Four get F's for cheating; reforms eyed

Defects in system

by SCOTT SPIEGEL

The increase in reported cases of cheating and defects in the present system have convinced the faculty members of the Academic Honesty Committee that reform of the sanctions process is an absolute necessity.

The present system, outlined in the handbook, has been in effect since November 1972. It provides for probable cause hearing for cases brought to the committee. After a finding of probable cause, an informal meeting of the committee with the student, who may be accompanied by counsel, is referred to an outside arbitrator for a complete adjudication. One member of the Law Center faculty acts as the prosecutor before the arbitrator, and the student's counsel does the same for the defense.

The arbitrator "may impose an appropriate sanction" and his action, should any sanction be imposed, is not reviewable by the Dean.

The present system has a number of defects. The specificity in the list of acts amounting to violations of the Law Center's academic honesty rules may create loopholes for alleged violators. There are no meaningful procedures for the probable cause hearing. No case record is maintained except in a student's file, access to which is controlled by the Dean. The rules do not provide the Committee with any explicit authority for plea bargaining after probable cause is found. Despite the weakness of the system and the list of written guidelines, the average of the top 37 students in each section and gave the list to managing editor Dennis Broderick. The list was not returned to the fourth floor but was instead kept in an unlocked drawer of a desk used by the journal's general staff.

Flegal defended the practice of giving individual grades to the journals, stating that journal boards set criteria for staff selection and might choose to look at more information than just grade-point average.

On November 11, however, Flegal sent a memo to faculty and administrators citing the restrictions which the Buckley Amendment, Section 438 of the Family Education and Privacy Act of 1974, places on access to student records. The memo stated that "unless a faculty member or member of the administrative staff has the student's written consent, it is unlawful for the Law Center to permit access to a student's records." Faculty and administrators may see records without student consent only for a "legitimate educational purpose" defined by University counsel as academic counseling, checking academic requirements, and career counseling.

In any case, even if faculty and administrators consult student records without permission for valid educational purposes, "it is unlawful to release a student's records or to divulge the information ... to a third party without the student's consent," Flegal's memo further states.

Flegal told the Law Weekly that the Law Center does not feel that distribution of individual grade information to law journal editors without express student consent is prohibited by the Buckley Amendment, but that individual student requests that grades not be released to the journals would be honored.

Facility will vote on feedback proposal

by JUSTINE LISER

While nothing can be done to make taking exams easier, starting this semester it may be easier to find out how your grade was determined.

The student-faculty Committee on Academic Standards has unanimously approved a proposal which would set minimum feedback standards for all faculty. The proposal passed its first full faculty meeting Wednesday, where approval is expected.

The proposal would require all professors to make available some form of model answer: best student essay, a model answer of their own preparation, or an outline of the best answer. Each student would have the right to see his exam and, if desired, to obtain a duplicate by paying copying costs. Students cannot receive the original exams since ABA accreditation regulations require that the University keep all exams on file.

Anyone receiving a grade of 'D' or 'F' has the right to a personal conference with the professor. The Committee strongly recommends that to the extent feasible all professors try to meet with all students, regardless of grade, requesting a personal conference.

The Academic Standards Committee proposal grew out of the Exam Feedback proposal of SBA President Tariq Kadi. The SBA plan only allowed those that adopted it that suggested that "C", rather than "D", is the cut off for mandatory individual conferences.

According to Associate Dean Frank Flegal, the Committee felt that there would be greater opposition to a "C" cut off because of the time it would take to meet with larger numbers of students. However, the report, authored by Committee chairperson John Stadman, states that "the fear of hordes of students descending to demand conferences is an unfounded one." Much of the opposition would come from the adjunct faculty who have less time to spend conferencing with students, Flegal stated.

SBA President Kadi hailed the plan as a further step to increase student-faculty communication. "At least this proposal affords students an opportunity to assure themselves that their professors are really reading and grading their papers."

This year's exams should also be less irritating for students who prefer a smoke-free environment. Associate Registrar Barbara Kass noted that all classes which are large enough to have two exam rooms will have separate smoking and non-smoking rooms available on a first-come, first-served basis.
Levy property: bargain or boondoggle?

by MICHAEL GROSS

Opinions differ on whether the University's recent decision in acquiring the Levy property at the corner of G Street and 22nd Street was a wise one. However, it is the University's ability to use the parcel that will ultimately determine the land's true value.

Described by a neighboring property owner as "America's favorite vacation spot," the property has been cited by the District housing inspectors for 41 violations. An order to cease occupancy was issued for the building shortly before it was acquired by the University. Georgetown decided to take the property for three reasons: office space, investment, and to protect University interests in the area. The property was donated through an annuity trust and was accepted sight unseen.

Although the building needs extensive renovations before it can be used at all, the University would have accepted it regardless. "The University will take any gift it can get," said Treasurer George Houston. He indicated that the

Cheating cases decided

Levy property

(continued from page 1)

Academic Honesty Committee continued a practice that has evolved during the past couple of years. The handbook rule which calls for sending cases to the arbitrator which meet the test of probable cause is not followed in certain types of cases. Instead, the Committee has established a plea bargain system. Depending on the severity of the violation and a determination of whether the violation was willful or negligent, the Committee will "offer" a sanctions package to a student who can accept it in an agreement or refuse and proceed with the arbitration process.

The "agreement," the "offer," and "acceptance" are terms used to give the impression that the Committee, in its in-house adjudication, is not imposing sanctions—which it isn't. The Committee is allowing a student to avoid the arbitration process. But as both Professors Ruff and Arenen hasten to add, only cases which are neither severe nor willful are provided the plea bargain alternative. Professor Arenen stated that "although the arbitration procedure may be a good paper, the in-house procedure was developed to avoid the outside adjudications where the cases were not severe.'

Ruff supports the in-house system as well and opposes the use of arbitrators. He prefers instead a system resembling an appellate review process with the in-house adjudication as the trial, and an outside third party available to provide an appeal hearing rather than, as in the present system, to retry the entire case. The Dean should retain his authority to review any sanction upheld on appeal, Ruff feels.

Committee members see the need for reforming the present system as an issue which the faculty and students must confront this year. With the violations so narrowly worded, Arenen feels that if they are to be looked upon as narrowly construed criminal code-type crimes, more should be added. "The burden should fall on the school to bring various cheating acts into specific categories," maintains Ruff. Ruff and Arenen feel that developing a "common law" case history will permit the committee to find violations for obviously cheating acts which do not fit neatly into specific violations.

Ruff thinks that the case law could be kept on file in the library. He agrees with Professor Arenen's suggestion that last year's case history should be passed on to this year's committee to establish, at least informally for the present, and ongoing body of case law to aid future committee deliberations.

Ruff and Arenen admit that there is no authority to offer agreements and want the faculty and students to set up a panel to over-rule the present system. Because of the loopholes in the existing violations, improper directions from the faculty on what can be brought into exams presents problems when charges are brought. Professor Arenen points out that "The faculty has to realize the importance of the precision of directions given to students."

Dean mum on budget

by JO ANN SCOTT

Dean McCarthy finished the Law Center's budget for 1976-77 last week and has submitted it to University President Robert J. Heale. S.J. McCarthy has not released, however, to release the final version. Assistant Dean for Administration Tom Metz said that the Dean had made some changes in the Finance Committee budget. After checking with McCarthy, he reported that the budget is "substantially the same." McCarthy added that "none of the changes would be a surprise except for the Finance Committee. They were expressed in the Dean's ideas and views at the committee meetings."

The final tuition levels and faculty salaries will depend on University-wide decisions on revenue and expense items still to be made by the President's office. The Board of Directors will meet on December 12 to give final approval to the budget. The Law Weekly will give the final report next semester.

Registrar revamps exam process

by ROBERT DE LUCIA

During the first week of December GLLC students will find in their mailboxes the results of their Spring registration. This packet is one very important item—a large card containing a listing of their individual course examination numbers.

This one card will contain a separate number for each test. According to Registrar Barbara King, this new system is aimed at eliminating most of the complications resulting from the previous method whereby students were given exam numbers upon entering the testing rooms. With this new procedure, much of the time previously consumed with checking over the beginning of each exam will now be cut down. However the academic waiver forms will still need to be signed.

The biggest improvement with this system is that it should significantly reduce the amount of time professors take to report grades. In the past instructors faced the lengthy process of marking together as many as 130 separate exam grades with a random, out-of-sequence number sheet. This tedious process resulted in delays in the grading of grades and is one of the reasons some of last spring's grades were not posted for nearly three months. The new reporting sheets will have the numbers in sequence, which will make grade transfer take the initial quick process.

At the same time, the anonymity of the present grading system will be preserved. Each professor will still have to report the exam grades before the beginning of the matching names and social security numbers necessary to order that final grades can be given.

Miss King stressed that students should take care not to lose the exam card as it will be stamped following each exam and constitute the receipt for their booklets. However if a student misplaced his card, this is no need to panic. A quick trip to the registrar's office will remedy the situation. If students should arrive at the registrar's office without the card, they can simply go to a special center, most likely located near the law center, where they will be told their number for that test.

If this innovation proves successful, the registrar's office hopes to improve on it by moving to providing a scan of the report forms to professors. These could potentially cut even more out of the paper work involved in grade reporting. Students could probably end up finding out how they did, long before they want to know.
Henle's household hints

To make a hi-liter pen last forever, either use an eye dropper to put six or eight drops of food coloring on the tip of the hi-liter, or put the tip in the bottle and let the hi-liter do the rest. Food coloring is $3.94 a bottle while hi-liters cost upwards of 49c each.

Pub to open

The Pub should be open for business next week, according to Frank Berger of the Berger Enterprises, GULC's food service. Thirty students will be able to wash down their meals with beer in the intimate new lounge on the 1-B level.

Since no one registered opposition with the D.C. Alcoholic Beverage Control Board, the board is expected to issue a Class D liquor license, allowing the sale of beer and light wine. All that remains is the submission to the board of a routine staff investigation, to be filed next week, according to Berger.

Gordon-berger hopes that the board will review the staff report and issue the license by next week.

Staff addition

The latest addition to the GULC counseling staff is Sister Mary Himmern, who joined Georgetown after serving as head of counseling at Western University in Colorado. At Colorado, Sister Mary was the only nun on the full-time faculty. Although she has joined the Chaplaincy at Georgetown, she sees her role, especially at the Law Center, as that of providing counseling to all students, and particularly to the women at the Law Center, of that socializing as women may present particular problems.

Sister Mary will be at the Law Center Wednesdays and Thursdays, and can be reached here through the Chaplain's office, or call her at the Main Campus Office of Campus Ministries at 625-4102.

Trash slogan

The GULC Food Service Committee has announced the winning entry in its contest to pick an appropriate slogan for its anti-litter campaign, according to Kris Niehaus, Committee chairperson.

First year students Susan Green and Debbie Shue won with an entry based on a familiar refrain:

Would you like to swing on a star Camelback home be a far
And be better off then you are
Or would you rather be a pig?

We cannot reproduce the illustrations that accompanied the verse, but SBA is now arranging to have the verse printed and the art printed up in poster form.

Book exchange

The Student Bar Association will be running a book exchange service at the start of next semester. First year SBA delegates Robert Moses and Ramon Powell decided to take the reins at the November 19 SBA meeting.

The exchange will occupy a room at the Law Center during registration in January. There will be no registration fee, but books collected in December, will be sold to incoming students for a nominal fee. The proceeds will be used for the exchange, according to Powell. It is hoped that buyers will find a large selection of books available. The exchange takes a nominal fee for its service as money for SBA president Larry Kord, who first organized the book exchange, says he is pleased that Powell and Moses have taken charge. He anticipates a bright future for the exchange under their guidance.

Res Pendas

From the Registrar

Open late Monday

The Registrar's Office will be open until 8 p.m. on Mon., Nov. 24, for the benefit of Evening and Graduate Students.

Typing exams

Students desiring to type their Dec. 1975 exams must submit a written request for each exam by Thursday, Dec. 4. Forms are available at the Knob.

Eve student proctors

Upperclass and graduate students interested in proctoring during the Dec. 1975 exams should complete a proctor application available at the Knob, and return it to the Registrar's Office immediately. Compensation is at the rate of $15 for a 3-hour exam and $20 for a 4-hour exam.

Veteran loans

If you are a veteran taking nine or more credit hours and wish to borrow for spring tuition, please see Leen Tucker for an application form for the loan.

From the SBA

Book exchange

The SBA office is cluttered with books the book exchange could not sell in September. Those who submitted those books for sale should contact Vice President Dave Flair at the SBA office, room 1-B-48. Dave wants to return your books to clean up both the SBA office and their old accounts.

From the LSD

Television in court

On Wednesday, December 3, the Young Lawyers Section of the D.C. Bar Association will be sponsoring a seminar on "Television in the Courtroom."

This seminar will be held at 7 p.m. at the National Lawyers Club (1815 H Street, N.W.) and will feature such speakers as: Bill Monroe (NBC-Meet the Press), Judge J. Skelly Wright and Clark Mollenhoff.

All D.C. area law students are invited to attend this seminar free of charge. For further information, contact Kathy Shekey at 723-1483 or Dennis Manansares at 931-5111.

Criminal law series

The American Trial Lawyers Foundation has produced a series of films dealing with the area of criminal justice from pre-arrest through post-conviction. Students who would be interested in helping to host such a series should contact Dennis at 931-5111.

Membership benefits

If you have not been receiving your membership benefits (magazines, publications or other) please contact Contact Stan at 567-2447 or Ken at 768-7986 (evening division).

Client counseling

The client counseling competition deadline has been extended until Dec. 1. If you and a partner are interested in entering, please call Dennis at 931-5111 by Wed., Nov. 26. This is a national competition and cash awards are given to the successful teams.

Meetings/Speakers

Panamanian to speak

La Raza and the International Law Society will sponsor a talk by Marina Mayo, First Secretary of the Embassy of Panama, on Monday, Nov. 24, at 11:30 a.m. in the Most Court room. Topic of discussion will be the Panama Canal and the current U.S.-Panama negotiations.

'Sexist ads' runs Wed.

The slide show "Distorted Images of Women in Advertising" has been rescheduled for this Wed., Nov. 26, at 12:30 p.m. in room 1-B-33. The Women's Rights Collective and the SBA will be co-sponsoring this presentation on the relation between sexist advertising and market fluctuations.

Silbert pinned

Earl Silbert, U.S. Attorney for the District of Columbia, will be at GULC on Thursday, Dec. 4 at noon for an inform
Ban smoking in exams

We welcome the move by Registrar’s office to segregate smokers and non-smokers in exam rooms. In our opinion, however, the decision does not go far enough.

Experiences last year showed that the number of students who wanted to sit in non-smoking rooms far exceeded those who wanted to smoke. Similarly, students in classes too small to be split into two rooms will not have the option of taking their exams free from nicotine fumes.

We call for a return to the absolute no-smoking rule that prevailed at GULC a few years back. Students who are addicted to cigarettes can smoke in the halls. For those smokers who claim that this creates a break in their concentration, we reply that these students whose concentration is impaired by smoke should not be forced to go out in the halls for air.

Cheaters due process

For a school that purports to teach students a logical system of law, it is shocking that there is no established procedure to govern cases of academic dishonesty.

The ad hoc method of adjudicating academic dishonesty cases makes it difficult, if not impossible, to maintain consistency in decisions and assure students equal treatment.

Many of the cases arise from ambiguities in either the professor’s directions or the students’ comprehension of what constitutes cheating. The dispute over whether similar standards of academic integrity apply to the faculty remains unanswered.

To combat this ambiguity, we urge that a joint student-faculty committee be organized to formulate a standard procedure for dealing with cases of academic dishonesty, and to define the nature of the offense.

Similarly, it is hypocritical for the faculty to hold students to one set of standards without having equal standards apply to their own work. While it is true that gross cases of scholarly dishonesty are grounds for removal of tenured professors, the total lack of faculty inquiry into the Stanley Metzger incident last spring (in which a professor’s book was withdrawn after publication when found to contain large sections of allegedly plagiarized material) highlights the fulness of this measure. We propose that any guidelines on academic dishonesty include a section on the work of professors, their use of work done by research assistants, and the ultimate liability for plagiarized material.

Ideally, cases of academic dishonesty ought not to occur at all. When they do, however, the institution and the individual are best served by subjecting themselves to an equal, uniform set of rules.

Letters to the editor

SBA works only when students do

To the editor and the law school community:

The tenor and tone of the Law Weekly’s editorials in the Student Bar Association are uncharacteristic of the quality of the Law Center. In last week’s issue demands a response.

While criticism of the speakers’ program and sale of tickets of the book exchange may be justified, the description of the SBA under my leadership as lethargic and disorganized is unfair and unjust.

When I ran for SBA president, I promised to concentrate my efforts on getting the SBA to take the initiative in substantive matters which affect the student body. I pledge to do my utmost to improve the environment of the Law Center in order to decrease the “alienation factor.”

What has the SBA done?

1. FOOD SERVICE. We have voted Macke and replaced them with a more personalized and responsive food service.

2. LIBRARY. We have helped to affect major changes in the library as regards personnel and upkeep.

3. EXAM FEEDBACK. We have succeeded in having our exam feedback proposal adopted by the Academic Standards Committee. Its final adoption awaits the faculty meeting on Dec. 1.

4. OTHER ACTIVITIES. We have also been involved in discussion and debate on tuition, financial aid, grading, and class ranking. We have initiated music festivals and dances to remind us that we are human beings as well as law students. The list of other activities which the SBA sponsors or initiates continues to grow.

In short, any claim that the SBA is lethargic or unorganized is contrary to the facts. Substantive changes have been made on our initiative and due to our hard work and organization. It is inevitable that among all our projects, a few will be beset with delays or mismanagement. We have already taken steps to correct these problems. Initiations to speakers have been sent out by the SBA speakers committee. The book exchange will be discontinued unless a competent and responsible person can be found to run it. Many people have been approached; so far none have been willing. The end of this valuable service would be disheartening and disappointing, but its demise certainly cannot condemn the SBA to criticism for lethargy and lack of organization.

While it has been our wish to expand student services, the inherent problems in so doing have made such expansion difficult. Law students, caught between increasing pressures of grades (for good jobs later) and jobs (to pay today’s bills) often, understandably, put other things before student activities.

SBA officers cannot run all the SBA activities themselves. We must delegate some duties to others, and although we demand responsibility from those who undertake tasks for the SBA, it is inevitable that some students will become overburdened and do a less than adequate job.

During this time of transition at the Law Center, with a new dean, a new librarian, and a new food service, much has been done and remains to be done.

Concerned students should participate as well as criticize if they wish meaningful changes to continue. None need be an SBA delegate to become involved.

Student government works only when students do. So far we have had hard working and involved students participating in SBA projects. We hope to have more.

Tarig Kadri
President, SBA

Reporting lacks sensitivity

To the editor:

I am often amazed at the writing in the Law Weekly. It seems so prolific, well thought out and professional. For example, the Heteric used to substantiate a portrayal of possible candidates to head our library was, at best, a fresh attempt to understand human sensibilities and the rights of "free speech." I for one, admittedly not as creative as your staff writers, see the possibility of reporting decisions concerning possible faculty or administrative appointments without such brutal disregard of both journalistic responsibility and our own sensitivity. Did you consider publishing a name, or names, among running place? Surely the same end would have been accomplished as far as keeping the law community informed.

Suppose that "second place" decides to keep a prestigious job rather than come to Georgetown while "first place" goes to a more prestigious school. Haven't you, indeed, done more than reporting?

Karla Fong-Mosley

Cross words

To the editor:

As a loyal alumni, I would like to point out to Ms. Claassen and the crossword puzzlers of GULC that the clue for 34 across is incorrect. Vasar has been a co-educational college since 1970 and at present counts 650 men in its student body. Better luck and better whatever next time.

Lawrence Bogard

Great Moments in American Law Enforcement

Q: What’s 2’ by 2’, weighs 195 lbs., and is union-made?

A: The compact Jimmy Hoffa Grum
D.C. has few courses

For better or worse, students planning to take the D.C. bar examination have few bar courses from which to choose. The Law Weekly found only three: BR1, Nacceli, and D.C. Bar Review Course.

BR1/Bar Review Institute

With affiliates in 26 states, BR1 is part of the largest national bar review organization. Classes for the D.C. bar exam are held at GULC and other out-of-state locations, but may be added for the Summer 1976 exam.

The course includes preparation for both the multiple-choice and essay exams. Professor Robert H. Marks, in charge of the preparation for the multiple-choice material, is a member of Bar Review Institute. He has many years of experience as a professor and in-the-field work with students. The multiple-choice guidebook sells for $5.

BR1's two written materials yearly and provides for student input on course organization. Sample questions with model answers and outlines for each minute review are also provided. Tuition is $275 and a $55 refundable book deposit is required. The price includes the opportunity to attend any or all of the courses. This course is approved for veterans.


Nacceli Bar Review School, Inc.

The number of Nacceli claims 31 years of experience and 21,000 successful grantees who are admitted at the American University (Massachusetts and Nebraska, respectively). The faculty at Nacceli includes 20 professors, six lawyers and a Ph.D. in psychology.

Nacceli offers an "early bird" course covering the MBE subjects. It is held on Saturday mornings for 6.5 weeks. The regular course is held at 6:12 weeks Students usually may elect either 3:00-5:00 p.m. or 6:00-8:00 p.m. sessions or both, although on some dates only the later session meets. An intensive course last three times a day, one day per week, for 10 weeks.

BR1/Modern Bar Review Course, Inc.

In contrast to the District's shared monopoly, Maryland law schools are swelling with more than 150 law schools offering the course. The four-day course in the early bird" course has traditionally been open to all students who wish to sample the course but have not decided whether to take the exam itself. Of particular interest to first and second-year students is the opportunity to earn a passing score on the bar exam for one tuition fee. Another special feature is that course outline texts are available to students the day before the exam. The $542 price will be earned towards tuition if the student signs up for a second course.


Maryland: wide variety

BR1/Bar Review Institute: The D.C. branch of BR1 offers the same course, with the same faculty as its D.C. branch. The only differences are the time and place of classes. Classes for the Maryland exam are held at GULC or BR1 of the C. The course on these schedules. The "early bird" course meets Friday evenings and Saturday mornings and provides preparation for the Maryland Bar Exam. The regular course is held weekly evenings, Saturday mornings, and some Sundays for about six weeks. An intensive course meets three times a day and provides taped regular course lectures. February exam classes are scheduled as follows: "early bird," October 17, November 22, regular course, January 2 - February 14, intensive course, February 8 - 12.


Maryland Bar Review Course, Inc.

Founded in 1971 by several practicing attorneys, Maryland Bar Review Course was a response to an alleged tendency of other courses to over-concentrate on black-letter law. This course emphasizes analysis of fact patterns and answer-writing skills.

The faculty of the Maryland Bar Review Course, which includes an assistant professor at the University of Baltimore, is predominately composed of associates with major Baltimore firms. The $200 tuition covers 29 classes which begin every two weekends. All courses are live. A winter course meets January 2 through February 14 and is held at the University of Maryland. A summer course meets June 3 through July 15 at GULC and the University of Maryland.

The course is approved for veterans.

Further information: Maryland Bar Review Course, Inc., 2100 North Windor, Maryland 21776 (301) 875-2472.

Nacell Bar Review School, Inc.

Nacell provides essentially the same services to students preparing for the bar exam as the D.C. students. The faculty is the same as that for the D.C. course and all classes are held at American University.

Maryland classes are generally held from 6:00 - 8:00 p.m. daily over a six-week period. Special Maryland test strategy sessions are held once a week from 8:00 - 10:00 p.m. Both "early" and intensive courses are available. The class schedule is as follows: January 4 - 19, February 8 - 24, March 11 - 27, April 15 - 30, May 3 - 15, June 12 - July 23, August 10 - 28, September 10 - 28, October 8 - 29.
Consumer's bar review guide (cont.)

Virginia offerings

Although the Virginia Bar Examiners have stressed that their exams are not ones of memorization but rather tests of understanding, all of the Virginia law professors who teach tutorial groups, in which practice exam questions are given, believe that "the practice in the courtroom is the key to success." They advise students to practice extensively to become familiar with the format of the exam and the traditional areas that have been tested in the past. They also note that the trial process is highly dependent on the specific facts of the case, and that students should be prepared to handle a variety of courtroom situations.


The Court of Appeals of Virginia held that an attorney who was denied admission to the Virginia Bar because of his membership in the National Socialist Political Action Committee was not entitled to an evidentiary hearing. The Court noted that the Virginia Bar Association had a valid policy of disbarment for membership in such organizations, and that the attorney had not shown how he was prejudiced by the denial of a hearing.

New York

Marino Bar Review Course

The Marino Bar Review Course offers a series of seminars and lectures on all aspects of bar exam preparation. The course is taught by experienced attorneys and law professors, and includes lectures on topics such as legal ethics, evidence, and taxation.

At Marino, the course is divided into three parts: the first part lasts for nine weeks, and covers topics such as contract law, torts, and property. The second part lasts for another nine weeks, and covers topics such as criminal law, constitutional law, and property. The third part lasts for four weeks, and covers topics such as civil procedure, evidentiary law, and appeals.

Some bar review courses offer preparation for the MBE alone. The Marino course offers lectures on all aspects of bar exam preparation, including the Multistate Bar Exam. The course is taught by experienced attorneys and law professors, and includes lectures on topics such as legal ethics, evidence, and taxation.

New York Bar Review Course

The New York Bar Review course includes lectures on all aspects of bar exam preparation, and includes study aids such as outlines and practice exams.

New York Bar Review (BAR/BRI) is a complete program that combines the MBE and the Multistate Bar Exam. It is a comprehensive program that includes lectures, study aids, and practice exams.

Bar Review Practice

The New York Bar Review course is taught by experienced attorneys and law professors, and includes lectures on topics such as legal ethics, evidence, and taxation. The course is divided into three parts: the first part lasts for nine weeks, and covers topics such as contract law, torts, and property. The second part lasts for another nine weeks, and covers topics such as criminal law, constitutional law, and property. The third part lasts for four weeks, and covers topics such as civil procedure, evidentiary law, and appeals.

New York Bar Review (BAR/BRI)

The New York Bar Review (BAR/BRI) course is a comprehensive program that includes lectures, study aids, and practice exams. It is divided into three parts: the first part lasts for nine weeks, and covers topics such as contract law, torts, and property. The second part lasts for another nine weeks, and covers topics such as criminal law, constitutional law, and property. The third part lasts for four weeks, and covers topics such as civil procedure, evidentiary law, and appeals.

Multistate Bar Exam Practice

The Multistate Bar Exam Practice course includes lectures on all aspects of bar exam preparation, and includes study aids such as outlines and practice exams.

The Multistate Bar Exam Practice course is taught by experienced attorneys and law professors, and includes lectures on topics such as legal ethics, evidence, and taxation. The course is divided into three parts: the first part lasts for nine weeks, and covers topics such as contract law, torts, and property. The second part lasts for another nine weeks, and covers topics such as criminal law, constitutional law, and property. The third part lasts for four weeks, and covers topics such as civil procedure, evidentiary law, and appeals.
Philip M. Stern

Tax critic here, but not on shelves

by CATHY JONES

The average law student will take at least one tax course during his or her law school career. The student will read the standard tax texts and perhaps some commentaries or law review articles on the tax systems and procedures employed in this country. Some may question the propriety and effectiveness of federal taxation. Few, however, ever research and write indepth analyses and criticisms of the tax system.

Georgetown has one student who has done the research and analysis — and vows never to take a tax course. First year student Philip M. Stern, although not professing to be an expert, is far ahead of most students in the tax field.

Stern has authored two books, The Rape of the Taxpayer (Random House, 1973) and The Great Treasury Raid (Random House, 1962). Both of Stern’s books made various best-seller lists, a rare feat for works of critical analysis of the federal taxation system. Both books attempted to make taxation understandable to the common man.

Although cited in Federal Income, Estate and Gift Taxation (Bittker and Stone) and reportedly referred to by Professor Bittker in his tax classes at Yale, neither book will be found in Georgetown’s own law library. Similarly, no copy of a third book written by Stern, Security on Trial (Harper & Row, 1969) will be found in GULC’s shelves. The Oppenheimer Case is a comprehensive study of the hearings and conviction of J. Robert Oppenheimer, “father” of the atomic bomb. More importantly, it is a study of due process and the glaring lack thereof in the Oppenheimer proceedings.

Stern has had a long writing career. After his graduation from Harvard in 1947, he worked as a reporter and editorial writer for the New Orleans States. Between 1948 and 1950, he served as a legislative assistant to then Congressman Henry M. Jackson. During 1951 and 1952, he was an aide to Senator Paul Douglas and later served as a campaign aide to Adlai E. Stevenson.

Stern also served as the Director of Research for the Democratic National Committee, and was the co-founder, editor, and publisher of the Northern Virginia Sun in Arlington, Virginia. In 1961, he became Deputy Assistant Secretary of State.

After being ‘reeled out of government” in 1962, Stern turned all of his efforts to writing. In addition to the books already mentioned, he has authored The Shame of a Nation, a photographic essay on American poverty with photographs by George de Vincent, and co-authored O Say Can You See, by Dave’s Urban Blight, a book contrasting the sights of Washington, D.C. as seen by the tourist and the unattractive aspects of the city that are usually ignored by all.


Why does a person with the career and skill of Philip Stern go to law school almost thirty years after he graduated from college? As Stern explains it, he had always planned to go to law school as soon as he finished college. His parents, however, feared him of not being able to cut the cord that attached him to academia. They encouraged him to “get out and experience the real world.”

Stern did just that, yet his interest in law never faded. Stern explains that he does not regret delaying his legal studies because of the vast experiences he has had, but says that he’s glad to be at Georgetown.

Stern came to GULC “expecting to like it a lot.” In the few months he has been here, his experiences have lived up to his expectations to “a remarkable extent.” He finds the public aspects of legislation, property, and criminal justice to be fascinating and says that “the public problems of the law turn me on to boot hill.”

Not unlike most law students, Stern has no definite plans for a career following graduation from Georgetown. He says, however, “I’m fairly convincted I haven’t written my last book.”

The Law Weekly stops publication with this issue. The next issue will be published during January registration.

Good luck to everyone with exams. See you next year.

Kintner to speak Tues.

by JOCELYN KARP

Monday, November 24

Poetry reading: John Ashberry and Charles Simic. Coolidge Auditorium, Library of Congress. 8 p.m. No tickets required.

Tuesday, November 25

Hirshhorn Films: Cityscape - Sky_background - Fast Feet; Urbanism. Hirshhorn Museum. 12 noon and 7 p.m.

Wednesday, November 26

National Town Meeting. “Give Thanks for What” - Jimmy Breslin. Eisenhower Theater West, Kennedy Center. 10:30 a.m.

Friday, November 28

Film: The American Vision. Auditorium, National Gallery of Art. 3 p.m.

Organ recital by Dr. Robert Anderson. At the National Shrine, 4th and Michigan Avenue, N.E. 8 p.m.

Calendar

Saturday, November 29

Film: The American Vision. Auditorium, National Gallery of Art. 3 p.m.

Sunday, November 30

Film: The American Vision. Auditorium, National Gallery of Art. 1 p.m.

Lecture: Thomas Couture, French Painter of the 1848 Revolution by Albert Boime, Professor of Art History, SUNY, Binghamton. Auditorium, National Gallery of Art. 4 p.m.

Concert: Antonio Bacciare, pianist. Phillips Collection. 5 p.m.

Concert: Martha Steiger, soprano; Joyce Castle, mezzo-soprano; Wendy Glaubitz, pianist. East Garden Court, National Gallery of Art. 7 p.m.

Crossword answers

C A R
H U B
L I T H A M
S H I L L A R
R I C H E R
A L L S H A R E
V E R Y
E Q U I T Y
A N T
E R W I L L V A S S A R
W E D C O L E S
K I N D E R
H A R P
S W I N T R E V E
S P E E C H
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LIVE AT THE ANNANDALE GRILL

with alan johnson

by SCOTT SPIEGEL

On the Grill’s platform stage Johnson plays guitar and sings the lead vocals in the haze of a solitary blue spotlight which cuts through the dreary darkness of the Grill’s interior. He is now a part-time performer. Music has been a part-time “thing” with AL for a long time. “I’ve written over 300 songs,” he claims. The original country songs he sings with the North Side Band are typically up-beat country but are more electric than traditional Nashville, and near enough to country rock for an easy transition into the homogenized sound of Loggins and Messina. If Johnson elects to go that way...

...To tell you the truth, it don’t make no sense sense.
As twenty back a night you ain’t no star.
Don’t get me wrong, I like to work
To pass the time—waitresses and hippy girls.

It’s a heavy song,” AL explains, referring to the lyrics above in which he wrote about ‘paying dues’. The lyrics bemoan the frustrations of a country singer who has yet to climb to the top.

I play my acts both night and day.
Reachin’ for the sky.
To tell you the truth.
The price is too high...

The words are symbolic of the struggle he faces ahead after graduating from the Law Center. In that sense, he is not unlike the anti-hero characters drawn to Nashville in Robert Altman’s film. It is the dream of country music stardom which underlies the serendipitous relationship between Johnson and the Annandale Grill.

Maybe I’ll sneak off when the next set ends.
And grab a little piece or maybe I’ll just sit right here.
And wait for hell to freeze.
That’s how long it seems.

When life hands you a twenty.
And you pay with your dreams...

-- alan johnson