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The GW Advocate

Vol. 13, No.1

September 11, 1981

Beware Hyperlexis!

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AFTER 15 YEARS, BANZHAF STILL IN THE NEWS

by David Danner

Fifteen years ago, a young attorney named John Banzhaf made the news by filing a complaint with the Federal Communications Commission, arguing that under the FCC's "fairness doctrine," any broadcaster who ran cigarette commercials had to provide—free of charge—an equal amount of air time to anti-smoking groups.

That complaint eventually led to an important U.S. Court of Appeals decision—and an end to cigarette commercials on television.

Today, Banzhaf is a Professor of Law at George Washington University and still making the news, largely as a result of the activities of his class, Legal Activism. Each year, he sends students out in search of what they perceive to be injustices. When they find them, they study the possibilities of legal action. Sometimes, they go to court. When they do, they make headlines.

Since its inception more than a decade ago, the class has indeed made an impact on federal agencies and the courts. In 1970, Legal Activism students persuaded the Federal Trade Commission to allow public interest groups to intervene in FTC consumer protection hearings. In 1977, they persuaded the Food and Drug Administration to order birth control pill manufacturers to provide package warnings describing the enhanced risks of cancer to smoking women who use the pill. In 1978, they forced the FTC to regulate advertising claims by manufacturers of over-the-counter birth control products.

More recently, what had started as a classroom project ended in a civil judgment against former Vice President Spiro T. Agnew. Last May, the Anne Arundel County (Md.) Circuit Court ordered Agnew to pay back to the state treasury \$248,735—the amount he allegedly accepted in kick-backs while governor of Maryland, plus interest.

Banzhaf's class began that project in 1973, and although students, including three Maryland taxpayers, were eventually held to lack standing, the state attorney general joined the suit and won the judgment last spring.

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Hack Driver Tom Curcio

Hot Fun In The Summertime

FOR WHAT MAY HAVE BEEN THE LAST TIME IN THEIR LIVES, SOME STUDENTS TOOK NON-LEGAL SUMMER JOBS

They have suntans. The whites of their eyes are, well, white. And for some reason they always seem to have more money.

Who are they? Visitors from St. Tropez?

No. They are law students, but they are different than most George Washington law students because they did not return to school after a summer in a law firm. They worked—get this—blue collar. And they loved it.

Second-year student Tom Curcio took a part-time job with the Alexandria firm of Weight, Finch & Chamowitz, but needing more money and not wanting more law, he obtained his Virginia chauffeur's license, and a few days later, a hack license. A day's training with an experienced cabbie, a few more days worth of struggle with Arlington road maps and official cabbie lingo, and Tom was on the road.

Curcio says that cabbies make good money, and plans to return to the job during vacations this year. In Virginia, a cab driver rents a car per day, with expenses running from \$35 to \$40. Anything earned above that is his or hers to pocket. Accord-

ing to Curcio, tips were an added benefit, but unreliable as a source of income.

Although Nancy Reagan has yet to be seen riding cabs in the Arlington area, Curcio did come close to stardom the night he picked up one of the former Tehran hostages. And of course, like all good cabbies, Curcio talked politics with his riders.

Like Curcio, second-year student Peter Darvin had a part-time legal job. He worked 15 hours a week with a legal services agency, and although he found the work rewarding, he realized that rewarding wouldn't pay rent. So he took a full-time waiter position at La Manouche, a French restaurant on Connecticut Avenue (and beyond most law students' price range).

Darvin comments that "It was nice to be in a normal setting after the Burns library and nice to leave a job behind when you go home at night." Another observation: lawyers are good tippers. Darvin even made off with an extra ten dollars "under the table" when one lawyer-diner found out that Darvin was a poor, struggling law student.

If you have any questions about the D.C. sights that you never get a chance to visit, ask second-year student Mirta Arazoza, who spent the summer as a tourmobile guide on the Mall and in Arlington Cemetery. In order to qualify for the job, Arazoza had to pass a speaking test, complete a two week training program, and be able to put up with 2,000 people a day.

Mirta, who is still working on weekends, says her job is good training for a legal career. "It entails a great deal of patience and forced me to stand up and speak in front of two hundred people at a time." People on the tours are a lot like judges, Arazoza says. "You mustn't insult them."

Finally, some students, like second-year student Fig Horton, opted for the great outdoors. Horton's work as a life-guard earned her "best tan" among returning second-year students.

Three other students, Doug Green, Doug Lobel, and Jack Jernigan, chose the really great outdoors and headed off to Bristol Bay, Alaska, where they worked in a fish cannery. The three entered the summer job market with two objectives: to avoid legal work and to see Alaska. They settled upon Dillingham, Alaska, a fishing port complete with dirt roads and limited accessibility—described by the trio as "a complete dump." Adding to the depressing atmo-

(Please turn to page 2)

Government Contracts Clinic Established

by Mary Beth Bosco

Hidden away on the third floor of Bacon Hall, the Government Contracts Program houses a small publishing company and a continuing legal education department. Under the direction of Professors Ralph C. Nash, Jr. and John Cibinic, Jr., the program provides essential services in the area of Federal Procurement Law.

Beginning with the current semester, the Program will offer a Legal Clinic in which students will represent small businesses in matters connected with the awards and performance of federal government contracts. Supervised by attorney Carl M. Fink, the Clinic will be primarily involved in representing clients in administrative proceedings concerning disputes arising out of contract performance, contract award controversies and matters before the Small Business Administration.



Professor Ralph Nash: Sets up clinical program

Typical controversies presented to the Small Business Administration would include size appeals, issuance of certificates of competency, and disputes connected with the Small Business Administration's minority business program.

In addition to representing firms and individuals in administrative proceedings, the Clinic will, in appropriate cases, also represent clients in court in matters involving debarment and suspension actions, Federal Tort Claims actions, appeals of boards of contract appeals' decisions, and Miller Act cases.

The Clinic will provide an option to the small businessperson who is either unable to afford to process a claim against the government, or is put off by the administrative procedures involved in such a claim. The Clinic will answer these needs by prioritizing their case load according to the urgency of the need for representation in order to assure preservation of legal rights, the size of the business, the dollar amount involved in the dispute or process and the feasibility

of representation by the private bar. To further give the small contractor a "fair shake," in cases in which the firm's rights are at risk because of imminent expiration of a statute of limitations, filing deadline or notice requirement, the Clinic will generally provide immediate assistance.

Students involved in the Clinic will get a chance to see the government contract grievance procedure first hand and gain litigation experience before the agency appeals boards, and in some cases, the federal courts. Students will earn two credits per semester and will be expected to participate in two successive semesters (fall-spring, spring-summer, summer-fall). The Clinic is open to second or third year students who have completed one of the two basic procurement law courses, Law 431 and Law 432, and students interested in participating in the spring semester clinic should contact Professors Nash or Cibinic for approval prior to registration.

Banzhaf

(Continued from page 1)

While the Agnew suit demonstrates the potential power of citizen litigation, it also raises questions in some quarters about the propriety of undertaking such litigation in a classroom setting. One professor, who asked not to be identified, calls the Legal Activism class "Ambulance Chasing For Credit," while Agnew himself calls such suits "harrassment."

The professor explained, "It is one thing for a genuinely aggrieved party to litigate to protect its rights. It is quite another thing to go out and pick a fight just to satisfy a course requirement. That, in my opinion, is an abuse of the legal process." Solicitor General Erwin Griswold raised a similar argument before the Supreme Court in the SCRAP case.

But the class has its defenders. The *Philadelphia Inquirer* editorialized that the Agnew suit was a "splendid act of service by a law school professor and his students. . . . Law professors and students might well take the lead when no one else will." Columnists Jack Germond and Jules Witcover praised the class for its "ingenuity and perseverance."

Banzhaf himself says, "Far from being an abuse of the legal system, it is in the highest traditions of the legal system to use the law to serve the public interest instead of the moneyed clients that most of the law courses incline toward." He stresses that his students pick out their own projects, and neither he nor anyone else imposes a value control over a project. "If a student wants to go out either for or against gun control, that's fine with me."

The class has also come under attack by students, who feel that many of the class projects—and lawsuits—concern trivial

matters. One student cited a pending lawsuit by students against area restaurants that enforce dress codes against men but not against women. "I was planning on enrolling in the course until I heard about that one," one student said. "[Banzhaf] is bringing all the good restaurants in town down to the level of the shoddy dresser."

Another student agreed. "When you talk about a lawsuit-happy society, you've gotta look at John Banzhaf."

But Banzhaf brushes such criticism aside. "My students felt it was important. Balsa supported it. The Law Association for Women supported it. They felt that the same kind of discrimination had been used against them. And that, to me, is the important thing. I don't think it's trivial."

"You have to remember that while the legislatures serve the majority, it is the responsibility of the courts to protect the minority. I agree that there are a lot of things that should not be litigated, but that doesn't mean that there are things that can't be litigated."

In fact, a survey of public interest groups a few years ago showed that Banzhaf's Legal Activism class was the third most litigious of all public interest organizations, ranking behind only Consumers' Union and Ralph Nader's Public Citizen organization.

To some, that is an indication that Banzhaf is indeed lawsuit-happy. But to Banzhaf it is an indication of how small a field public interest law has been, and how much there is to be done.

"Besides," he adds, "from the students' point of view, a lawsuit is the ultimate learning experience." ■

In addition to putting together the Clinic, the Government Contracts Program spent a busy summer readying its fall publications and courses. Professors Nash and Cibinic previously coauthored the two-volume *Federal Procurement Law*, the major text in the area, and are currently working on a six-book series geared towards a business audience. The first two books in the series, *Administration of Government Contracts* and *Government Contract Claims* were published in the spring and summer respectively, and the third volume, *Cost Reimbursement Contracting*, is due out in October. ■

Williston Editor To Speak Oct. 1

Doc" Jaeger will speak on his 25 years of re-editing and expanding *Williston on Contracts* on October 1. Time and place will be announced.

The talk will be the first in a series of events sponsored by the law fraternity Delta Theta Phi, which is currently seeking members from from among freshmen and upperclass men and women. The organization has also scheduled a rush party for the third week of September, and asks interested students to watch school bulletin boards for more information.

Finally, the fraternity will sponsor an all-day picnic on a private farm near the Chesapeake Bay on October 17. It promises 90 gallons of Mulligan stew, North Carolina barbecue ribs, and an unlimited quantity of beer. Again, students are asked to watch school bulletin boards for information. ■

Summertime

(Continued from page 1)

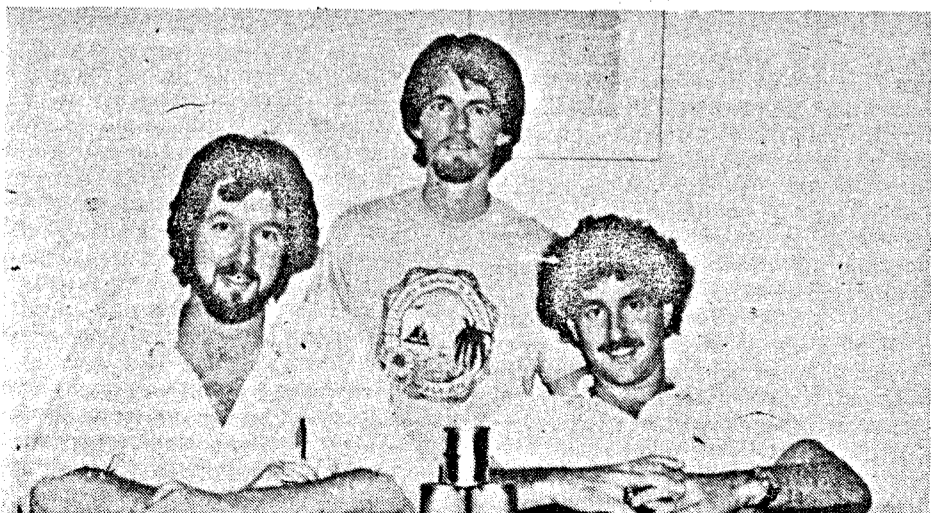
sphere was the high incidence of alcoholism among the Eskimos (Dillingham has the highest rate of alcoholism in the state), and the hostilities between the native Eskimos and the migrant white workers.

So would they go back?

Lobel is thinking of practicing there next summer, and Jernigan plans on doing it again sometime in the future. Doug Green can only say at this stage, "Who knows?"

But they all agree that it was an extraordinary summer, and came away from the experience with a deep sense of the Alaskans' sense of individualism and respect for their land. Lobel observed that everyone in the state seemed to be an individual escaping something or other and finding their escape in the land.

Which is, after all, just what these three students set out to do. —D.D., M.B.B. ■



Green, Jernigan and Lobel: From canned briefs to canned tuna

Garrett Spillane Memorial Set

A memorial fund honoring the memory of Garrett Spillane, a member of the law school Class of 1983 who was killed in an automobile accident this summer, will be established this week, according to Larry Woehrle, a friend and classmate.

Spillane, a member of Section 14 during his first year, died as a result of injuries suffered in the accident near his place of employment on Cape Cod.

A resident of Massachusetts, Spillane graduated from Holy Cross before beginning his legal studies at George Washington in 1980. He was selected to the staff of the

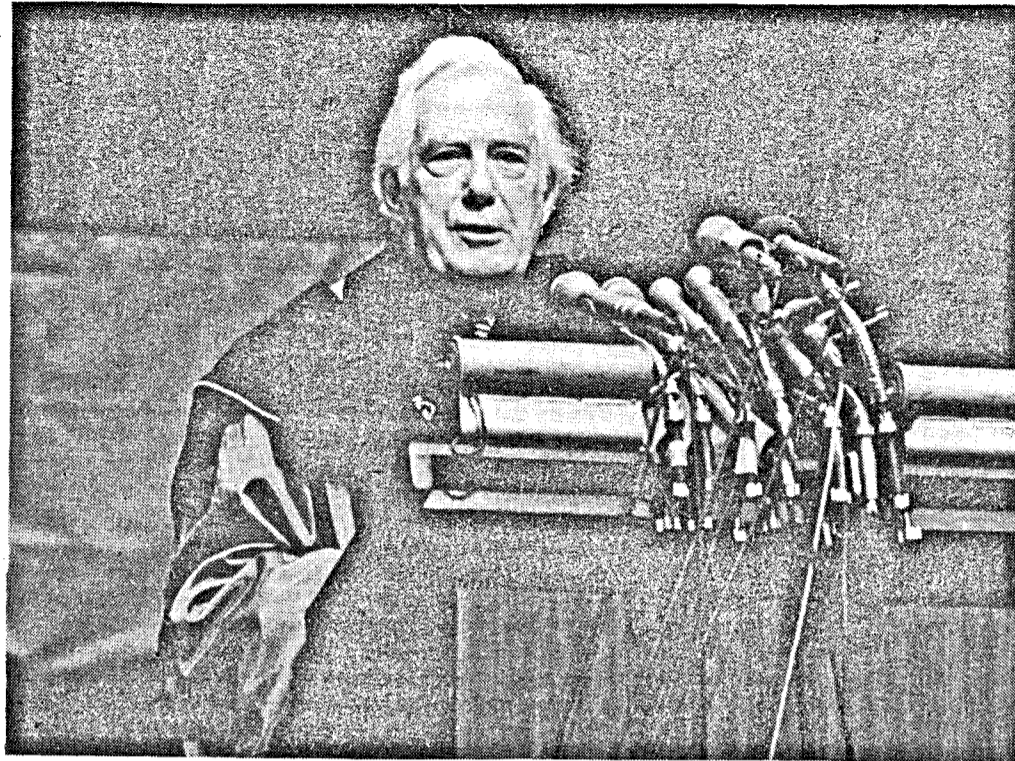
Law Review only days before his death.

The administration of the proposed fund has not yet been determined, but according to Woehrle three options have been mentioned. The first is the creation of an annual award to be given in Spillane's memory; the second, a single cash donation to be given to the law school; the third, the establishment of a single award to be presented to a student at the 1983 Graduation Exercises.

These proposals are to be voted on by contributors to the fund, and will be subject to the approval of the Spillane family. Individuals who wish to contribute should contact Ron Zdrajeski via the Stockton Hall message boards. ■

Chief Justice Burger Tells Graduates: 'Seek Solutions'

Chief Justice Warren Burger received an honorary Doctor of Laws degree from George Washington University last May 24. At that time, he addressed the graduating class of 1981. The following is the text of those remarks.



Chief Justice Burger: Passing the torch

"THE TORCH IS NOW YOURS. I HOPE IT BURNS YOU WHILE YOU EARN LARGE FEES FROM AFFLUENT CLIENTS..."

The ancient American custom of commencement speeches is an innocuous one that has done very little harm to graduates and may have the benefit of teaching them the virtue of patience. And parents, now released from paying the inflated rate of keeping a student in college, are bound to be in a happy mood today that no speech could depress!

I am not adept at framing cosmic remarks about the future which terminate with a "handing of the torch" to the survivors of three years of the rigors of law school. My training as a lawyer is to try to identify problems and seek solutions. That will now be your role.

If there is a "torch" in what I have to say today, it is one that will singe your hands and burn your pocketbooks in the years ahead—probably for the rest of your lives.

Now let me tell you why your should agree.

In my annual report to the American Bar Association recently, I discussed the appalling and increasing rate of crime and our apparent inability to cope with it. Since then, two particularly gross criminal acts have shocked the world and underscored the point.*

In February, I recalled to the American Bar Association that governments were instituted by people primarily for their collective protection. Our own system of government, established 200 years ago, affords more safeguards, more protections, and more benefits for a person accused of crime than any other system of justice in the world. The final resolution of guilt is marked by characteristics which make it unique in the world:

(a) it extends over a longer period of time than in any other judicial system;

(b) it allows for more appeals and more retrials than any other system in the world; and

(c) after all appeals are fully exercised it allows—in fact it encourages—continued collateral attacks on the conviction even though that conviction has become presumptively final. But in the final step—the correctional stage—we seem to lose interest and our performance is a failure.

No one questions that a criminal conviction should always be open to correct a miscarriage of justice. But no other system in the world invites our kind of never-ending warfare with society, long after criminal guilt has been established, beyond reasonable doubt, with all the safeguards of due process. Our system has moved thoughtful, sensitive observers who are dedicated to individual liberty to ask: "Is guilt irrelevant?"

On a number of occasions over the past 25 years since I have been a member of the judiciary I have undertaken to discuss the subject of corrections, correctional practices, and correctional institutions. And that is my subject today. My concern on this subject has led me to visit many such institutions in the United States and even more in the countries of Europe.

Looking back we see that over the past half century we have indulged in a certain amount of self-deception with euphemisms, sometimes to sugar coat the acid pills of reality, and sometimes to express our

*The reference is to the assassination attempt against President Reagan and Pope John Paul II.

humane aspirations for those who break our laws. Prisons became "penitentiaries"—places of penitence—juvenile prisons became "reform schools," and more recently we have begun "half-way houses," without being quite sure half way from what to what.

None of this is bad. I do not refer to these terms to disparage them or to question the humane impulses that led us to substitute them for the harsh term "prison." Yet it is now beginning to be clear that these terms may reveal our own confusion, our lack of direction to achieve the universally accepted objective to lend a helping hand—to those who are confined for breaking the law. That we are confused, that we lack direction, is not surprising for we deal here with an intractable problem that has plagued the human race for thousands of years.

I cannot qualify as a professional or as an expert in the field of penology or corrections; but, close observations of criminal justice and correctional practices for 25 years have left certain impressions. Some of those impressions have changed as reality overtook early hopes and aspirations which I had shared with penologists and judges.

I have long believed—and said—that when society places a person behind walls and bars it has a moral obligation to take reasonable steps to try to work with that person and render him or her better equipped to return to a useful life as a member of society. Note, I say "try" and I use the term moral obligation, not legal, not constitutional. The Constitution properly mandates due process; it mandates certain protective guarantees, but it mandates nothing concerning the subject of punishments except that they be not "cruel and unusual." To try to make these people good citizens is also for our own proper self-interest.

Even as recently as 20 or 25 years ago, I shared the hopes of great penologists like James V. Bennett, Torsten Eriksson of Sweden, and Dr. George Sturup of Denmark, and many others that enlightened correctional programs would change and rehabilitate prisoners. With many others, I have had to recognize—to my sorrow—

that, broadly speaking, prospects for rehabilitating convicted persons is a great deal less promising than the presumed experts had thought.

To do all the things that might have some chance of changing persons convicted of serious crimes will cost a great deal of money and 1981 is hardly the year in which to propose large public expenditures for new programs to change the physical plants and internal programs of penal institutions. So what I am about to propose are programs of relatively modest fiscal dimensions which I believe will help—but with no guaranteed results.

Estimates on the cost of criminal activity in the United States in any given year are well over a 100 billion dollars—billion—not million. This is reflected in a range of ways:

- the direct loss suffered by the victims,
- increased insurance rates,
- increased security by homeowners and businesses,
- increased police departments,
- increased court facilities.

To approximate ideal solutions would cost a great deal of money and requires a very long-term program. But we should not wait until we can do the whole job—the ideal—however that may be defined. We should begin where we can, at a level we can afford. Small steps are better than none.

Two steps could reasonably be taken within the range of affordable expenditures. I relate them chiefly because they are affordable in an economic sense—and affordable in terms of the psychology and the political and economic realities of 1981. They are closely related, both bearing on training and education—training of the inmates and training of the keepers.

In 25 years on the bench, I have observed and dealt with more criminal cases and cases dealing with conditions inside prisons that I can estimate. I have been in many penal institutions and I assure you a prison is not a pleasant place, it is not even a com-

fortable place. It probably can never be made either comfortable or pleasant; but neither pleasure nor comfort is the object of the enterprise. At its best, it is barely tolerable and even at that level a penal system is enormously costly—and paid for partly by the crime victims on the outside.

In all too many state penal institutions the personnel—the attendants and guards—are poorly trained and some are not trained at all for the sensitive role they should perform. A fairly recent study shows an astonishing rate of turnover of guards and correctional personnel. One state, widely regarded as having an enlightened correctional system, has a 40 percent annual turnover. One state has 54 percent, one 60 percent, another 65 percent, and another 75 percent turnover.

How can any human enterprise be effective with that rate of turnover? The turnover reflects, in part, the appallingly low salaries paid. And I venture to say that there is a correlation between the low salary, the rapid turnover and the amount of training.

Long ago I observed the marked contrast between the security personnel in the prisons of northern European countries and the prisons in this country. In northern Europe, guards are carefully screened and highly trained; that is as it should be for they are dealing with abnormal people in a very demanding setting. Without special training, prison personnel can become part of the problem rather than part of the solution.

An important and lasting consequence of lack of trained personnel is the impact on the inmate—the individual inmate—who continues his hostility toward society, toward fellow inmates and prison personnel. The keepers come to be the immediate symbols of the society that keep them confined. Unfortunately, judicial holdings have not always discouraged this warfare. More often than not, inmates go back into society worse for their confinement.

At present, there is no single, central facility for the training of prison and correctional personnel, particularly those at the middle levels who work with prisoners on a one-to-one basis. I discussed this subject in 1971 at the Williamsburg Conference on Corrections and this led to the creation of the National Institute of Corrections which has conducted regional seminars to train middle and upper echelon prison personnel since 1972.

The operation of a correctional or penal institution is no place for amateurs. It calls for substantial professional training and the highest order of sensitivity beginning at the guard level. We need look only to the volume of complaints, the disorders, and riots in these institutions over the past decade to find abundant evidence of this. If the only problem were the control of disorders some might find it manageable, even if only by use of raw force. In a limited sense these institutions can be compared with the production lines of Detroit: recidivism is the penologists' word for "product recall." When prisons turn out "products" with a high rate of recall we have disaster. And our current rate of recall—recidivist offenders is a disaster.

Under the leadership of Norman Carlson, of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, and Allen Breed, Director of the National Institute of Corrections, much has been done to improve conditions. But more is needed.

The best of prison administrators cannot change some of the negative conditions unless those in the high-turnover, lower echelons are carefully screened, well-trained, and reasonably paid. Psychological testing

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NOTICE BOARD

Secretary Regan to address Law Center

Secretary of the Treasury Donald T. Regan will give the Second Manual F. Cohen Lecture on Friday, September 18, according to Associate Dean Teresa Schwartz. He will speak on "Reform of the Financial Services Industry." His talk will take place at 4:00 p.m. in the Ballroom of the Marvin Center and will be followed by a wine and cheese reception at the University Club adjoining the Ballroom.

The Manual F. Cohen Lecture was established in 1979 by friends of Manual Cohen, a dedicated public servant who during his 27 years at the Securities and Exchange Commission rose from a position as a junior attorney to Chairman of the Commission. For nearly 20 years Mr. Cohen also taught securities law to the students of The National Law Center.

One week after the Cohen Lecture, on Friday, September 25, the law school's Enrichment Program will feature a talk by Judge J. Clifford Wallace of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit. Judge Wallace, whose name has been mentioned frequently as a possible candidate for Supreme Court appointment, will speak on "The Jurisprudence of Judicial Restraint."

The third speaker in the Enrichment Program series will be Judge Patricia Wald of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District



Secretary Donald Regan: Cohen lecturer

of Columbia. She will talk informally to the students on the afternoon of October 6. Other speakers will be scheduled throughout the semester.

Volleyball tourney set

How can you turn aggression into fun and meet students in other first-year sections? One answer is the Third Annual First-Year Volleyball Tournament, Monday through Wednesday, September 14-16, at 3:30 p.m., on the lawn just behind the law school. Unlimited quantities of beer will be available.

On Monday, each first-year section will play one game each against two of the three other sections. On Tuesday, each section will play the third section, and the two teams with the best win-loss record will play for the championship. The final game on Tuesday will be between the winning first-

year section and a special faculty team which has so far been unbeaten in law school competition.

Games played on Tuesday will count twice as much as the Monday games for the win-loss record, so each section will have a chance on Tuesday to make it into the finals regardless of how they play on Monday.

On Wednesday, the winning first-year section will be matched against teams from the Law Review and the Student Bar Association, and an all-star women's team made up from the best women players in the four first-year sections will compete against an all-woman team from the women's law school association. In case of rain all games will be rescheduled. Students are asked to watch bulletin boards for details. ■

Dean Barron to speak

The Jewish Law Student Association has announced a Sunday brunch speaker series beginning Sunday, September 20, at 11 a.m. in Bacon Lounge. Dean Jerome Barron will kick off the series by discussing "First Amendment Rights and Jewish Political Activities in America." Brunch includes bagels, lox and cream cheese; admission will be charged to cover the costs of the food served.

Other speakers scheduled for later in the year include Judge Abner Mikva of the U.S. Court of Appeals in Washington, and Max Kampleman, U.S. Representative of the Madrid Conference on Human Rights.

The organization stresses that all law students are invited to attend any of its functions. The group conducts no religious activities, but rather seeks to serve "the social and intellectual needs of people concerned about Judaism as a thriving religious entity in the modern world," according to Steering Committee member John Oshinsky. ■

Warren Burger

(Continued from page 3)

of applicants is imperative to screen out people with latent tendencies of hostility. The existing prohibitions on psychological screening must be reexamined. Today, those lower positions in most of the states are generally not paid adequately enough to get minimally qualified people.

One of the great, and perhaps most lasting, contributions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation was the founding of the National Police Academy by J. Edgar Hoover. For over 45 years, the F.B.I. has given advanced training to thousands of state and local police personnel. That training has vastly improved the quality of law enforcement in America, both in terms of efficiency and the kind of law enforcement a decent society should achieve. A sheriff, constable or policeman on the street cannot avoid errors under the Fourth Amendment, for example, if he or she has not been trained to appreciate the sensitive and elusive nuances of that rule of law. The cost of creating and maintaining the F.B.I. Academy is but a tiny fraction of the benefits it has conferred.

The time is ripe to extend the fine work begun in 1972 by the National Institute of Corrections and we should proceed at once to create a National Academy of Corrections to train personnel much as the F.B.I. has trained state and local police. This is especially needed for the states which have no real training resources available. The Academy should also provide technical assistance to state and local institutions on a continuing basis.

The cost of establishing such an institution, particularly if it could be made as an adjunct at the F.B.I. Academy at Quantico is not great. The physical facilities of classrooms and dormitories could be used interchangeably by both the F.B.I. police training program and the correctional academy. I am reliably informed that the faculty of such an institution could be made up of not more than a dozen permanent staff with the balance of the training conducted by an ad hoc faculty of specialists drawn from the state and federal systems. Alternatively, the United States could acquire the facilities of a small, centrally located college which is closing its operations. Such a facility could readily be adapted to this purpose.

The second step for which I would urge consideration is one that would need to be phased over a longer period of time. We should introduce or expand two kinds of educational programs:

The first would be to make certain that every inmate who cannot read, write, spell and do simple arithmetic would be given that training—not as an optional matter but as a mandatory requirement. The number of young, functional illiterates in our institutions is appalling. Without these basic skills, what chance does any person have of securing a gainful occupation when that person is released and begins the search for employment—with the built-in handicap of a criminal conviction? To those who view the mandatory aspect as harsh—and some will—I suggest that the total work and study hours of inmates be no greater than we demand of the 15,000 young Americans who are cadets at our military academies or law students.

Focusing on the longer term prisoner, the second phase of this educational program would require a large expansion of vocational training in the skilled and semi-skilled crafts. The objective would be that a

prisoner would not leave the institution without some qualifications for employment in the construction, manufacturing or service industries. These vocational training programs should also be mandatory. An inmate who declines to cooperate must be motivated to do so by incentives including shortening the sentence. Just as good behavior credit is now allowed to reduce sentences, we should allow credit on sentences for those who cooperate. We should help them to learn their way out of prison. Rewards and penalties accompany the lives of the cadets I spoke of—and of law students. Why should this not apply to prisoners?

A few days ago I visited with W. Clement Stone, a fine American business leader, who has devoted much of his time and money to improve the lot of prison inmates. He has written and lectured on the crucial role of motivation in the lives of people. Prisoners are people and we must try to motivate them, try to train them, try to instill the self-esteem that is essential to any kind of normal life. We may succeed with only a small percentage, but we must try.

One of the institutions which impressed me in my visits to correctional facilities over the last 25 years was a juvenile prison in Europe. It had on its walls in the main entry lobby four statements which added up to a carrot and a stick. Here is the first thing the new inmate sees when he arrives to begin his term:

FIRST: "You are here because you need help";

SECOND: "We are here to help you;";

THIRD: "We cannot help you unless you cooperate";

FOURTH: "If you don't cooperate, we will make you."

Someone may say that this is a harsh proposition to put to the people who are unfortunate enough to be in prison. But I suggest to you that among the factors which would explain the presence of that person at the place at that time, is that he or she has not been subject to the discipline calling for adherence to certain standards of work and learning. Motivation is absent but even small successes can spark motivation, and that kind of carrot and stick program affords motivation.

We know that people who have neither learned to learn nor learned to work have little basis for the self-esteem or esteem for others that is so essential to the human existence.

There is nothing novel in what I am proposing. There are skilled people who have thought about these problems for a long time who stand ready, willing and able to implement them if only the government will act in the areas in which only a national government can act efficiently.

There are two very small steps in the whole scheme of this melancholy picture of crime in America. They are not necessarily a logical starting point, but they are a beginning. The way to get started on any solution is to turn, face the problem and take one or two steps—however small.

Even in this day of necessary budget austerity, I hope that the President and the Congress, in whose hands such matters must rest, will be willing to consider these two modest, but important steps. No one can guarantee results, but if we accept the moral proposition that we are our brothers' keepers and that there is a divine spark in every human being—hard as that is to believe at times—we must try.

For those who are reluctant to finance moral propositions, the hard economics of the cost of crime may offer greater inducement. For yet others, these programs offer the combined appeal of Christian charity and New England frugality.

The "torch" is now yours. I hope it burns you enough while you earn large fees from affluent clients to assure your support for these steps, because the consequences of the present system will fall on you and on your children. ■

First Year Class: More Women Than Ever

by Bill Tabor

Women comprise a larger percentage of the first-year class than ever before, according to Director of Admission Robert V. Stanek, who is just completing work on profiling statistics of the Class of 1984, which he called "one of the most diverse ever, particularly in terms of male-female and geographical diversity."

Dean Stanek noted that 45 percent of the incoming class is female, up four percent from last year. In addition, Dean Stanek said that first-year students represent 49 states, 200 colleges and universities and several foreign countries.

The average age of full-time students is approximately 23-34, and most of the students come directly from undergraduate colleges. (The average night student is 28-29 years old.) An increasing number of students are taking one or more years off between college and law school, however, and among the entering class one will find a doctor, several Ph.D.'s housewives, chemical engineers and even an admiral.

Although the Admissions Committee selected more minority applicants than ever before, only 10 percent of those accepted decided to attend. As a result, the number of minority students at George Washington is about the same as it was last year.

Consistent with the recent trend, the number of applications for spaces in the entering class increased by 10 percent. Similarly, average LSAT scores rose by 10 per-

cent. This pleases Dean Stanek, who noted that since class size has not increased, "it's harder to get in. The school is more competitive."

The increase in applicants is the most interesting aspect of this year's class from the standpoint of an admissions officer, Dean Stanek says. Like most of his colleagues, he is waiting for the drop in the number of applications following the end of the "baby boom" of the 1950s. While many schools are already experiencing this phenomenon, George Washington's upward trend continues.

By way of explanation, Dean Stanek offered, "More people who have been away from school for a year or so are applying to school." His associate gave another explanation: "The reputation of the school is getting better." ■



Dean Robert Stanek: Bucking the trend

Review, Journal Welcome New Members

The George Washington University Law Review has selected 36 new members to its staff, and the *Journal of International Law* has selected 38 new members, according to editors of both publications.

Selections of *Law Review* and *Journal* members was based on competition held last spring, at which time interested first-year students submitted a "closed memorandum" writing sample. *Law Review* editors weighed the applicants' grades 75 percent and the writing sample 25 percent in making their determinations. Those students whose grades ranked them within the top five percent of their class were accepted automatically if their writing samples were deemed to be in the top 25 percent of those submitted.

The *Journal* based its selections 40 percent on the writing competition and 60 percent on grades.

The *Law Review* publishes five issues each year, and is managed entirely by student members. Second-year members are required to write a note for the *Law Review*, in addition to working on the production staff throughout their second and third years of law school. The editorial staff is comprised of third-year students chosen during the spring semester of their second year.

The *Journal* expects to publish three issues this fall in order to erase a six-month backlog in publication. Editor-in-Chief Keith Anderson expects that the *Journal* will return to a timely publication schedule by Christmas. ■

LAW JOURNAL

David K. Barr
Mark Beams
Lori Berman
Mark H. Burnett
David Certner
Philip L. Comella
Mary Ellen Conway
Richard T. Faugnan
Arthur George
Sheila A. Glusco
David Greenberg
Billie Jay Grey
Valerie L. Gross
Mark D. Guilfoyle
Don Holtz
David T. Hunter
Barry S. Kaplan
Allan Neil Krinsman
Walter H. Lohman
Mark Carlton Miller

Barbara Mintz
Steven D. O'Brien
Kevin O'Grady
Charles W. Ormsby, Jr.
John Stewart Oshinsky
Peter J. Plocki
Charles W. Pollard
Alan H. Price
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Harris Lee Schwalb
Bette E. Shifman
Martin Shuham
Howard Sugarman
Cathy E. Taub
Kenneth Thomas
Robert Torresen, Jr.
Jeff Villet
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REVIEW

Daniel Abrahams
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Roy Smedly Bernstein
Elaine L. Block
Phyllis D. Carnilla
Bruce W. Clark
William Cowper
Barton Day
David J. Fischer
Laura A. Foggan
Carol Fortine
Stewart Greene
Lois C. Greisman
William Michael Jacobs
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Barry J. Levine
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Allen Schole
David Shelledy
Mary Ellen Seravalli
Eric Sitarchuk
Garrett Spillane
Lynn Stabner
Gerald Stevens-Kittner
Amy Tunis

Dean Barron

(Continued from page 7)

at the very last page of the notes at the end of the course he wrote an overall observation on the course! "The book was too long."

As one can see, then, the problems of curriculum committees are not new. Increasingly, there is a feeling in our law school, as in other law schools, that first-year students particularly ought to have a more formal exposure than they have to subjects like jurisprudence, history of the legal profession, professional responsibility, and legislation. How do we achieve such changes without doubling the hours for every first-year course and then adding some additional courses? In short, how do we achieve change within the teaching hours that can be realistically and fairly allocated to the first year? Professor Davis made a suggestion: "One method of cutting is the technique used by my Constitutional Law professor—just go until you run out of time. That way we avoided the Fourteenth Amendment. . . . You might be concerned about overloading first-year students if they have to take ten hours of Torts. Relax. I have it figured out. Cut Contracts, Constitutional Law, Criminal Process, Civil Procedure, and Property by one hour each. What could be more democratic?"

Professor Davis then tells us that the Curriculum Committee met and voted. It voted to reject his ten hour Torts course. He says voting against it were the instructors in Contracts, Constitutional Law, Criminal Process, Civil Procedure, and Property. You can guess who voted for it.

How does one achieve change in the light of the parable set forth above? One way to at least get us thinking about change

and about what our curriculum should emphasize in the decade that is ahead would be to create a study group—or, if you will, a committee—of faculty and students who would be given no particular mandate other than to take a long term look at the curriculum. I propose to call this committee the Committee on the '80's. Our mandate is to propose a first-year curriculum that makes sense for the needs of lawyers in the years ahead. Certainly, the need for skills training should play a part in these considerations, as well as the need that society has identified as the need for a greater sense of exposure to concepts of professional responsibility on the part of the bar. But some larger issues should be addressed too. At the beginning of this column, I referred to Learned Hand. In one of his most quoted statements he made some observations on the training of a judge:

"I venture to believe that it is as important to a judge called upon to pass on a question of constitutional law, to have at least a bowing acquaintance with Acton and Maitland, with Thucydides, Gibbon and Carlyle, with Homer, Dante, Shakespeare and Milton, with Machiavelli, Montaigne and Rabelais, with Plato, Bacon, Hume and Kant, as with the books which have been specifically written on the subject. For in such matters everything turns upon the spirit in which he approaches the questions before him. The words he must construe are empty vessels into which he can pour nearly anything he will."

These remarks are addressed to the training of judges. I believe they are equally appropriate to the training of lawyers. How can we affect the spirit in which we approach the questions that concern us? To some extent, the substance of what is learned in law school can affect and inform that spirit. It is to such questions that the Committee on the '80's will turn. I hope that the law school community will be receptive to this new committee and I am sure that once the committee sets about its business, its product will be thoughtful and provocative. ■

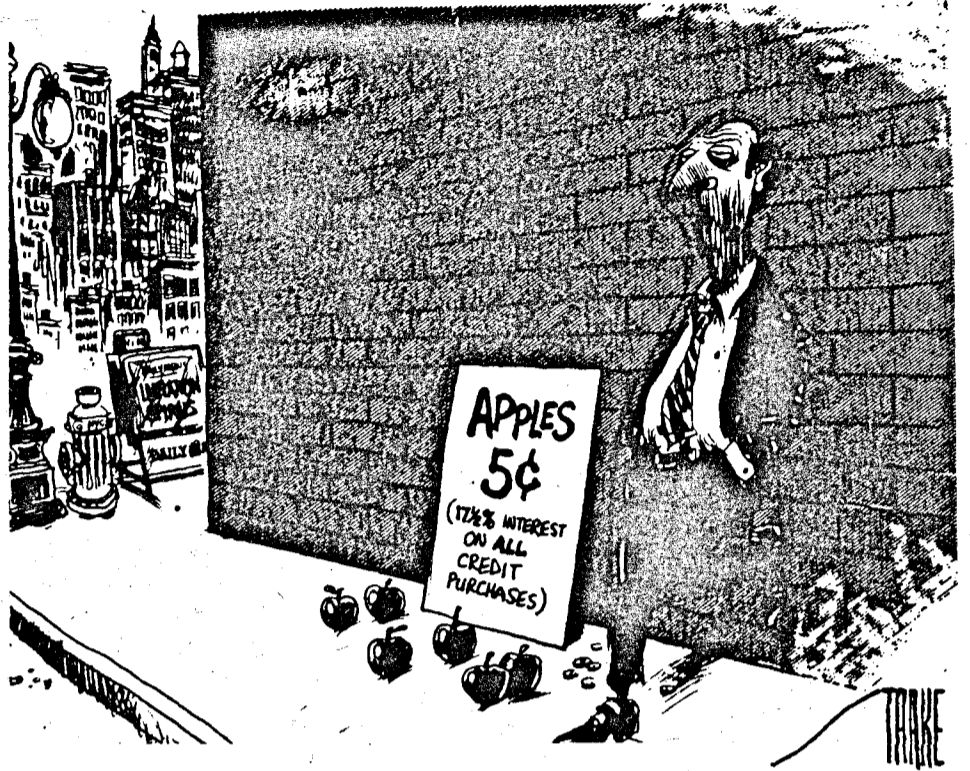
EDITORIALS / OPINION

Kudos

Last May, when most students had finished their exams and were trying to put law school out of their minds, third-year student Ray Sherbill was already thinking of the coming school year. Not for himself, but for the hundreds of incoming law students. With more than 30 colleagues, he spent endless hours over the summer preparing the Fall first-year Orientation Program.

It was a smashing success.

Ray and the entire Orientation Committee should be commended for their creativity, diligence and devotion on behalf of the first-year class. Likewise, Dean Teresa Schwartz and the law school faculty should be congratulated on a superb academic orientation session. The first-year class has already made known its feelings (see letter this page), but second- and third-year students also have reason to be grateful. Energy and enthusiasm of the kind demonstrated by Sherbill, Dean Schwartz, and the entire Orientation Committee heighten the sense of community at George Washington, and makes it a little more pleasant for all of us.



LETTERS

NIGHT STUDENT DIALOGS CONTINUE

Approximately one year ago there began what developed into an irregularly scheduled dialogue between myself and Dean Barron, Dean Potts, Dean Schwartz, et al, on various grievances associated with night school cost, curriculum and administration.

Tuition parity was pursued in the belief that the 84-hour degree program should cost day and night students the same total amount. We had a partial victory—this year's night students are each paying \$200 less than what had initially been planned. However, extrapolating this year's rates still leaves an intolerable \$1,200 excess night tuition cost over the life of the program. But keep your fingers crossed—there is strong reason to believe that there will be parity as of the 1982-1983 school year!

Of necessity, the night school course offerings are leaner than those during the day. Nonetheless, as we tried to impress on Dean Barron, there is considerable room for improvement through "creative" scheduling and more day-night rotation of professors. Considering that this issue was raised late in the school year, I am pleased with the Dean's response, an additional section of Trusts and Estates in the first semester, and an all-in-one-night 3-hour offering (Computers and the Law) in the second semester. Each of these changes by itself increases night student course selection flexibility. More such improvements are urged for future years.

On other fronts, the news is more mixed. On the plus side, the general office is open every evening, and Dean Schwartz has office hours one night a week to accommodate to night student schedules. Both of these policies, instituted during the last school year, are greatly appreciated by the night students.

Similar gains are needed on other fronts. For example, the placement office earns bad grades on two counts. First, the otherwise informative new placement brochure focuses on the semester-by-semester milestones in the day students' 3-years of study, but completely omits the night students' 4-year program milestones. Second, no regular weeknight hours are maintained by the placement office to accommodate night students. When one of my colleagues inquired on the former point, she was told that the night students didn't use the placement services much anyway. If that answer is accurate, I wonder why we night students don't use it more. Do any of the points just noted provide any clues? Are they indicative of a general attitude extant in that office?

Repeating a point I made in an *Advocate* article last year, the school is for the most part willing to respond or at least try to respond to legitimate requests for night school improvements. But we students must first solve our own problem of the lack of a spokesperson for the night program. The SBA does a fine job on those issues impacting both the day and the night programs. But when there are issues unique to the night program, our minority membership on the SBA simply doesn't yield the kind of focused attention that is needed. I strongly recommend that the SBA night reps have their own caucus on unique night program issues, and that Dean Barron afford them easy, regular separate access to discuss them on a timely basis.

Sincerely,
Marvin Elster

Editor's Note: Marvin Elster is a second-year night student. His dialogues with administrators are informal, and are not activities of the Student Bar Association government. ■

FIRST YEAR CLASS 'MORE THAN WELCOMED'

We wish to express our sincere thanks for the orientation programs. From the more staid academic orientation (which set the house afire), to the beer blast and rumor mill and from the elegance of the Saturday-morning brunch to the gastronomical delights of the Sunday picnic, we have felt more than welcomed. Now, with many of our anxieties allayed, we feel ready to undertake the rigors of first-year law . . . and have fun in the process.

Our thanks,
Victoria Hirschland
Lisa Erickson
and 213 co-signers
Class of 1984

STUDENTS AWAIT JEWISH HOLIDAYS

Of immediate concern to Jewish students are the coming holidays of Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur. These days are observances of penitence for the year past and celebrations of hope for the new Jewish year. The majority of Jews worship in synagogue on the holidays and do not attend classes. Therefore, on Tuesday and Wednesday, September 29 and 30, and again on Wednesday and Thursday, October 7 and 8, classes will have high absentee rates.

The Jewish Law Students Association would like to acknowledge any cooperation professors will give in reorganizing, rescheduling or cancelling classes in deference to the Jewish students.

Sincerely,
Even Krame Robin Rosenzweig
Jodi Krame Roger Stavits
John Oshinsky Steering Committee
Jewish Law Students Association

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September 11, 1981

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Printing The Suburban Record

Hyperlexis: Overloading the system

by Robert S. Vance

George Washington Law Center is at the forefront in dealing with unprecedented changes in our system of law and justice. That was my perception of the law center when I was a student there a quarter century ago and it is today. A central concern of the previous era was training lawyers to cope with a vastly expanded framework of federal regulation. The current state of our evolutionary process presents a rather different challenge to us as lawyers and judges and particularly to the law schools of the nation. I refer to the modern litigation explosion. The descriptive word that has been coined is *hyperlexis*.

As a concomitant we are witnessing a resurgence of the movement seeking alternative methods of dispute resolution. A significant amount of work already is underway. The American Bar Association, the National Judicial Center, state court organizations, law schools, ad hoc committees established by various judicial institutions and private research agencies are investigating and experimenting with a variety of approaches. Such diverse points of view as those of the Chief Justice and Ralph Nader are being brought to bear.

Three reasons for this resurgence have been recognized: (1) the need for easier and more economical access by individuals; (2) the search for better methods of dispute resolution; and (3) relieving the judicial apparatus from the prospect of an uncontrollable workload. Some commentators suggest that the third reason is the least important. I disagree. In doing so, however, I am not minimizing the importance of the first two. Ease of access is enormously important. Prolonged delays and spiraling costs of litigation are effectively denying access to major portions of our population. The view is also held that alternative resolutions for many types of dispute are simply better than trials in a court of law. Because I am a part of it, however, my primary concern focuses on the apparatus itself. Can it continue to function in this new era of hyperlexis?

Before we assume that alarmists are over-

stating the danger, we might consider some statistical signals: Since I began the practice of law the workload of the court on which I now sit has increased approximately 1,000%. The court now has approximately 5,000 cases a year and is filling nearly 10,000 pages of Federal 2d. A similar growth over the next 25 years would necessitate our having a United States Court of Appeals in each of our present districts. It is true that Fifth Circuit growth has been higher than average. It is also true, however, that the rate of growth seems to be increasing rather than declining. Extrapolation of the national figures for the last five years has caused one professor at Stanford to theorize that by the year 2010 we will have 1,000,000 cases in the federal appellate system and over 10,000,000 cases pending at the federal trial level. Such projections are always subject to question. This particular one is reminiscent of a story told by Judge Griffin Bell about a state judge in rural Georgia who noted that the prison population in that state was growing faster than the population in general. The judge made some hasty computations and concluded that by the year 2019 everyone in the state of Georgia would be in the penitentiary.

Though we may look on such future predictions with a measure of skepticism, it is not inappropriate that we conclude that the system is in imminent danger of inundation.

The traditional focus of the work on the bench and bar has been on the improvement of the judicial itself. Great work has been and is being done, and in some instances the results are quite dramatic. The problem looming before us, however, calls for more than just tinkering with or even overhauling the mechanism. The addition of a few judges or the juggling of jurisdictional lines or the simplification of procedures or paperwork provides no solution for case load increases in the 1,000% range.

I believe that we must also turn to two additional levels of inquiry. The first involves the other end of the process. Where are these cases coming from and why? In some western nations bringing a law suit is

not regarded as proper business or social behavior. Here it seems almost a national pastime. Are we merely becoming the most quarrelsome people on earth? Have we so much pent-up injustice that increased access necessarily brings forth a flood of litigation? Why does our society resort to litigation when somewhat comparable societies regard it as unacceptable? A realistic understanding of the root causes may be a starting place.

The second is the search for quick, inexpensive, workable and just alternatives. There may be an inbred reluctance on the part of the bench and bar to consider approaches outside the judicial apparatus. It is almost an article of faith that all disputes must be resolved by a jury of one's peers with due observation of and respect for the solemn procedures and trappings of the courts. The most promising inquiries, however, are being made in areas ancillary to or wholly outside the court system. I mention a few as illustration:

- In several states judicial arbitration panels, both voluntary and compulsory, are already functioning.

- Conciliation and mediation are approaches being employed in citizen dispute settlements in many areas in the country. Three experimental programs have been sponsored by the Department of Justice.

- Similar approaches are being employed or proposed as an adjunct to courts in some areas.

- Considerable national attention has been focused on the California "Rent-a-Judge" experiment, a reference procedure that allows for dispute resolution by a referee selected and paid by the litigants.

- Greatly enlarged grievance procedures in schools and prisons may reduce the vexatious volume from these reservoirs of potential litigation.

- New frameworks are being devised in which divorcing couples can negotiate and determine their post-dissolution rights and responsibilities.

- Statutory schemes for resolution of medical malpractice claims exist in several states.

Through these and a variety of other ways we are beginning to find that we can resolve a great many disputes—particularly the relatively small ones—without resort to trials in courts of law.

It seems to me that this is an essential step in our society. It is evolving, however, without much coordination or direction. To a certain extent this is beneficial. If we are to have such rapid alteration of our social institutions, diverse experimentation on a local level can be profitable. We also would profit, however, from a measure of coordination, from the development of jurisdictional lines and from an increase in attention and support from the bench and bar and our law schools.

The bench and bar are usually somewhat rigid in their approach to new ideas involving alteration of basic institutions. Some of the new methods use neither lawyers or judges—clearly heresy! With justification we are constantly on guard that there be no erosion or compromise of our time tested and finely developed system of justice. Elimination of a vast tide of petty disputes from normal litigation processes, coupled with the resulting benefit that those processes can continue to function effectively, however, are clearly within our self interest as well as that of society generally.

Law schools, which typically focus on appellate opinions in context of adversary litigation, may need to broaden their perspective to take in an entire justice system. New questions must be asked. How disputes arise, how they may be prevented, and the full range of alternatives for their resolution need to be considered. New disciplines need to be involved, not just those involving the law but those of anthropology, sociology, psychology, business and medicine. George Washington and other law schools are in a peculiarly advantageous position.

Stimulation of greater academic involvement will be of inestimable help as we grapple with the enormous problem of our era of hyperlexis. ■

Robert S. Vance is a United States Circuit Judge for the Fifth Circuit. He recently received the Professional Achievement Award from the GW Law Alumni Association. This article is excerpted from his address to the Association in New Orleans last August.

DEAN'S CORNER

So much to do—and so little time

by Jerome A. Barron

What should a law school teach? I am sure most students at this point are so busy trying to study the courses that are *actually* in the curriculum that they don't have much time to worry about what courses *should* be in the curriculum. Yet, the question of what courses a law school should teach is an important one. In this law school, as in most law schools that I know, there is always discussion about curricular reform. It is a serious issue although it is easy to see it in a humorous light. Some years ago, Professor Ray Davis at the University of Arizona published a memorable book review in the *Journal of Legal Education* of the 1971 edition of the casebook on Torts published by Page Keeton and Robert E. Keeton. Professor Davis commented that what was needed was a new 10-hour Torts course. Professor Davis suggested

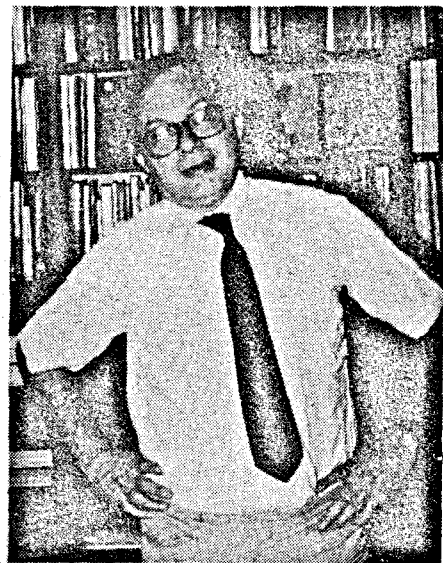
that the Keeton casebook with its 1181 pages and 277 principal cases, notes, and materials, would be ideal for the 10-hour Torts course. As everyone is doubtless aware, the suggestion for a 10-hour Torts course is Swiftian.

Professor Davis observed that "no matter how short a casebook is, it is always too long for the time allocated to cover it." A sad truth. A couple of years ago, Professor Gerald Gunther of the Stanford Law School talked about Constitutional Law casebooks in a seminar devoted to that subject at the American Association of Law Schools. The seminar participants, all Constitutional Law casebook authors, were debating the weighty question (I mean weighty literally) as to whether Constitutional Law casebooks should continue to have one or two hundred pages devoted to procedural or civil due process. The argument for including civil due process was that it was necessary to an understanding of the constitutional system. The argument against it was less impressive but quite practical—including civil due process makes Constitutional Law casebooks too long.

In reflecting on the general problem—too

much material and too little time—Professor Gunther remarked that his labor of love for a number of years has been the preparation of a biography on one of our great judges, Learned Hand. Professor Gunther said that one of his treasured possessions was the set of law school notes that Learned Hand kept when he was a first-year law school student at Harvard in the 1890's. Learned Hand was studying in the class of one of the great savants of that time, Professor James Bradley Thayer, who was a great authority on constitutional law and evidence. Apparently, Learned Hand was very faithful in writing down the pronouncements of the great Thayer and he took excellent class notes. But somewhere in the middle of the course, he cast duty aside and wrote an editorial observation in his class notes. He wrote: "This book is too long." If I remember Professor Gunther's remarks correctly, he said that the Constitutional Law casebook that Professor Thayer used was a two volume affair of a thousand pages each. In any case, Professor Gunther said, Learned Hand returned to the serious job of taking class notes, but

(please turn to page 5)



Dean Jerome Barron: Ten hours of torts?

New Faculty Members Begin School Year

by Lori Berman

A Law Librarian and five full-time faculty members have joined the law faculty of George Washington University for the 1981-1982 school year. Dean Jerome Baron introduced the new faculty members at a reception September 3.

Anita Head became Law Librarian following the retirement of Hugh Bernard, who served as librarian for 21 years. A Swiss native, she received her *license en droit* cum laude from the University of Berne and a master's degree in library science from Columbia University. She was Professor and Law Librarian of the University of Kansas Law School from 1975 until her appointment to George Washington University this year.

Ms. Head has spent the past few weeks "learning all aspects of the library and school," and sets as her major goal the planning for the rebuilding and expansion of the law library. A comprehensive expansion plan for the law school, including the library, was announced last Fall.

Professor Lizabeth Moody of Cleveland State University Law School will spend the year at George Washington as a Visiting Professor. She teaches Corporations and Federal Jurisdiction this semester, and will



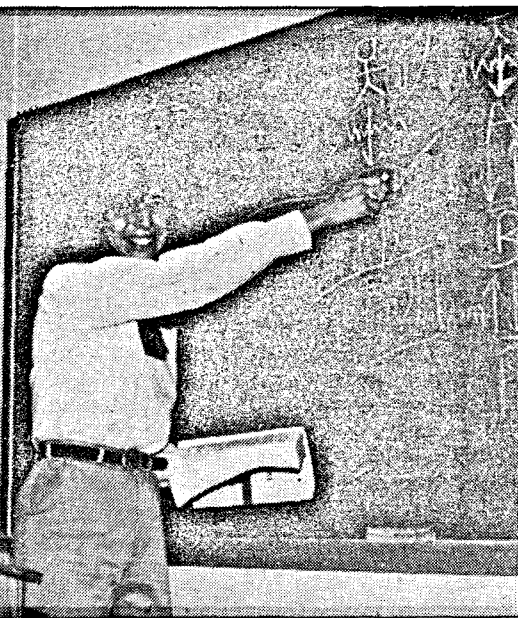
Professor Gene Shreve

teach two courses in Securities during the Spring.

She received her A.B. degree from Barnard College and her LL.B. from Yale Law School.

"This is a nice change," she says of her new job. George Washington students are "very astute, thoughtful and pleasant," she observes.

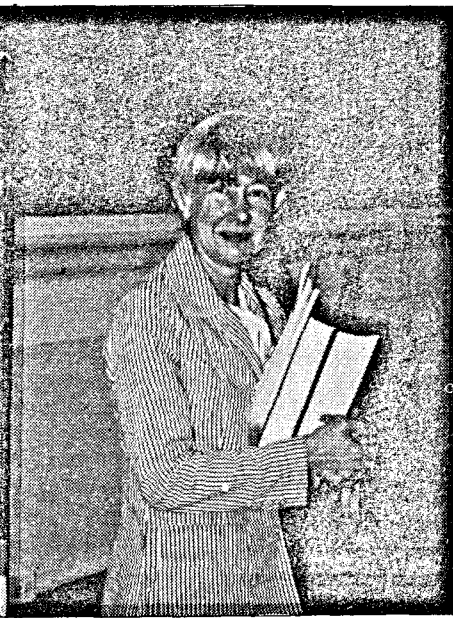
Gene Shreve, Associate Professor of Law at Vermont Law School, has also been appointed as Visiting Professor for the 1981-82 school year.



Professor Luiz Zubrow

Professor Shreve is a 1965 graduate of the University of Oklahoma, and received his LL.B. and LL.M. degrees from Harvard Law School. His goal this year, he says, is "to enjoy myself and make myself as useful as I can."

Professor Arthur R. Pinto, a Visiting Professor from Seton Hall University Law School, will teach Sales and Corporations during the school year. A graduate of Colgate University and New York University Law School, he practiced law in New York before joining the Seton Hall faculty in



Professor Lizabeth Moody

1975. He was Associate Dean of that school from 1978-1979.

Theodore Sims joins the George Washington faculty as Assistant Professor of Law specializing in tax law. Professor Sims graduated from Columbia University in 1967 and received his J.D. cum laude from the University of Chicago in 1970. He has worked for the Washington law firm of Wilmer, Cutler & Pickering, and for the past four years has been an attorney with

(Please turn to page 9)

ONE - STOP SHOPPING COVER LETTERS AND RESUMES

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MASTERCARD

New Faculty

(Continued from page 8)

the U.S. Department of Treasury Office of Tax Policy.

Professor Sims teaches Trusts and Estates and Tax Policy.

Luize Zubrow gave up a job as associate with the Washington firm Covington & Burling to become an Associate Professor of Law at George Washington. She teaches Creditors' Rights and Commercial Paper this semester; she will teach Remedies and Commercial Paper in the Spring.

Professor Zubrow graduated first in her

class at the University of Colorado in 1972, and has clerked for federal judges at both the District Court and Appeals Court levels. She was a member of the law faculty of the University of Colorado from 1976-1977.

In addition, the law school has hired two part-time faculty members. James Adrian Jones will teach International Economic Law, replacing Professor Russell B. Stevenson, who is on leave for a year to work at the Securities and Exchange Commission. Henry D. Levine has been appointed Associate Professorial Lecturer, and will team with Professor David Robinson to teach Legal Process. ■

Library Notes: Fines Set

by Brian Dixon

An alumnus once complained to me that every summer the library switched book locations around just to keep the students on their toes. Well, they have done it again. The D.C. and Patent materials have been moved from their respective 1st floor and mezzanine alcoves. The D.C. materials are now shelved with the state codes on the mezzanine. The Patent periodicals can now be found on the 2nd level of the basement. The classified Patent collection has been integrated into the stacks in the first level of the basement. The alcoves now house various federal materials. Bankruptcy materials, the Federal Rules Service,

R.F.D., and the Federal Digests are all now located in the 1st floor alcove. The mezzanine alcove now shelves the Statutes at Large, U.S.C.A.A.N., U.S.C., and U.S.C.A. Got that?

For those laggards who have not been LEXIS trained, the library will offer three training sessions a week through September and October:

Tuesdays, 6:30-8:30 p.m., Wednesdays, 8:00 p.m.-10:00 p.m., and Thursdays 9:30 a.m.-11:30 a.m.

The training handbook can be picked up at the 3rd floor desk when signing up for a session.

A brief reminder that it now costs money to return books late—\$.50 a day for circulating books, \$1.00 an hour for Reserve books. ■

International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers, AFL-CIO



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DROP OFF YOUR

Suggestions at the SBA 301 BACON

*DURING the '81-'82 ACADEMIC YEAR

Me?

Me?

Me?

Me?

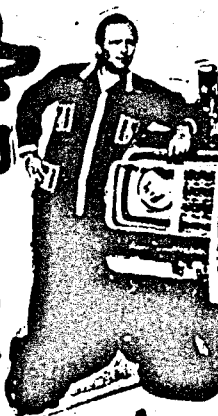
Me?

STEVE KEMP TIGERS

Marion Barry?

Mal Brooks?

Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig?



L E I S U R E T I M E

Lunch Time

How Not To Waste Three Hours A Day

For this very reason, I will not advise the first-year class not to worry.

Nor will I provide the first-year students with practical guidance as to how to study, where to study, and with whom to study, since I realize that what I have to offer is little more than a truism. We all know that Laertes would have been far better off had he listened when Polonius said:

Give every man thine ear,

But few thy voice;

Neither a borrower nor a lender be;

This above all, to thine own self be true. (*Hamlet*, Act I, Scene iii.) Yet these words were of little value to Laertes, who was

capable of learning only by his own experience. Similarly, first-year students will learn only by what they endure.

I can, however, pass along information on how to spend free time. *Paper Chase* notwithstanding, leisure time does exist during law school and it is to the students' benefit to realize and enjoy it. If I had my first year to do over again—God forbid—I would have spent my time quite differently.

I would not have wasted those three hour gaps between Criminal Law and Torts eating nitrates in the Marvin Center and guessing section ranks with my classmates. I would not have read *Pennoyer v. Neff* six

times over, maybe seven, to conquer the fact pattern. And I would not have passed my time smoking cigarettes in the coffee lounge and joining my friends in that old familiar chant, "I hate law school."

So how would I have spent my spare time? It is true, "Misery acquaints a man with strange bedfellows," (*Tempest*, Act II, Scene i), but this is not exactly what I have in mind. Rather, I am thinking of a day during my second semester, in fact, one day before my Constitutional Law exam, when I discovered the Corcoran Gallery is only a few blocks from school. In fact, there are several museums, galleries and places of interest within walking distance of the law school, which can be visited during lunchtime or before catching the Metro back to Virginia. My spare time would have been better spent, and far more productive, had I known and frequented these places.

So I offer this advice to you: Take advantage of the city. Below is a compilation of some of the interesting sights within walking distance of the law school.

CAVEAT GENATOR

Dominique's

by Fred Becker

For those people who desire fine French and Continental cuisine—and who do not desire to spend a week's salary on one meal—Dominique's has a solution. Good food and good value may be obtained by partaking of their Pre and Post-Theater Dinner Special between the hours of 5:30 and 7:00, and 10:30 until closing. Dominique's offers a Prix Fixe menu for \$9.95 that provides the diner with a most satisfying and enjoyable meal which includes appetizer, main dish, dessert and coffee or tea.

Eating at Dominique's can be quite an experience even without the food, given its eclectic and unusual decor. My companion and I dined in the front room where the walls are lined with autographed photographs of various celebrities. Potted and hanging plants are abundant, but what is most distinctive are the stuffed and bronzed animal heads that line the walls. Combine this with a number of stuffed birds suspended from various locations around the room and you get quite an eyeful.

In the early evening the room is filled with very pleasant sunlight, and once it gets dark the tables are lighted by candlelight. For those diners who prefer a quieter atmosphere, there is the backroom with dim lighting, candlelight and stained glass.

The wide variety and choice, which is one of the outstanding characteristics of Dominique's regular menu (it runs more than eight pages) is reflected in the more limited prix fixe menu. Each course of appetizer, main dish and dessert offers at least seven choices so that when it comes time to make your selection the dilemma is not which item you must be stuck with, but rather which item among an enticing selection stands out the most. For appetizer, my companion chose the fresh vegetable soup made with beef stock. It was served in a

warm metal crock and was pleasing to both the eye and to the taste. Unlike many vegetable soups in restaurants the vegetables were identifiable and firm. The stock was rich and spicy and would be ideal on a cold winter's night. I had celery remoulade, shredded hearts of celery in a light mayonnaise type dressing seasoned with mustard. It was served on a bed of bibb lettuce and garnished and was a light change from ordinary salads. On a past occasion I have tasted the veal and liver pate and their spinach salad vinaigrette. I found the pate somewhat salty, though the spinach salad had a good tangy vinaigrette.

For the main entree my companion chose le poulet roti jardiniere, roasted chicken with spring vegetables. The breast of chicken was tender though a little stringy. It came in a white sauce, the prime ingredient of which was a mild tarragon seasoning which enhanced, rather than drowned, the flavor of the chicken. The vegetables tasted as if they had either been steamed or just slightly boiled so that they retained their fresh taste. The entree also came with potatoes lyonnaise which added a different touch from baked potatoes or white rice. I chose les saucisse des campagnes, sausages made from veal and chicken that were seasoned with a mushroom sauce. The sausages were somewhat bland and slightly salty, but the spicy tomato based mushroom sauce remedied those deficiencies. My dish came with sliced red cabbage and saffron rice, the latter being an excellent combination with the mushroom sauce. On my last visit to Dominique's I had the filet de flounder provencale, flounder with tomatoes and garlic. The garlic flavor was subtle and delicious, far from overpowering. Other entrees include roasted lamb with sausages, half a baked lobster, a cold fish and for those who like the more unusual, civet, also known as rabbit. One of the advantages of having either

the fish or the lobster is their freshness. As you enter the restaurant you can watch your dinner swimming around in two large glass fishtanks. In all instances the portions are substantial and an added touch is the use of warm plates to enhance the quality of the food.

Make sure you save room for dessert! Here too the variety is extensive and the choice difficult to make. My companion decided to have the black forest cake, a two layer cake iced with sprinkles and filled with custard and cherries as well as what seemed to be a taste of kirsch. The cake was very rich and the portion was more than adequate, especially after the previous courses. I chose the rum cake with slivered toasted almonds. The cake was soaked with just the right amount of rum so that it had a kick but was not overpowering. Unfortunately the cake was slightly dry, but it seems to have been more my piece than the recipe. Other desserts are a creme caramel, carrot cake, natural flavor sherbet and chocolate mousse, which I had last time and which was excellent, not too sweet and not too heavy, a real mousse rather than glorified chocolate pudding.

While both food and atmosphere are commendable at Dominique's, it is the service which deserves the most outstanding marks. All the staff from the maitre d' to the busboys are attentive and courteous. Our water glasses were constantly filled and plates were served and removed with effortless grace and efficiency. On numerous occasions we were asked if everything was satisfactory, and all requests were filled quickly and pleasantly.

Reservations are recommended, especially on weekends. Jacket and tie are requested by not required. All major credit cards are accepted.

In future columns, I will be reviewing restaurants of different ethnic cuisines and of various price levels. Any questions or suggestions please drop a note off in the office.

• **The Corcoran Gallery**

17th and New York Ave., N.W.

Washington's oldest museum contains an excellent collection of American Art, including masterpieces by John Singer Sargent, Mary Cassatt and Jame McNeil Whistler. Open Tuesday through Sunday, 11 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Free.

• **The Phillips Collection**

1600 21st St., N.W.

Its most famous paintings—including Renoir's *Boating Party* and Cezanne's *Self Portrait*—have gone on a fund-raising tour until next year. But left behind are some of the best works of Rothko, Georgia O'Keefe, Paul Klee and Pierre Bonnard. A single lunch hour is hardly enough time to absorb this museum, so plan to come back again and again. Open Tuesday through Saturday, 10 a.m.-5 p.m.; Sunday 2-7 p.m. Free.

• **Albert Einstein Memorial**

23rd and Constitution, N.W.

Grab a sandwich and have a seat on Einstein's big, warm, grandfatherly lap.

• **Franz Bader Gallery**

20th and I Streets, N.W.

Bader opened this commercial gallery in 1939, months after he fled the Nazis in Vienna. Japanese prints and Eskimo carvings abound, but Bader made his name by showing some of the best local and European talent after World War II. His bookstore contains some of the best art books available. Tuesday-Saturday, 10 a.m.-6 p.m.

• **Renwick Gallery**

17th and Pennsylvania, N.W.

As far as Washington museums go, this is hardly one of the best. Still, its Grand Salon is a fun place to browse, and its downstairs exhibits display some interesting American crafts. A two-minute walk from the law school, so you can't lose. Daily 10 a.m.-5:30 p.m. Free. —B.P. ■

BUSINESS FOR LAWYERS

Legal capital

by David Braus

Mr. Rogers (of "we can all say 'playground,' can't we?" fame) is a very wealthy man. He didn't become very wealthy solely by telling children to wipe themselves after using the bathroom. No—Mr. Rogers is a stock market wizard, who only appears to be a brain-damaged, child-lover.

Now I admit that I've caught his show a couple of times after some mind-searing antitrust classes (we can all say "Leverage of vertical integration," can't we? Sure we can), but I really don't aspire to be a clone of Mr. R's. I only use him as an example to show that no matter how moronic you look and idiotic you speak (and even if you had those traits and STILL didn't make Law Review), that you might have that stock-market instinct.

In order to become addicted to the stock market you don't even have to like money. In fact, you can be a relic from the sixties who desires to rob from the rich and give to the poor (Stock Options are the easiest way to actually "take" from the wealthy—with common stock you "take" from no one).

This monthly column will introduce you to some standard and some esoteric ways to work the stock market, along with UN-guaranteed stock selections (which I believe may be illegal without a license). Some planned columns are entitled:

- "Mass-Arbitraging on a Budget"
- "Your \$5000 Federally Guaranteed Student Loan and Shorting Pork-Belly Commodities"
- "Selling the Wife and Kids and other ways to meet a Margin-call"

Before these items are examined, however, some basic questions must be answered.

The initial question one asks is "How much money is required to get started?" It of course depends on what you want to do.

If you plan to corner the silver market, approximately \$2 billion is required (or \$200 million and the Hunt Brother's financial consultant). If you plan to go short on gold futures, just make sure all your property is in your wife's name and keep a one-way ticket to Rio de Janeiro on hand. If you want to begin as a rational human would, you can find a broker (with some hunting) who will be glad to work with \$200, or maybe even less. However, in Manhattan you probably couldn't find a bag-lady who would agree to manage an account for less than \$200. (I started with a broker in Manhattan with an account for \$250 and he called me twice a year, normally collect.)

The best test of how much money you should place in the market is, "How much money can I lose without performing some type of self-mutilation?" I thought I had asked myself that question originally, but during the "Granville Crash," my roommate had to wrestle a machete out of my hands.

It should be noted at this point that if you do have a strong desire to plunk down your Federally-Insured Student Loan on the Peanut Oil Spot market, that the government frowns on such practices to such an extent that if it should find out, it will give you a room at the nearest correctional institution (it should probably put you in a straight-jacket, as well).

To sum up, then, if you can beg, borrow or steal \$200 to \$2 billion, then you may want to investigate the financial markets of the world. At the very least, you would get a \$200 lesson showing you exactly what not to do with your future income.

The next column will describe how one should go about obtaining the services of a good broker to manipulate your \$200 investment. Incidentally, I've been informed that *Cosmopolitan* recently ranked professional men according to which make the best husbands. It went:

- First: doctors
- Second: brokers
- Third: lawyers

What do they know? ■



SBA President Marjy Fisher and Vice-President Miguel Rovira: seeking suggestions.

SBA seeks to increase student participation

by Mary Beth Bosco

Student Involvement was the theme of the Student Bar Association's representatives' meeting September 1 in the North Seminar Room. The organization announced several activities—including town meetings, lecture series and debates on such topics as gun control and the Human Life Amendment—designed to increase student participation in extracurricular activities. SBA President Marjy Fisher announced the first open "Town Meeting" to be held at the beginning of their next representatives' meeting September 22, at 8 p.m. in Stockton 101. She encourages students to bring questions, criticisms and suggestions.

The representatives also began preparations for first-year SBA representatives elections later in September. They voted to establish an independent election committee comprised of non-SBA members and third-year representatives. The committee would oversee the elections and settle disputes involving campaign practices. Students wishing to serve on this committee

should contact SBA Vice President Miguel Rovira.

SBA Administrative Vice President Lenney Goodman reported that Federal Mediator Ken Moffett will speak at the Law School on October 28, the first in a series of SBA-sponsored speakers. Moffett, the subject of a recent profile in the *Washington Post* "Style" section, mediated the baseball walkout and the proposed Postal Service strike. He is presently involved with the walkout by air traffic controllers.

The organization passed its 1981-82 budget, which will be made available in Bacon 301 for inspection by students.

Several members raised questions as to whether the SBA should be responsible for funding various Moot Court activities. They argued that such activities, for which academic credit is available, may more properly be the responsibility of the Dean.

The budget was presented by Treasurer Bob Lord, who had earlier submitted his resignation in order to accommodate time demands of the *Law Review*, to which he was recently selected. SBA Representative Ken Thomas was nominated as Lord's successor, and was confirmed by a unanimous vote. ■

THE RAG LINE

Of rules and hoarding

by Jon D. Silberman

It was a sweltering, sultry summer day. I remember it well. Humid and hot, so hot that ice cream cone drippings sizzled on contact with the baking streets like batter on a waffle iron. I saw one cat, foolish and brave, lick at the ice cream and yelp in pain. It had burned its tongue on the fiery concrete!

On days like this, "doing time" in the library is relatively fun.

"This research assignment is going to be a piece of cake!" I thought to myself as I climbed the stairs to the third floor of the library. This time I knew exactly what I wanted, a recent B.U. law review article which promised to resolve a most troublesome legal dilemma. Eagerly I approached the shelf, only to find . . . It was gone! A consultation with one of the reserve clerks quickly confirmed the worst of my fears. An anonymous professor had the article! My law review article, the sole apparent solution to a thorny jurisprudential mess, in the hands of a faculty member!

Now we all know very well what the professors do with our most sought after library books and articles. They "hoard" them in their offices, stuffy unkempt cubicles which only rarely see the light of day. I remember reading that in post-revolutionary France "hoarding" bought you a one-way ticket to the guillotine! The French always have had a reputation for sophistication and civility.

We modern day devotees of the law, on the other hand, have regressed to a level of slobbering barbarism. Truly it is a sign of decadence that today not only is "hoarding" no longer a capital crime, but in fact our library has instituted an affirmative policy specifically designed to encourage it! An official policy which unabashedly promotes "hoarding"—too much!

This policy, in its infinite wisdom, requires any tuition-paying student having the audacity to request 5 minutes worth of access to an article in order to photocopy it to fill out a form and wait an indeterminate period of time for the article to find its way back to the library.

Now I'm a patient type of guy. But you must understand, I just had to have that article! "Please," I implored of the reserve

clerk, "just give me the name of the professor with the 'Review' and I'll contact him *sua sponte*." "Absolutely not!," was her firm retort.

At this point, I began to seriously worry. My awesome command of the Latin language had failed to impress her! I felt my knees buckling. A single bead of glistening perspiration quickly formed on my forehead and slid down my flushed cheek onto my hirsute upper lip. I decided to be bold. "Why not?," I demanded. The clerk was shocked! "W-why not?," she stuttered, "but, but, it's The Rules!"

Which leads me to the point of this essay.

I hate it when people answer questions with, "It's The Rules!" I've always hated it when people answer questions with, "It's The Rules!" Ever since fourth grade when I was the first kid on my block to sport his very own "Question Authority" button, I've never accepted such an answer in the absence of an accompanying rational explanation thereof. The explanation should include Who made The Rules and The Pro-

cedure for changing them.

I would hope that there would not be a single person in this law school who would settle for anything less in an analogous situation. After all, we are the ones who will be attacking poorly-reasoned court decisions and challenging irrational agency rules and regulations on behalf of the people of our nation. Let us not forget to apply the grand principles of logical reasoning and due process which we are learning at the National Law Center to the trials and tribulations of our *own* lives as well.

Oh yes, and now for the unfortunately anticlimatic conclusion to this titillating tale of library procedure. According to the Head Librarian, the faculty "hoarding" policy is an in-house discretionary one which he has personally endorsed. Both the policy and the attendant practice of prohibiting students from contacting directly the faculty members who have "hoarded," are designed as you probably have guessed, to permit professors to conduct their research in the laid-back luxury of the setting of their choice. Professors, it is felt, should be spared the demeaning hassles of photocopying pages and dealing face-to-face with mere lowly students who also feel the need to do some legal research now and then.

Very rational . . . ■

C A L E N D A R

11 SEPT

PRIVATE BENJAMIN, starring Goldie Hawn. Marvin Center Ballroom, 8 and 10 p.m. \$1.00.
DEER HUNTER & TAXI DRIVER, a Robert De Niro doubleheader at the Circle Theatre, Friday through Sunday. \$2.00.

FACULTY MEETING for full-time faculty members, Marvin Center Room 426, 2 p.m.

TINY DESK UNIT Second Anniversary Celebration. New-wave. Columbia Station, 9:30 p.m. \$3.00 cover.

12

BERNSTEIN'S MASS. Kennedy Center's 10th Anniversary. Through September 20. 8 p.m.

14

THIRD ANNUAL FIRST-YEAR VOLLEYBALL TOURNEY. First-year sections face off on the lawn behind the law school. 3:30 p.m. Free beer.

NETWORKING WORKSHOP for women of BALSAs, North Seminar Room, 4th floor Burns Library, 8 p.m.

TOWN MEETING, sponsored by the Student Bar Association, Stockton 101 at 8 p.m. Find out what really goes on at SBA meetings.

15

FIRST-YEAR VOLLEYBALL TOURNEY FINALS. More beer and Banzhaf on the lawn behind the law school. 3:30 p.m.

LEXIS training seminar, 3rd floor Burns Library, 6:30 p.m.

NATIONAL LAWYERS' GUILD holds its first meeting of the year. Bacon Lounge, 5 p.m.

MCCOY TYNER at Blues Alley through Thursday. Cover.

16

FIRST-YEAR VOLLEYBALL TOURNE. See the SBA, Law Review, and first year champions in action. Behind the law school. 3:30 p.m.

THE TRIAL, Orson Welles' 1962 film based on the book by Franz Kafka. It's rather like mixing mescaline and Professor Pock's contracts class. At the Circle Theatre. \$2.00.

LEXIS training seminar, 3rd floor Burns Library, 8:00 p.m.

NETWORKING WORKSHOP for women of BALSAs, North Seminar Room, 4th floor Burns Library, 8 p.m.

CITIES TO CONSIDER, a career planning and placement program, Stockton 101. 4:15 p.m.

THE ADVOCATE, organizational meeting. Join us at a brown bag lunch in the Advocate office, Bacon basement, noon.

17

LEXIS training seminar, 3rd floor Burns Library, 9:30 a.m.

BALSAs meeting, Bacon 301, 8 p.m.

PRACTICING LAW IN WASHINGTON, D.C., a career planning and placement seminar, Stockton 101, 4:15 p.m.

18

BALSAs JOB FAIR, Georgetown University. Through Saturday.

DONALD T. REGAN, Secretary of the Treasury, will speak on the "Reform of the Financial Services Industry" as part of the Manuel F. Cohen lecture series, 4:00 p.m. in the Marvin Center Ballroom.

20

DEAN BARRON speaks on "First Amendment Rights and Jewish Political Activities in America," the first in a series of Sunday brunch lectures sponsored by the Jewish Law Students' Association, 11 a.m. in the Bacon Lounge. Everyone welcome.

21

LAST DAY to nominate speakers for the 1982 Law School Graduation. Put your suggestions in an envelope and drop them off at the SBA office, 3rd floor Bacon.

22

LEXIS training seminar, 3rd floor Burns Library, 6:30 p.m.

TOWN MEETING, sponsored by the Student Bar Association, Stockton 101 at 8 p.m. Find out what really goes on at SBA meetings.

23

LEXIS training seminar, 3rd floor Burns Library, 8 p.m.

24

LEXIS training seminar, 3rd floor Burns Library, 9:30 a.m.

25

ALL THAT JAZZ. Bob Fosse's extravaganza. Circle Theatre, \$2.00.

JUDGE J. CLIFFORD WALLACE, Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, will talk on "The Jurisprudence of Judicial Restraint," 3 p.m. Room to be announced.

28

ROSH HASHANAH services, Marvin Center Ballroom, 7:30 p.m. Tickets must be obtained in advance. Call Hillel, 338-4747.

29

ROSH HASHANAH services, Marvin Center Ballroom, 9:30 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Tickets must be obtained in advance. Call Hillel, 338-4747.

30

ROSH HASHANAH services, Marvin Center Ballroom, 9:30 a.m. Tickets must be obtained in advance. Call Hillel, 338-4747.

1 OCT

DOC JAEGER, editor of *Williston on Contracts*, will speak about his experiences over 25 years, expanding *Williston* from three to 22 volumes. Sponsored by Delta Theta Phi. Time and place to be announced.

2

SEDUCTION OF JOE TYNAN, Alan Alda's screenwriting debut. At the Circle Theatre. \$2.00.

DEADLINE for submissions to the October 9 Advocate.

3

AL JARREAU at D.A.R. Constitution Hall 8 p.m.

6

JUDGE PATRICIA WALD, U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, will address her comments to the earlier talk of Judge J. Clifford Wallace (September 25), 4 p.m. Room to be announced.

7

KOL NIDRA services, Marvin Center Ballroom, 7 p.m. Tickets must be obtained in advance. Call Hillel 338-4747.

8

KOL NIDRA services, Marvin Center Ballroom, 9:30 a.m. through 7:30 p.m. Breakfast following services, \$5.00. Tickets must be obtained in advance. Call Hillel 338-4747.

Directory

Admissions & Records	676-6260
Advocate	676-7325
Alumni Relations	676-6420
BALSAs	676-7560
Community Legal Clinic	676-7463
Dean of Students	676-6592
Financial Aid	676-5992
Journal of International Law	676-7164
Law Review	676-6835
Library Reference Desk	676-6648
La Raza	676-7561
Placement Office	676-7340
SBA Office	676-7150
Student Information Center	676-7165

CLASSIFIED

GREAT EXPECTATIONS, but run into HARD TIMES? Join the inmates of BLEAK HOUSE for Sunday brunch and gain a new perspective on law. Readings of Dicketts' novel on law and lawyers will take place on Sunday, September 27, 10:00 a.m. at 1320 21st Street, N.W. Call 887-9145 or 483-8341 for more information.

TYPING: Base price \$1.00, plus editing and same-day service. Call Fran Smith at 225-2671 or 998-8899.

The Advocate

is putting together its staff for 1981-82.

If you would like to join, please attend our staff meeting—Bacon Hall Basement

THURSDAY, Sept. 17, 12:00 PM

ATTENTION THIRD-YEAR STUDENTS

HAVE INPUT IN CHOOSING OUR GRADUATION SPEAKER!

It's time to choose the speaker for the 1982 graduation. If you have suggestions on whom you would like to invite, please put them in the envelope in the SBA office by Wednesday, September 16, 1981.

From the suggestions, a list will be prepared of the top ten. You will be asked to vote on this list during the week of September 21. Dean Barron will be given our top choice and the alternatives so that he may extend an invitation on our behalf.

Thank you.

Diana Brown
Leslie Caldwell
Ross Fuerman
Ray Sherbill

3rd Year SBA Representatives