Roach and Charlie Mingus jamming together, they might be right.

Seven minutes and six seconds of Perdido and 7:15 of Night In Tunisia, will have to blow you away, as much as they did me. I mean, tension and excitement and skill and depth of feeling and everything that music can do to your soul are done on those two cuts alone.

The liner notes by former review editor of Rolling Stone, Stephen Davis, will tell you all you want to know about the setting of the concert, the same night as the Marciano-Walcott championship fight, and the use of a plastic sax by Bird and his feud with Gillespie, but this is certainly another in those not to be missed reissues, because it is a rare recording indeed, even if it wasn't done on the finest 16 track machine.

Ray Bryant and Errol Garner, two of my favorite pianists both have new albums out that are fantastic. (Oscar Peterson is the third) Bryant's is a solo album, (See MENICK, p.6)

New Vision of an Urban Utopia

by Paul Beck

I have been haunted for several years with a vision and an insistent hope that there is a better way. A better way to live. Each time a truck rolls by, splitting my eardrums and violently shaking the earth I walk upon, spitting fumes I can't breathe right back into my face, that's when I have this tremendous urge to quit trying to make it in the city. It's just not built for life, or mine anyway. The sun tries, in vain, to make it through the smog to the ground; it usually falls upon the side of a twenty-story affair, rarely hitting the earth. If it does, what does it touch but concrete paving. Rarely do I sit and smell a flower or walk in a garden. The very notion of a garden seems like an impossibility in a city. How can I ever cultivate vegetables here? Absurd. Living in a dorm, with a crowd of people, is obnoxious at best. Living alone or in a small apartment with friends is too isolating. There has simply got to be a better way.

Meanwhile, while I live and work in a city, I too am polluting in a myriad of ways. My garbage is rarely recycled, maybe the bottles at best. I drive a new car. And the energy I use at home for heating, bathing, cooking, where does it come from? Coal, strip mining in Tennessee or Montana? Electricity from a power plant, run by a dam which was the product of a diverted river? A nuclear power plant, heating the ocean several degrees and killing

off varieties of local fish? Gas and oil from the nearest coastal shelf, contributing to oil spills or gas explosions or pipeline leaks... It seems like there is no winning way.

Proceeding on the premise that 100 new cities must be built by the year 2000 A.D. in the U.S., the planners of Experimental City One are interested in providing a model of the possibilities for other cities which will follow it. Experimental City I can become a combination university-experimental city. Its first inhabitants will be artists and technologists from the San Francisco Bay Area and the Los Angeles Metropolitan Area. Many have come from the ill-fated Village of Arts and Ideas, a community of technologists and artists which worked together for some time in an effort to create a viable community in L.A. or Berkeley. And they are serious; this is not simply a group of young freaks who set off to start another commune "back on the land." Many of the technologists come from the vast crop of suddenly unemployed aerospace industry engineers and technicians who recently lost their positions.

The aim is to create an environmentally pure city with non-polluting sources of energy and forms of life. Consequently, they will rely for their energy on a system developed by an inventor out of New Mexico who is currently obtaining the patent for his creation: a

combination solar-and-wind energy generating system. The solar generator is conceived upon a flat plate-collector apparatus and it can store up to 10,000 watts of energy continuously, 24 hours a day. The wind generator, built to take advantage of different weather situations, can supply 5,500 watts of continuous electricity. Together, this system can supply throughout the year an average of 15,500 watts per diem, enough for a small community, totally isolated, with a full range of modern appliances. Each system will sell on the market for about \$10,000 (it retails for approx. \$5,000 apiece).

Plans call for the "designing-out" of the automobile as a form of transportation within the periphery of the city. The contours of the land will be utilized to the fullest, not shaved and flattened. Lifestyles will conform to the requirements of the surroundings, instead of a remaking of the environment in the image of the typical suburban development. Currently, ideas for transportation, beyond walking, include the bicycle and the pedicar--a recent invention of some disgruntled (former) General Motors design engineers. They were so disgusted with their company when it continued to reject their plans for improvements in the design of current G.M. cars along the lines of safety and

pollution-elimination that they quit and went to work on their own. They designed a non-motorized vehicle which is capable of speeds up to 30 miles per hour when two persons are pushing the footpedals. It is completely safe, made of fiberglass, and more than adequately gets the job done. Local interest in these toys-for-adults, built in a workshop of a suburban Ann Arbor home, has burgeoned to the point where they have gone into business full-time, built a factory, and hired a staff to build the Pedicar and market it.

Of the artist-technicians, at least one, Larry Borok of Santa Monica, California, works in architectural and environmental design. He envisions the extensive use of geodesic domes and other modular structures in diversified experiments with materials, angles, shapes, and the uses of light. One of the community's ideological leaders, Borok believes that each creation can be an act of learning, and that the artists and technologists and anyone else

involved will learn from each other about the concepts as well as the methods involved in building, creating, and appreciating every aspect of the city-to-be. The community of artists will conduct seminars and teach the other members as students, both in philosophy and creation. This function of the experiment will derive from another crucial element of Experimental City I: the drive for self-sufficiency. At this point, let me do some backtracking to show you what I mean.

First of all, where will this city be built? Parcels of land in California are currently being assessed, some in the Sierra Nevada and some on or near the Pacific Coast. Right now, the most likely spot is an area of 12,500 acres near Morro Bay and San Luis Obispo, or approximately midway between L.A. and the bay area (San Francisco-Oakland). The land is unusually inexpensive, and the executive board of the planned-city (one of whom is a

(See UTOPIA, p.6)

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Menick, from p. 5

Something Borrowed Something Blue

Alone at Montreux, Atlantic 1626, from last summer's Montreux, Switzerland jazz festival, and it is just gorgeous.

The material ranges from early English folk, Greensleeves, to his own Blues No. 2 and a medley of Blues No. 3 and Willow Weep for Me. I didn't think I'd ever want to hear Buffy Sainte-Marie's Until It's Time for You to Go, again, but Bryant does the trick on that too, avoiding the saccharine cliché with which it is usually performed. True delight for all piano fans, and a wonderful rest for my weary ears after all the rockers I've been listening to at strong volume levels.

Errol Garner rarely gets into a recording studio. His last album was almost two years ago for another label, and the stereo reprocess and rerelease of his Concert By the Sea, on Columbia was about the most interesting thing he'd had out in a while, but Gemini (London XPS 6170) is a stellar offering.

Garner plays both piano and harpsichord on the album, switching back and forth on my favorite cut, the very haunting When a Gypsy Makes His Violin Cry. Tea For Two and How High the Moon are also given the marvelous Garner treatment, and both songs come out better for it. There is a brief outtake of George

Harrison's Something, that is something else, and the title cut is a gem.

I don't know if big band music is really going to make a strong comeback or not, but Buddy Rich with his latest Stick It (RCA-LSP4802) and Maynard Ferguson's M.F. Horn Two (Columbia KC31709) are sure getting people talking about it.

Rich refuses to quit, and he is still the most technically proficient white man playing the drums today. His speed is dazzling, and his timing is still impeccable, even if his taste is not always the highest. His personality creates for constant personnel changes in his bands, but his use of young musicians and his mix of rock and jazz material is still to be admired.

Ferguson's latest comeback began just over a year ago and this is the third winner in a row he has put out with his British band for Columbia. I saw him at a high school out in Fairfax, Va. last winter, and he did a better job of getting a very young audience up to boogie than most of today's rock performers.

I think this is the best album of the three, mostly because there's only one klinker, yet another version of Spinning Wheel. His treatment of Theme From "Shaft" is dynamite, and Country Road will knock your socks off, if you give it a try.

It's very rare that I'll hear Felix Grant, WHUR-FM, several Top 40 Stations and progressive rock stations, all begin to play the same cut at about the same time, but an incredible treatment of Richard Strauss' Also Sprach Zarathustra (Theme from Kubrick's 2001: A Space Odyssey) by a Brazilian Keyboardist, Eumir Deodato is blowing everyone away.

The local promo man for CTI records claims he couldn't give the album away when it first came out, but I wouldn't know since he never tried to give me one and I wound up getting it at my favorite record store. Anyway, the musicians on the session are another who's who and aside from the Strauss, Deodato also does the job on Debussy's Afternoon of a Faun Prelude. The album is entitled Prelude, and is on CTI6021.

A final word about an MGM reissue of some of the late, great Wes Montgomery's material, The History of Wes Montgomery (Verve 2-V6S-8813). I didn't begin listening to jazz guitar with Django Reinhardt and Charlie Christian, although I've gotten there now, but only through the work of Wes. His later albums, particularly the ones for A&M and even the last couple on Verve were pretty commercial, but boy did he have taste.

Utopia, from p.5

Experimental City Fights Urban Blues

successful fund-raiser for years) has received a definite commitment to purchase from the heir to the fortune of a powerful Eastern lumber concern who has an avid interest in such ventures. The land is soon to be purchased, and the project is slated to get underway by January of 1974 if not sooner.

The city will not occupy all of this land, of course. Much of it is currently being farmed. Rather, fifty villages of a thousand people each will be joined at a core, each village as self-sufficient as possible, and perhaps equally culturally diverse. The possibilities for such

a city are limitless and tremendously appealing, and the unresolved dilemmas are equally numerous and confusing. Many objections have yet to be voiced, much less met. They involve problems of money, work, earning, and capital. So far, this is what I have learned about it: The goals include farming the land to meet all nutritional needs, and utilizing it to meet clothing and shelter demands (and any others) as well. They want to use the land for everything, much as the Plains Indians utilized the buffalo. They have a concept of producing not the maximal output but the *optimal* to meet

the community's needs. Work will be allocated by the members among themselves equally, to furnish the necessary effort to produce what will be required. Time beyond this amount is to be geared toward education and experimentation. The city will *not* be run to make a profit, nor is it the intention of the planners to house commercial outlets. The emphasis on community is clear, as is the need for cooperative self-sufficiency. This takes me back to where we left off earlier: the relationship of education, art, and learning to the drive for self-sufficiency. Naturally learning will come through work. But additionally,

as clothes are made and buildings developed, the choice of style can be integrated with a particular period of history, and concomitantly, with that historical period's literature, art, music, and social behavior. An integrated, lifelike approach to the time and way of life of our ancestors, both in America and elsewhere, can become the style of learning and experimenting simultaneously with the function of making needed things. Moreover, a drama and/or sociology course would have the opportunity to understand the relationships and lifestyles in their context -- with the language and literature as the basis of verbal expression and communication, and dress and architectural design as a three-dimensional mode of expression.

The promise of Experimental City I lies in its housing of all the potential for experimentation and innovation which is so sorely needed in today's cities.

The planners cherish their hopes to live freely in an open, harmonious relationship with each other and with their surroundings. They are willing to sacrifice much to achieve this manifest recognition of the interdependence of people and their land, and the immense need of mutual respect which that relationship entails. They believe in the concept of limits to growth and self-regulation, and they harbor an insightful recognition about giving up in order to get: the possibility that an individual can become free through voluntary submission to *natural* constraints.

The planners of Experimental City I are looking for firm commitments from skilled people who have the desire to become a part of the experiment. If you think you are interested and would like to have more information, get in touch with Mr. Lawrence Borok, 1444 Yale Ave., Apt. D, Santa Monica, California 90404.

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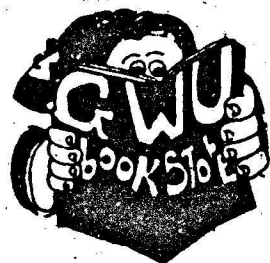
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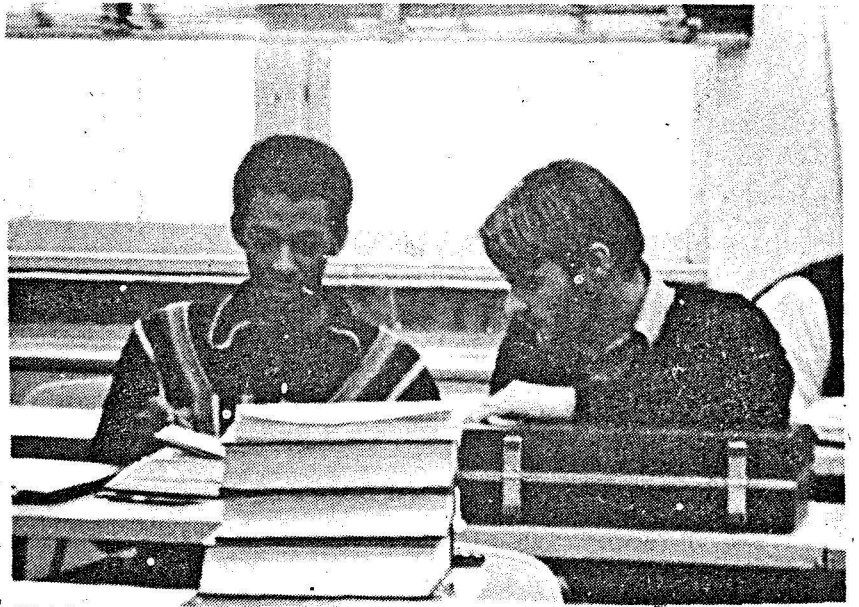
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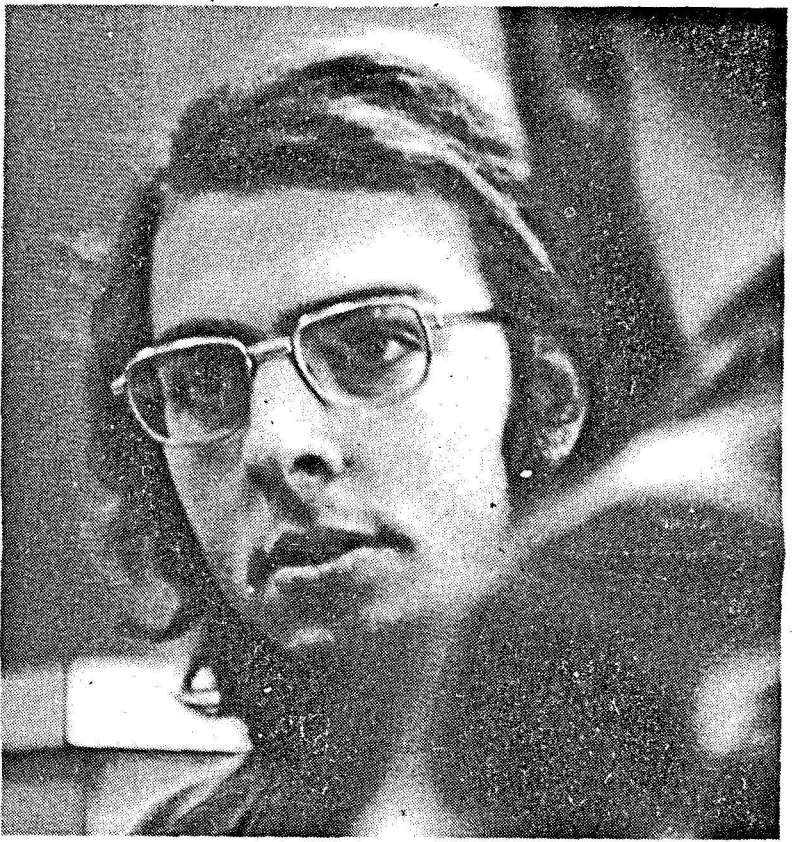


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by Judy Armatta

ADVICE FROM THE LAWLORN
by Samuel D. Lerner, B.S., J.D., ETC.

Send your questions and problems by Campus Mail to: LAWLORN Dr. Lerner, The Advocate, c/o Al Weiner or slip your note under the door of the Advocate office at the Harlan-Brewer House.

Dear Dr. Lerner,
I am a poor, humble law student; with the emphasis on poor. About thirty years ago I asked for a job at the Law Library but was told that at best I could be put on a waiting list. Last week I found out that the Law Library passed over everyone on the waiting list and hired an undergraduate. Is there no justice? Why aren't law students given any preference?

Dear Irked,
There is absolutely no truth to those rumors that the Syndicate has taken over the library. Don Carlos Bidwell assures me that everyone at the library is one big happy "family" and there better not be any problems.

Dear Sammy,
When will Professor Beaver be teaching again? I have often heard that he has one of the best intellects at the National Law Center.

Dear Fan,
Professor Beaver is on sabbatical doing empirical legal research on sex crimes and the population explosion. Professor Crusoe tells me Beaver will be back in the old classroom very soon.

Dear Lerner,
Every semester we fill out evaluation of our courses. Why isn't this information compiled and made available to students? It would certainly help students to decide which courses and professors to select.

Dear Idea,
Last week the faculty discussed a proposal identical to yours. Professor Bandssoff moved that a committee be established of nine faculty members and seven students (that were hand picked by the President of the Simulated Bar Association (S.B.A.)). Professor Bandssoff suggests that this Education Guide Organization (E.G.O.) do all the groundwork for printing an academic evaluation. Dean Crackpatrick seconded Bandssoff's motion but commented that perhaps Bandssoff's E.G.O. was too big. Debate on the motion was spirited and Professor Rosschild tried to convince the faculty that if a telephone complaint center was set up that it would yield more data for a matrix than questionnaires. Both the amendment and the motion failed when it was discovered that there wasn't a quorum.

My Dear Dr. Lerner,
Why doesn't our law school offer a course in legal ethics like most other law schools?

Dear Moral,
Dean Spotts was given your question and said, "Ah heck, the law students here know right from wrong; and they know they better not get caught either."

Dear Mr. Lerner,
Why are so few courses going to be offered this summer?
Barger Barrister

Dear Barge,
Dean Porter announced that only two courses will be offered this summer: Chemical Patent Practice and Chinese Law; but don't worry because there will be a complete system of pre-registration to insure a space for everyone.



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