Straw vote rejects cut in school size

by ANNA DOW

A straw vote by the Law Center faculty Friday went 12-against reducing the number of students to be admitted next year.

Though repeatedly labelled a straw vote and thus of no formal significance, the vote apparently shows a lack of faculty support for Dean David J. McCarthy's plan to cut 80 seats from incoming classes, raise tuition and establish small first-year sections. That plan also came under student criticism earlier in the week. (See related story on page 2).

Although the Dean has said this is the year to "make a decision" on cutting student enrollments, there was considerable faculty sentiment that no decision should be made at this time. Some faculty felt the school does not have enough financial information on students to predict whether, as many apparently fear, a substantial rise in tuition would mean fewer middle-income students.

"We're being too hastily," said one professor, "working on a too inadequate base of information." Studies on the financial makeup of the student body and a cost-benefit analysis of the proposed changes were suggested.

Costs were also a topic of concern. "We can't be a Harvard," commented one professor. "Why? We don't have a billion dollar endowment.

The faculty discussion was not confined to the specifics of McCarthy's proposal but included such possible variations as reducing size without going to small first-year sections or phasing in a reduction in class size while postponing other changes.

One professor said elimination of a first-year section would provide more free hours for professors. Students feel that the faculty would spend more time at outside jobs, he said, but added that is not true: the time would be spent on more sabbaticals, more research, more courses such as clinics and Legal Research.

One professor saw a different benefit in reducing the number of students: He said about 10 per cent of the students at the Law Center do not belong here, and if they could be dropped, his time would be spent 20 per cent more effectively. He cautioned that he was not referring to minority students. He added, "If I can't pick the 10 per cent (to go), I'm sort of left out in the cold."

Also discussed was a possible increase in faculty; those in favor were told there is room for only two more professors. One faculty member described the proposed reduction of 80 first-year seats as a change "from a damn big law school to a damn big law school." If the end result is to "reduce" first-year sections to 105, he said, there would be no benefit to professors.

"If we're going to lose a lot to get that, I don't see it," he said.

"We've got a good thing going," commented another. "Do we want to risk stopping the momentum?"

Library may acquire computer by spring

by ROBERT SCHWARENBEG

Students at the Law Center working on briefs or papers next spring may have the help of a computer.

Librarian Harry S. Martin III has asked the Finance Committee to approve funding for LEXIS, a computerized legal research system marketed by Mead Data Central. Martin said if he is assured of funding for future years, he can find the money in the current budget to pay for the service next semester.

The plan also depends on whether enough members of EDUCOM, a consortium of universities, sign up for the group discount LEXIS is offering. LEXIS service ordinarily costs $18,000 per year. Martin said, whereas with the EDUCOM discount it would cost $8,000 to $10,000 per year, which is "definitely within range."

Georgetown does not currently belong to EDUCOM, but Martin said he is confident the University will join.

Martin said that if enough other schools subscribe through EDUCOM and the Law Center approves funding for LEXIS, "chances are very good we'll get it this year."

LEXIS functions much like an electronic digest: by typing out key phrases, the operator can quickly locate those cases or statutes which are relevant to his topic. The cases are displayed on a television screen, and the data bank currently includes federal statutes and cases and the more recent law of about 10 states.

Martin said the library would probably not start with more than one terminal but he does not foresee grave administrative difficulties in scheduling student and faculty use. He said students would probably be allowed to book 15- to 20-minute sessions, and that operation during periods of heavy use would probably be through a library operator. He also said he would probably not order a printer since it is relatively slow and would tie up the machine.

Martin said there might be restriction on use of LEXIS for first-year legal writing, since most students will not have access to computers in practice and it is important they be able to do research manually. He said there would probably be strict rules to ensure fairness during journal competitions, and that the Law Center will have to insure that the computer is only used by students and faculty.

The Law Clubs

Greater faculty role proposed

by DAVID MCBAGE

The Law Club program is designed to do much more than teach the skills of legal research and writing.

Ask 10 different people what its purpose is, however, and you will get 10 different answers. It is, as Law Center Administrative Head Martin III puts it, "all things to all people."

It is a course in the use of legal research tools. It is a course in effective writing. It is a course in oral advocacy. It is a course in legal citation.

It is a place for discussion. It is a place for personal contact. It is a place to make friends.

A Law Club Fellow is a teacher, helper, counselor, friend; someone with an insider's view of law school.

The Law Club program is run by a student organization called the Barristers' Council. The Law Center faculty has given the Council the authority and responsibility to design and administer the program from year to year; there is little faculty participation in day-to-day operations of the program.

The upperclass Law Club Fellows have considerable autonomy and they run their classes as they see fit. They do have supervisors from the Barristers' Council, and there are faculty advisors who are supposed to work with them, but a lot depends on the individual Fellow and the individual faculty member.

But all this may change. As the request of Dean David J. McCarthy, Jr., the faculty members who teach first-year courses have begun a comprehensive assessment of the current first-year curriculum, which was implemented for the first time last year. As a part of that effort, Profs. Roy A. Schotland and Michael E. Gittiner and Assoc. Prof. Richard A. Chused studied the Legal Research and Writing course, as the Law Club program is officially known. They worked with the Barristers Council through the spring and summer and produced a report in August.

That report calls for increased faculty overview of the program, preferably through a new Law Club Supervisory Committee. The Council would continue to run the program, but "reasonably close, on-going faculty oversight" would be imposed.

In addition, faculty advisors would become more involved than they are now in the operation of the program, under the report's recommendations. The proposals call for a review of the problems the Fellows would assign to their students and oversight of the Fellows' performances in teaching and grading their students.

Although the faculty advisors are expected to work along these lines now, the report anticipates a deeper commitment than has been the rule to date. As a sweetener, faculty advisors should get teaching credit for their work with the Club, according to the report.

The recommendations, and some less (continued on page 2)
Dean asks delay in move to all loans

160 students give views on McCarthy plan

by ROBERT SCHWANEBERG
and GENE RUZDINSKI

Dean David J. McCarthy Jr. has asked the Finance Committee to postpone any consideration of abolishing scholarships in favor of an all-loan program until next year.

McCarthy said at the Finance Commit-
tee meeting Wednesday night that he had "made a commitment" to leaders of the Black American Law Students Association and La Raza to ask the com-
mitee not to press for such a change this year.

Albert R. Wynn, BALSA coordinator, later confirmed that leaders of BALSA and La Raza had met with the dean about three weeks ago. Wynn said that BALSA is opposed to going to an all-
loan program at any time in the future, but that a one-year delay was "the most
Dean McCarthy would commit himself to."

Wynn said BALSA fears that an all-
loan plan would result in an "ecologically elitist" school. "
Even if you could get 60 black students to enter an all-loan program," Wynn said, "if all those students were from the same economic class, BALSA would not find that accept-
able."

McCarthy said he agreed the Law Center should avoid any change this year which might be interpreted as differential admissions for three reasons: the decision in Flanagan holding

ABA changes may force
Jan. exams

Recent changes in ABA accreditation requirements will have an impact on Georgetown's academic calendar, and the Student Bar Association has created a new committee to address the issue.

According to Associate Dean Frank Flegel, the new regulations may require GULC to start classes earlier in the Fall or hold first semester exams in January. In order to study these and other alternatives and collect student and faculty opinion on them, the new com-
mitee has been formed to work with Associate Dean Frank Flegel in advising Dean
McCarthy.

The new committee, tentatively called the "Curriculum, Calendars and Scheduling," will also work with Assistant Dean Paul Richard in assembling each semester's course schedule. The commit-
tee's task here will be to study enrollment patterns and seek to put together a schedule which minimizes scheduling conflicts for the desired courses.

Committee applications are available in the Student Activities Office and must be returned there by Friday, Oct. 8.

Loan bill passed

A bill which would raise the maximum
amount law students could borrow through federally guaranteed loans passed both houses of Congress last week.

The bill, "The Education Amendments of 1976," would raise the total amount law and other graduate students could borrow from $10,000 to $15,000. The maximum for any one year would go from $2,500 to $5,000.

The bill would also extend federal in-
terest subsidies to students whose ad-
junct family incomes are under $35,000. The present ceiling is $15,000.

The bill now awaits President Ford's signature or death by pocket veto.

(continued from page 1)

formal discussion that appears in the report, are now being debated by the first-year faculty. The Academic Stan-
dards Committee will review their recommendations, and pass its own
recommendations to the full faculty. Final decisions on whether to make any
changes in the program will be made by the faculty.
If nothing else, the program as it is run
today is marked by variety. There are
nine faculty advisors. Each section of the first-year class has a student co-
ordinator from the Bartrums' Council. Each sec-
tion is divided into 10 clubs, each with its own Fellow, for a total of 50 Fellows.
Every one of those Fellows is expected to
create a complete set of exercises and
problems for his or her Club, with model
answers besides. Fellows vary widely in the complexity of the problems they assign.

But there are horror stories. Scholten said that he was "positively appalled" at some of the incidents he heard about: a Fellow trying to teach Shepardizing without using a sample page from Shepards; another distributing a pam-
phlet that was several years out of date. Scholten stressed, though, that his gripe
with the program was not that it lacked quality overall, but that it was "unfair."
He praised the work of the Council and
most of the Fellows, but he said the students are "entitled to better" from the faculty and the Council.

Chused said he was surprised to hear that the legal research course here was run by students. He said he considers the subject important enough for the faculty to play a large role in teaching it.

"It should not be treated as an ex-
tracurricular activity," he said. "The program begs for review on a yearly basis and doesn't get it."

Next Week: Prof. Harry S. Martin III's views.

Law Clubs perform many tasks

PROF. RICHARD CHUSED

"not an extracurricular activity"
Supreme court docket

by DAVID COLBERT

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Five SBA write-ins win

by GARY FORD

Sixteen seats were filled in last week’s Student Bar Association elections, with write-ins playing an important role in filling five of the positions for which no write-in candidate ran or no vacancy was announced.

Michael Kadish, a second-year student, easily won the SBA treasurer’s spot by beating a handful of write-in candidates, gathering a total of only 72 votes of an estimated 2,400 eligible votes. The only school-wide position vacant, the treasurer’s spot was recently vacated by Ramona Powell. The position will be important in the allocation of SBA funds and in leading the budget committee to present their first report of this year.

Turnouts in many of the races were low, with the most serious impact in the treasurer’s spot.

Three third-year students were elected: Nelson Jones, who gathered extremely strong write-in support and a resulting 60 votes, and David Landecker, with 16 votes, secured two of the seats. A third-way tie between Geoff Taylor, Don Hamaker and Michael Burke, each with one vote, is expected to be settled by a runoff. The vacancies were the result of the resignations of Don Parsons, Jim Walker and Rick Wheeler.

Alan Franklin, with 64 votes, and Julio Cerdon, a write-in winner with 26 votes, filled the vacancies created by the resignations of Diane Holt and R. Nolan Davis from their second-year dean positions.

First-year section races produced the following results:

Section One — Randall Griffin won with 29 votes. Lynne Semeick and Kenneth Malmud, both of whom gathered 26 votes will face each other in an in-class runoff today.

Trial

Trial by jury, this fall’s Gilbert and Sullivan musical, will begin rehearsals this Friday evening, according to Music Director Stacy Dunn. Scores of the play have already been distributed, and an initial sing-through took place last Friday.

The cast includes a number of professors as well as students, alumnus and spouses. Cast members were chosen from the original Trial cast of four years ago and from other cast members of previous shows.

Director Jack Marshall explained the selection decision by saying, “We only have a couple of weeks to get the show into shape, and we thought it would be too difficult to produce a first-rate show and introduce new people to the mania that is Gilbert and Sullivan."

The cast of Trial has Professor Paul Rothstein as the Plaintiff’s counsel, and Professor Heathcote Wailes and James Oldham in the chorus. Dean Paul Rickey is the Foreman of the jury. Returns from previous shows include Mellen Candage as the plaintiff, Paul Kacsmar as the Clerk and Mike McGregor as the Usher. The part of the judge is as yet uncast.

Around GULC

by CHARLES RUFF

GU guards $2.82 apart

During contract negotiations on Sept. 29 Georgetown University responded to the salary demands of the union representing its force policemen by offering a basic wage increase of 18 cents per hour. The union is demanding a $3 per hour increase.

University Counsel Raymond Bergans opened the meeting by saying the union still has not signed the contract.

“We don’t think any kind of meaningful participation can take place with the press present,” he said.

Because the university has yet to respond in writing to most of the union’s demands, the salary proposal was one of a very few issues discussed. The next meeting will be delayed until the university presents its position in writing.

Bloodmobile to visit GULC

The Red Cross Bloodmobile will visit the Law Center Thursday Oct. 14, from 1 to 5 p.m. from GULC for the past three years, the Red Cross will stage the affair in the Chapel. Gary Griscom and Marc Scholl, organizers of the blood drive, urge all members of the Law Center community to consider a contribution.

Donation of blood to the Red Cross entitles the donor and his/her relatives a free supply of blood if needed from the Red Cross for the duration of the year. The D.C. chapter’s goal is the collection of sufficient blood from the nation to provide the free supply of blood to all residents, regardless of whether an individual donates.

The Blooddonating procedure is relatively painless, and yields direct and immediate benefits in the form of sandwiches, cookies, and other consumables. Donors may sign up during lunch hours in the lounge later this week.
Library maps needed

The recent reorganization of the library was designed to allow students easier access to its many services and resources. This is a goal we highly applauded. However, this laudable goal has been seriously flawed by the impossibility of finding a book in the new system.

It is nearly impossible to find the book you want. The people at the Circulation Desk, although helpful in many other respects, are at a loss when it comes to telling you where you can find the book you seek. The extent of their aid is to refer you to the card catalogue, which although telling you the catalogue number of the book, fails to tell you where the book can be found. They then direct you to a large section of the library saying the book is in there, somewhere.

It is understandable that the library staff would be unfamiliar with the new library changes—for the first few weeks, that is. By now however, they should have a good idea where books are. The problem is, they don’t.

Granted the library is a large one. The student staff are students above everything else, and are just part-time workers. They should not be expected to know where an obscure book is to be found. A new method of directing students is necessary. The large floor-plan posters are helpful in a general manner, but lack the specificity required to direct you to just where the book is. A new system must be devised that will provide this specificity. One suggestion is to have a new set of floor-plan posters with the major catalogue numbers placed where those books may be found. These posters would complement the existing general guides and would allow one to be directed to the area and aisle in which his book is to be found by merely looking up it on the card catalogue and looking it up on the poster.

Such a system would save students time and the needless aggravation they incur when trying to get the location of a book from a member of the library staff. The staff should have more important work to do than to be traffic cops directing students to and about the library.

The poster described above has worked successfully in libraries much larger than ours, and could be adapted to fit the peculiarities of our library system.

The library is one of the most valuable resources of the law center. Students have the right to expect it to run smoothly and efficiently. Being able to find the book you want with the minimum of hassle is one of these rights. New Librarian Terry Martin has brought some useful changes to the library. Now he should work on the most basic.

Georgetown Law Weekly

Letters to the editor

On the McCarthy plan

Other sources of money available

To the Editor:

Dean McCarthy’s ambitious plan to improve the quality of the Law Center by raising tuition brings to mind a number of important questions, not the least of which is the future source of GULC’s income. Certainly no reasonable person is foolish enough to think that the tuition will stop at $5000 or so in the early 1980’s. Yet our own ambition, it appears, is to use tuition money to compete with schools that have the benefit of tuition and endowment income, as well as alumni support.

It is obvious that GULC lacks the latter two items in substantial degree. Yet, to my knowledge, the McCarthy plan does not address this problem. In fact, the McCarthy administration does not appear to care much about the lack of such experience.

It would seem that if the Dean were serious about development in the areas of alumni support and support from other institutions, that he would go to the university where development activities have successfully taken place, e.g., an Ivy League school, and find a young, ambitious fund raiser with experience to fill the job.

Further, it appears that the Dean is not interested in raising funds from the alumni as a whole on a systematic basis. In schools where this is done, there is often much less profe ssional manner (not with banks of long-distance telephones), alumni fund agents are appointed prior to their graduation and solicits pledges from fellow students; pledges can start at very small levels as the student pays off his loan, and then increase as the alumni’s income increases. Usually, it is no problem to find agents willing to do this, provided the agent feels as though the school has done something for him/her. A natural place to start would be law students, then, would be the law journals.

It may be argued that the main campus would be opposed to activity of this type. How could they stop it? It may be argued that students would be unwilling to pledge to GULC. This is a more serious argument; certainly, with its strict no-winter policy of for the last papers, GULC has done little to encourage good will on the part of the students. This is a defect that could be remedied by an adm inistration willing to look into possibilities of other areas.

Whether the McCarthy administration is such an administration or not

Name withheld by request

Revise Law Club

To the Editor:

There is no more important course in the entire curriculum of any law school than the legal writing course. There is no substitute for learning how to research, write and argue. If professors are to teach small first-year sections, they should teach small first-year sections.

Moreover, assuming that persons trained abroad the law journals already possess writing ability, the grade in Law Club should be the sole criterion on which to base the acceptance of students on the journals. Consequently, Law Club should have the full spectrum of grades available to any other course: A through F.

Second, there is precious little difference between a class of 110 students and one consisting of 140. On the other hand, there is a big difference between 50 and 100.

Third, a disproportionate amount of money is spent on the clinic. I say “disproportionate” based on the amount of money that the Law Club pays in the way of credit hour costs, not on the learning experience or the prestige resulting from clinics. Assuming that clinics are as good as people claim they are, I would propose that student taking clinics pay an additional $10 per credit hour. This amount should not deter registering for clinics, but it will raise more revenue to pay for a costlier in the budget.

Jim Simonds ‘77

Preventive health care needed

To the Editor:

Chapter three of the continuing saga of “Whatever happened to women’s health care?” asks the Georgetown” question “who killed preventive medicine?” Each student at Georgetown pays a $19 a year for health care. While this is one of the lowest university health fees in the country, there is a corresponding lack of services provided. In addition to the absence of contraceptive care, routine physicals are not available, and students without medical insurance must pay for lab fees and X-rays. (Psychiatric counseling, however, is available, and law students are the most frequent users.)

While the national trend is moving towards preventive health care, Georgetown’s health service - like that of other major universities in the country - remains a crisis-oriented clinic.

In a country that has the highest doctor-patient ratio in the country, and within a university affiliated with a major medical center, the university’s lack of preventive health care is baffling. The underfunded assumption that students can ford private medical care is clearly erroneous. It seems elementary that an increase in yearly medical fees is a small price to pay for an adequate health service.

Ultimately, the Board of Trustees is responsible for changes in health care policy. With respect to birth control, the Board’s assumption seems to be that church-sanctioned $19 a year for health care will be enforced by a refusal to provide contraceptive services. No data exists to support the deterrent effects of this policy. Obviously, it is time to stop debating and to start collecting information on both women’s specific contraceptive needs and general student health needs at this university.

As a first step, a meeting will be held next Wednesday with Iris Rosenzweig, Student Health Administrator. Rosenzweig is interested in establishing an active, university-wide student health ad visory council to promote a health policy that is responsive to student action. Her commitment to student involvement is encouraging, and we urge interested students to attend the meeting, which will be held Wednesday, October 6, at 4:00 p.m. in 1B-310.

The Lysistrata Committee: Sue Goldmann Kim Greene Leslie Morris and Gail Chomsky

Georgetown Law Weekly

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Colangelo: a guy with a lot of guts

by DURK MANNING

It's a big change to come off an Indian reservation that is as large as West Virginia, where I have 120,000 red brothers and sisters, and come to law school in a big city. It's a big change that took guts to make—guts to wrench myself away from a society in which I was completely comfortable and displace myself into the jangled, ragged, alien, East Coast city, law life.

It would be easy for me to commend myself for all that courage—except for one highly visible feature at the law center, who every time I think I've got guts, provokes a thoughtful reconsideration. That figure is David Colangelo. David came to GULC in 1973. He was a fully mobile, skinny, Italian kid from Staten Island. A lot of people got to know him that year; no matter how tough that first year got, David always smiled, even tough Kronenmaker for Contracts and McCarthy for Tortes made that year hell—but never mind our other three professors. But he rode through them and came back for more in 1974. At this, early in the full semester, at a law school party, an assassin shot a bullet into David's spine. For the next week, everything was touch and go. No doctor at the hospital was willing to say whether David could live through it. His mother sat in tears in the hospital corridor and his Dad's eyes were ready to dispel into his beard from the strain and lack of sleep. By the second week, the word was out—the doctors knew he would live but that he was paralyzed from the shoulders down.

I got there to see him only because I claimed I was his brother. The most I could do was to try and keep talking because he couldn't even talk back then.

After my second visit I got the bright idea of showing his Dad the Audio Law Library. My guess is that he might have strated to him how, just maybe, David could complete law school. Well, I got it explained to him that David was sighted, but Father Malley caught me at it and told me to get the hell out of here with my tapes, we don't even know yet if he'll ever leave the hospital!

Anyway, the idea of completing law school had had a lot to do with David's recovery. In fact you might say that he's obsessed with the idea. It certainly had a lot to do with his coming back to D.C. and after almost a year of rehabilitation in New York.

David is back up in New York now where he has recently undergone surgery, but he'll be back in a few days, because he has given more guts than anyone else at this school. And when he does come back, he'll need your help—drivers and Colangelo company and just some people to talk with.

If you want to do yourself a favor, if you want to meet someone who has more courage than you'll ever have, then meet David—give him a chance, give him some help, give him some of your time. Who knows, the day may come when you need David's help. That's right, you may need Dave some day. I'm the guy who, the second day after David was shot, predicted that he would come back and finish college and I'm predicting that someday he will be on the bench as Judge Colangelo, either here or in New York. And as any practicing attorney will tell you, it's always nice to know a judge or two.

The Law Weekly's Speak Easy

Got a gripe, question? Tell us!

by LESLIE HAYASHI

Bulletin boards are a valuable way of relaying information. They're also a way of exchanging information. For example, there is an inqurement board located on the 1-B level across from the Chapel.

Bulletin boards, however, aren't the only way of exchanging information. The Law Weekly itself is another. It's a means of exchange — a column called "Speak Easy." You submit questions or complaints and we'll do the rest. While we don't always guarantee answers or actions, we try to make your life a little happier (or less confused).

Q: I have not paid my first semester's tuition as I am waiting for a loan to come through which will not until October. Will I be able to advance register for the next semester?

A: According to Carol Berne, who handles student accounts, there is no late fee if you applied for the loan prior to August 1st. Unless you have a loan coming through in October covering all of the outstanding tuition, however, the last day to clear your account is Monday, October 4th. If not, you will then be charged one percent of the outstanding amount per month.

One problem Carol pointed out was that some students subtracted 563 from their tuition bill thinking that the student health insurance had been included in the tuition bill. The health insurance, however, is separate from the tuition bill that leaving some students with outstanding tuition payments for which they will be assessed.

As advance registering, you will not be able to do so unless you have a loan covering your first semester's tuition account in full. If you have further questions you can check with Carol Berne on the 4th floor.

Its time for us to make SBA work

by DAVID LANDeCKER

By the time that this letter appears, I will probably have the dubious honor of being the elected third year delegate to the Student Bar Association. I find the honor to be questionable not only because I ran for the office without opposition, and expect that very few of my classmates even bothered to vote for me; but also because the S.B.A. in the eyes of most of my newly gained constituents is at best an irrelevance. Considering that the S.B.A. is the student body's only vehicle for effecting the day-to-day operation of the law center, this is the first problem that must be addressed by one who intends to represent its adherents. Unless we write off this problem as only additional evidence of the increasing alienation of Americans from their leadership, the inescapable conclusion is that the S.B.A. is failing miserably in its task. The choice must therefore be between making the S.B.A. into a deliberative body worthy of some respect, or scrapping it as a useless vestige of a day when students somehow had a right to influence the method of their education.

Enthusiasm for the student government of this institution, based upon the prolonged duration of its existence may appear to be the only reasonable solution on face value; this is an unsatisfactory answer. There is, and will always remain, a need for an ongoing institutionalized forum for discussion and resolution of student-related issues, which is viewed as a legitimate distillation of student opinion by the administration. Some group should always fulfill that role, and its initials may as well continue to be S.B.A.

The legitimacy of the Student Bar Association, however, depends upon its ability to represent the needs of its constituency. This letter is a plea to all students, but especially those in their third year, to help make the S.B.A. work by giving us, your delegates, something other than indifference to represent.

The recent sessions on the "McCarthy plan" by the budget committee were a good start towards a dialogue between student government and students. Yet the vast majority of those attending these fora were first year students, whose understanding of the operation of the law center is still minimal. Upperclassmen (7), it seems, are much too busy preparing for their future to concern themselves with their present, much less the futures of other people.

In an effort to reconcile this fact of life with my desire to begin some concrete action, I have decided to consult my efforts primarily on the dressing and resolving some of the dissatisfaction which all of us have with the Placement Office. This is a subject of perennial expertise, and one in which no third year student can honestly claim in-
"AT $1,100 DOWN AND $200 A MONTH THE PLACE REALLY SELLS ITSELF!"

GRAND OPENING VILLAGE'6

Fairfax Village
WASHINGTON, D.C.

"I'm a salesman at Fairfax Village, but I don't do much selling anymore. I simply don't have to. People come here to investigate because of the reasonable price. Then, when they see Fairfax Village, they fall in love with it. And there goes my chance to make any kind of 'pitch.'

"Why? Condominiums here really are fantastic buys. Just ask any of the 472 people who have already bought here. There are one bedroom homes, two bedroom homes and townhouses. The one bedroom residences are priced from $21,000 in this established charming community set back off Pennsylvania Avenue at the District Line. Private garage parking is available, too.

"Community tennis courts, a shopping center and restaurants are just a stroll from your door. And you take that stroll down tree-lined, quiet streets.

"The interiors of the two and three story buildings have been completely remodeled for today's lifestyles.

"All units are thoroughly equipped with modern conveniences, from washers and dryers, ceramic tile baths with vanities, window shades to central air conditioning to kitchens with ranges, ovens, dishwashers, disposals, refrigerators and trash compactors and choices of decorator carpeting throughout.

"Add all that to the benefits of condominium ownership, an unbeatable location and who has to do any selling?" "Come see for yourself. I'm here every day from 11 until 8. And, before you sign the papers, could you manage to ask a question or two? Before the management discovers they don't need me!"

From $21,000
Immediate occupancy
Open daily 11 to 8
Phone 582-2700
Interiors by Burris Industries

DIRECTIONS: From Capitol Hill take Pennsylvania Ave. one block past Fairfax Village Shopping Center to right on Ft. Davis Street, OR from Maryland, take Pennsylvania Ave. one block from Md./D.C. line to left on Ft. Davis Street.

TYPICAL FINANCING: Price $21,000. Down payment $1,100 (no closing costs except for prepaid items). Mortgage $19,000. 9% Annual Percentage Rate for 30 years. Payable in 360 equal monthly installments including principal and interest of $163.73. Estimated taxes of $31.96 and $4.13 PMI Fed. Small condominium fee.
Res Pendas

From the Registrar

February grads

Students graduating in February should turn in "diploma forms" (available at the Kiosk and the Registrar's Office) to the Registrar's Office by Monday, Oct. 25, so the office can order your diplomas.

Credit/no credit

The deadline for requesting the Credit/No Credit (K/NK) option is Friday, Oct. 8.

Address update

The Registrar's Office needs students' current local addresses for spring registration in October. Change of address forms are available at the Registrar's Office.

From the SBA

Delegates' meeting

The first Student Bar Association Delegates meeting for the newly elected delegates will be on Thursday, Oct. 7 at 8 p.m. in Hall 2. Among the items to be discussed are the resolutions by Delegate Robinson concerning minority policy at Georgetown, and the proposed main campus athletic facility. This will be the third regular meeting of the semester. All students are invited.

Tenure committee

The Faculty Advisory Committee, popularly known as the Tenure committee, has one open position on it for a first year student. Applications will be accepted until Friday, Oct. 8. Please fill out the standard form from the Student Activities Office, room 1B-3, and leave it in the SBA box there if you are interested.

Films, activities

SBA's Co-curricular Activities and Student Affairs Committee is planning a series of four movies for late October and early November. Any student input as to what type of films should be shown would be greatly appreciated. The Student Activities office, room 1B-51, will be showing movies in the Student Activities office, room 1B-51, at 8 p.m. on Tuesday, Oct. 7 and Thursday, Oct. 9.

Military unions

A public forum on militarization of the U.S. armed forces will be held on Wednesday, Oct. 6, at 8 p.m. in Antioch Law School, 2633 16th Street, N.W. The featured speaker will be John F. Kennedy, author of "The Shoots of Rebellion." An observer at the recent convention of the American Federation of Government Employees, which voted to remove itself and its members from the Student Activities Office, room 1B-51, will be in attendance.

International law

The James Brown Scott Society of International Law has invited Mr. Stanley J. Gled to speak and entertain questions on "Developing Career in International Law." Meeting will begin at 7 p.m. on Thursday, Oct. 7, in Hall 2.

Placement/jobs

Hill interns

Applications are still being accepted for the Congressional Intern Service, sponsored by the Barristers' Council. More information can be obtained by calling the CUA office at 483-0380.

GUILD meeting

The National Lawyers Guild will have its lunch meeting at 12:30 in Room 1B-42 on Wednesday, Oct. 6. The upcoming minorities legal admissions conference in New York will be discussed, as well as plans for future GULC events.

Student-rate subscriptions

Student-rate subscriptions to U.S. Law Week and to the Criminal Law Reporter are available at the library reference office. A total of 55 books, a one-year subscription through April 1977 to either publication.

Subscribers can pick up their copies each week at the library reference office.

Romance Menus in an Unromantic Setting

Antonio's is a casual restaurant at 633 D Street N.W., which isn't far to go on a bike and is definitely worth it if you like Spanish, Cuban, Mexican, or Italian food. Being open from 6 a.m. to 3 p.m. makes it an exclusively lunch time enterprise. It caters almost exclusively to the Labor Department's Manpower division.

Antonio's is still definitely in the "ol' cheapo" category. The most expensive thing is large paella special for $5 25. A small paella is $3.50, which includes bread and butter. Paella is a Spanish rice, meat and seafood dish. Antonio's paella is very good with plenty of shrimp and its usual pimentos. They do not skimp on the saffron luck sprucing since unit pricing at Giant indicates that it costs $4.38 per pound. A small Cuban-style meal on black beans and rice is $1.29. Although it looks small, it is very filling and takes some time to finish. Every day there is a special, usually ethnic, dish which often comes in two courses. They also have a regular line of dishes including tacos, enchiladas, spaghetti and meatballs (which engendered photographic runs of the running of the bulls at Pamplona). Lots of dramatic action shots of men trying to prove their virility and sometimes losing it.

If, however, you like velvet paintings, plastic gemafish, and bowing trophies, try the Frontier Restaurant, 1/2 block up F Street. Taco burger plate is $1.80, and not worth it even if it does include pickle, chips and sesame seed bun. A warm, limp, but large salad is $1.00. Chili is $1.25 and tastes catty. As opposed to Antonio's, which is all Italian food taste Spanish, the Frontier makes Spanish food taste Italian. Soups are homemade. The rest of the menu is typically American-BLT's, steaks, etc.

The clientele like the country western popular music on the juke box could be that they are all former drilling equipment salesmen now working at ERDA.
A portrait of the lawyer as an artist

When John Updike, the well-known novelist and critic, addressed an audience last week at the Library of Congress on "The Cultural Situation of the American Writer," he touched on a related topic a little closer to home—the cultural situation of the American lawyer. The paradoxical thrust of Updike's comments was that the American writer suffers from abundance and freedom. For example, he quoted a Soviet writer who told him, "You Americans can say whatever you want because no one is listening.

As an interesting aside from that topic, however, he implied that institutional forces block American professionals from developing artistic talent. These distortions, remarks were made as the author of Rabbit Run and Coupler lamented that the only safe sources of income for writers in this country are college teaching positions. Such jobs, unfortunately, academize the writer, place him in a youth ghetto, and remove him from real life experiences.

With the notable exception of Wallace Stevens and William Carlos Williams, Updike observed, this country's writers do not come from the professions. Fields rich in personal experience produce no literary achievement while the typical American novelist exhausts material culled from his youth by the time he reaches thirty, limps along on one or two other experiences until forty and then burns out.

The lecture attributed the dearth of artistic writing by professionals to the totally absorbing character of careers in our society. He contrasted the situation of North American professionals to the rather leisureed and almost aristocratic role of Latin lawyers and doctors. In

"There are lawyers who not only have found time to dabble in creative writing but have even produced top-quality literature on a part-time basis, that culture, an achievement in which noble obligation gives the professional a sense of duty to his civilization which extends beyond his specialty. A little more of the Renaissance person, if you will.

Georgetown's Assistant Dean for Development Jack Marshall discussed a personal example of this professional continuity with me recently. Upon graduation Marshall sought a legal position on the staff of the New York Special Prosecutor.

When the interviewer commented that Jack's resume was cluttered with such non-legal accomplishments as president of Harvard's Gilbert and Sullivan club and director of three law school operettas, Marshall commented to having these and other non-legal interests. The prosecutor frankly replied that such an attitude was unacceptable. An attorney in his office had to avoid distractions and cope with simple mindedness.

The same "law-in-a-jazzy-mistress" viewpoint was well reflected in a June New York magazine piece on Wall Street's two top tender-offer lawyers, Joel Flamm and Marty Lipson. "Neither Flamm nor Lipson," wrote author Steven Brill, himself a recent law school grad, "is your witty and urbane barrister." The article went on to denounce the lives of aggressive corporate litigators and their junior associates are full of long, droning bat.

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A resume cluttered with non-legal accomplishments is unacceptable; an attorney has to avoid distractions and pursue his task with single-mindedness.

A portrait of the lawyer as an artist

"None of the great things in life have anything to do with making your living.

-Wallace Stevens

his society connections (he is a cousin of Jackie Ossness) make for good client contact and he is said to have the assurance of two bright, young associates to shoulder a good share of his substantive work.

Another attractive model of the lawyer-as-writer is Cy Colter, a distinguished senior member of the Illinois Commerce Commission. Colter, a black attorney now in his mid 60's, 6'6, 300 by the then Governor Adlai Stevenson to that board, which regulates all public utilities and intrastate transportation rates. Such a position, put it euphemistically, does not have to make Lucy demand a good time. This is one of the tasks, but Colter has a long established reputation for being sensitive to consumer interests, especially the needs of those who are not usually well-organized enough to make their collective voice heard.

Colter says he began writing short stories as a weekend hobby at the age of fifty. His pieces were published, at the rate of about two or three per year, in small, high-quality magazines and journals. Some found their way into anthologies and in 1970 a collection of his work, The Beach Fantastic, received the University of Iowa Award for Short Fiction. Two years later the Commissioner published a novel, The Rivers of Eros.

Colter's stories are minor classics about events in the lives of working class Blacks in Chicago and he has a convincing touch to convey that human condition of that culture and its complexities. At times, however, his well-hidden legal training pops up in cryptic descriptive phrases such as "a negligent smile."

George V. Higgins, a Boston U.S. attorney, likes to write about fictitious and real-life small-time hoodlum. He has moved from The Friends of Eddie Coyle to The Friends of Richard Nixon, a book which grew out of his covering of the Watergate proceedings for the "Atlantic Monthly." Perhaps the prosecutor's mastery of written dialogue grew out of years of immersion in courtroom examination.

Updike's discouraging comments about the overlap of careers in letters and the law made a major exception for a twentieth-century American poet, Wallace Stevens. Stevens wrote poetry as a college student. After a brief, unsatisfying job as a news reporter he took a law degree at New York University and then practiced in New York firms. He eventually joined the legal staff of the Hartford Accident and Indemnity Co. and rose to the office of vice-president. On his death in 1955 his hometown newspaper described him as "an outstanding attorney in the bonds claims field."

But he once said in a letter to his daughter, "Take my word for it that making your living is a waste of time. None of the great things in life have anything to do with making your living." From the early 1920's until his death his poems "got themselves written down." He wrote verse as a "cure of the mind," "a safeguard against the malady of the quotidian," "a source of pleasure and satisfaction."

Near the close of his address, Updike remarked, "The business of writing which American writers often forget is not to make money but to produce art." Perhaps the best hope for the realization of that lofty goal comes from lawyer-writers, those articulate realists who draw their income from another source yet allow themselves the leisure to pursue their literary passion.

Editor's Note: The author, a former editor of the Law Weekly, graduated from the Law Center in 1974. He is now an attorney with the S.E.C.