Appeal Plans Progress In Gay Suit

By J.J. MANDLER

In the wake of D.C. Superior Court Judge Sylvia Bacon's decision in Gay Rights Coalition v. Georgetown University, counsel for the student groups and the faculty members who had participated in the trial have begun formulating plans for appeal of the decision. Judge Bacon ruled that Georgetown University's claim of freedom of religious exercises overrode any claim that the lesbian and gay student groups had to recognition and funding under the D.C. Human Rights Act.

Ronald E. Bogard, lead counsel for the student groups during the trial, said that he was in the process of putting together an "appeal team" for the groups. He remarked that he had been in touch with various civil and women's rights groups, as well as gay rights organizations, and that he expects strong amicus curiae support from these groups in the appeal.

In addition, Bogard reported that there should be a significant involvement of city and state governments and governmental associations as amici curiae. "According to Judge Bacon, if Georgetown or a Catholic shopkeeper in Washington, or even New York City, decided to fire all divorced and remarried employees, the firings would be legal. There is no federally-articulated policy protecting people on the basis of marital status," he said, explaining why other city and state governments would have reason to join the student groups' appeal.

Professor Richard Chused, who had originally been a plaintiff in the suit, plans to appeal his dismissal. Judge Bacon, at an early stage of the trial, had dismissed Chused and the other professor plaintiffs (Prof. [See Suit, p. 7]).

University Service Cited:

Alumni Honor Prof. Cohn

By VANESSA NEGRON

Law Center professor Sherman Cohn was honored October 14th when the Georgetown Alumni Association presented him the University's Service Award. The presentation took place during the Annual Alumni Dinner at the Vista Hotel. The University's Service Award was established to show the Alumni Association's appreciation to those individuals who inspire the loyalty and dedication of the alumni population. This year, the award reflects the Association's gratitude for all that the faculty and administration of Georgetown have done for the University and its alumni.

Professor Cohn graduated summa cum laude in 1954 from the Georgetown University School of Foreign Service. He graduated from the Law Center first in class in 1957, and completed his LL.M. in 1960.

Over the course of his career, Professor Cohn has been distinguished by many professional (See Cohn, p. 7).

Professor Sherman Cohn receives the University's Service Award from Francis Casey, president of the Georgetown University Alumni Association, while Dean Robert Pitsky looks on.
Commentary

Catholic Doctrine & Gay Rights: Mutually Exclusive?

By ROBERT J. KEYES

The Law Weekly has asked me to comment on the opinion of D.C. Superior Court Judge Sylvia Bacon in Gay Rights Coalition v. Georgetown University, which was published in last week's edition. Although I am not currently the president of the Lesbian & Gay Association (LAGA) (formerly known as Gay Rights Coalition) of Georgetown's legal law center, I have previously kept my name from appearing in any connection with LAGA in order to protect my personal privacy. In the wake of Judge Bacon's opinion, however, I have agreed to comment publicly on the matter. Enrollment, correlation. This case, and the Judge's opinion, strike close to home, because I am not only a law student at Georgetown, I am also a Roman Catholic.

In my opinion, there is no irrefutably definable link between the Church's teaching regarding homosexuality and the decision to deny the [LAGA] charter. Limit my remarks here to my variously as a Roman Catholic.

Judge Bacon's opinion summarizes in particular Section 9 of the findings of fact of the "moral or normative teachings of the Catholic Church" regarding homosexuality. Although the Court holds that it is "nonprotest the proper interpretation of Roman Catholic beliefs on homosexuality" (paragraph 3), I believe that a properly topic for discussion within the community of students is not the content, is the key question of whether the church and the university have properly interpreted and applied church teaching in this situation. In other words, does church teaching really compel the university to deny [LAGA] charter to the student body? In my opinion there is no irrefutably definable link between the Church's teaching regarding homosexuality and the decision to deny the [LAGA] charter.

Letters to the Editors

Oppression
To the Editors:

In his letter in the Oct. 3 issue, Gregory Holston stated that the Soviet Union and South Africa is the most oppressive in the world. Here is a partial list of countries whose peoples are more oppressive than South Africa's: Vietnam, North Korea, Viet- nam, Cambodia, Laos, Afghanistan, Pakistan, China, Kazakhstan, China, Nigeria, Nigeria, Nigeria, Nigeria.

Somewhat ironically, the impetus for our original proposal came not from students who resent the number of interviews law journal members received, but instead from a discussion one of us had with a hiring partner from a prestigious law firm. He criticized Georgetown students for being unprofessional about the differences among various law firms and suggested that placement policies that encourage students to interview indiscriminately were a problem.

The hiring partner noted that law schools like NYU and Columbia, unlike Georgetown, do not feel the need to run their placement offices only for those few students at the top of the class. Moreover, he suggested that "good" law schools do not run their placement offices like Georgetown does, with no guarantee of interviews to its students. This observation appears correct for the most part: as far as we know, Georgetown and the University of Virginia are the only major law schools that depend exclusively on employer-preferred slots to allocate interview slots.

We advocate specifically that Georgetown adopt a system like NYU's. There, students rank their choices of law firms, much as we rank the choices of courses. A computer allocates interview slots in a way that guarantees students at least some of their top choices. The resumes of interested students who are not present in the interview pool are forwarded to the law firms who can choose either to interview the students or to send extra interviewers to talk to any additional students the firm is interested in.

In a computerized preselction, students will not waste their guaranteed interview slots by giving high ranking to firms that hold no interest for them. This benefits both the students who get to talk to the firms they would really like to work at, and the firms, which no longer have to waste time talking to uninterested students who just want to see how many offers they can collect.

The Placement Office's new policy limiting the number of resumes an individual student could drop off in the right direction but did not go far enough. As third year students who have participated in the interview process both before and after the limitation, we think the new policy has had

Letters to the Editors

Placement
To the Editors:

We agree with Maureen O'Grady (Letters, Oct. 17, 1983) that the Placement Office does a good job of coordinating interviews under the present system. The present system, however, has fundamental flaws. Under the current process, which allows employers to prescreen interviewees, the "street person" that Ms. O'Grady described, reading the interview as an event in the Placement Office, has about the same chance as many Georgetown students of seeing his name on one of the interview lists.

Last year, in a Law Weekly interview system in which the majority of students were getting less than 10 interviews altogether while a handful were receiving over 25 a week. Despite the Placement Office's attempt to deal with the problem this year through its limitation on resumes for individual students, we reiterate the essence of our proposal here. Because we perceive the 1983 Law Weekly article, we again suggest that GULC adopt a computerized preselction process for determining which students get interviews with what firms.

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LAGA

(Continued from Page 2)

Furthermore, the Church positively asserts that all people must respect the rights of gays. I think it noteworthy that Judge Bacon’s opinion focuses attention on the Church’s condemnation of homosexual acts, not on its support for the Church’s support of the civil rights of gay people. This is most peculiar, because LAGA’s purpose has a great deal to do with encouraging respect, friendship and justice for gays.

Because some readers may not be familiar with LAGA, I will briefly describe our organization. We are a voluntary association of people at GULC who are concerned with the effect of the law on lesbians and gay men. We provide educational opportunities regarding gay people and the law (e.g., child custody issues, civil rights), and we try to educate the structure within which gays and lesbians can meet one another, other than gay and lesbian friends, at GULC. Through our group, we hope to increase awareness and understanding of the problem.

Despite the University’s contention, we do not in any way regard the University as the center of the controversy. As noted earlier, sexual orientation is fixed at a very early age, if not even before birth. In Georgetown, as elsewhere, there are several campuses with very diverse political perspectives. In this context, we continue to believe that the breaking of an article about our conference is a serious problem. We have no desire to exacerbate the situation. The universities need to take steps towards a more open and respectful discussion of the issues. It is now generally acknowledged that it is a form of violence for an individual to be rejected by others because of his or her race.

Moreover, as Dr. MacKendry points out, "We [LAGA] do not 'endorse' homosexual behavior, and in fact, we have taken no position at all on sexual ethics..." We merely preserve that gays, like other people, have a diversity of lifestyles, none of which we condone or disapprove."

In summary, the work of the Catholic bishops is not part of a culture which is attacking the Church’s teaching on homosexuality when they wrote in 1976 that "homosexual acts are a serious evil, should not be supported because of the risk of encouraging and strengthening, like other moral evils, the breakdown of society and of the family." However, they do not have to be "proscribed," nor is it possible for LAGA, or anyone else, to do so.

I would thus conclude that the LAGA does not "endorse" homosexual behavior. We are not ethnics, and we have no position on the morality of homosexual acts. Of course, some of our members may, individually, disagree with the Catholic Church’s official teaching on this subject. But LAGA itself must take a formal position on this subject at all, and there was not a shred of evidence introduced at the trial to show otherwise. In addition, we do not inquire into the private sexual behavior of our members—or anyone else, for that matter—and then make "endorsements" of that be-

contrary to the 1976 teaching of the American bishops. If the University is truly concerned about possible compromises of Catholic moral teaching, its leaders should consider whether they are making a damage to the Church by promoting homosexual life styles. In fact, the Church itself proposes a lifestyle for gays when it suggests that they practice sexual abstinence. The celibate lifestyle would seem to me to be a morally good gay life style, according to the Church’s teaching. Certainly some gay people are celibate, and some choose other lifestyles, as do non-gay people. Choosing lifestyle is a personal right, and that both gays and non-gays do as a matter of course. But LAGA itself does not "endorse" an "homosexual lifestyle style." If we "endorse" anything at all regarding gay people, it is simply our concern that in our homophobic (gay-hateful) society, gay men do not have socially and legally protected options regarding their lifestyles. By emphasizing the right to marry and the right to make a commitment of love and respect for one another, we are seeking to make this finding about lifestyles..."
**ARTS**

**Gilbert & Sullivan**

The Georgetown Gilbert & Sullivan Society, the world’s only Gilbert & Sullivan society with its own law school, takes great pride and pleasure in announcing that its fall double-bill of Trial by Jury and Schubert’s Last Serenade will take to the stage of the Moot Court Room on November 3, 4, 5, and 6. The Wednesday-Saturday evening performances begin at 8:00 p.m. and the Sunday matinee performance begins at 2:00 p.m. Trial by Jury, Gilbert & Sullivan’s most enduring one-act opera, tells the story of a jilted bride who finds her true romance when she saves her presumed lover for breach of promise of marriage. This year’s presentation is GGS’s eighth annual performance of Trial.

**Phi Alpha Delta**

**Red Cross**

**Blood Drive**

**Wednesday, October 26**

10:00 to 4:00

**Walk-in donors and volunteers welcome!**

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**GLW MOVIE, MOVIE**

**The Big Chill & The Leopard**

**By GEORGE KASSOUF**

**The Big Chill**

Lawrence Kasdan, the writer/director of The Big Chill (where a barrio Benedict illness andoned in this role of the

Plaintiff’s Counsel. Schubert’s Last Serenade, a one-act comedy by Julie Bovasso, is a touching story of cross-cultural counter-revolutionary love. Set in “an elegant French restaurant,” the play centers around the relationship of Alfrurd, a young construction worker dressed in overalls and hard hat, and Babe, a young Raddiftehofemore with a badly-banded head.

The Big Chill does begin with promise. The scenes of the child in the bath and the clips of the body being dressed in tension that keep one suspended. That same feeling continued throughout the funeral service, when Joel Williams plays the Rolling Stones’ “You Can’t Always Get What You Want” on the church organ, and when Mary Kay Place gets high and loses her sense of direction at the cemetery. But after the funeral, the movie becomes a lame piece of moviemaking.

It’s lame because the writers have such a narrow view of their characters. They’ve made stereotypes of nearly everyone in the movie, and each actor, confined by the writing, responds as a stereotype would. Kevin Kline is a successful businessman; Glenn Close is his wife and a doctor; Jeff Goldblum is a successful “People” magazine reporter; Place is a successful real estate lawyer; Williams is the wife of a successful businessman-bore; Tom Berenger is the successful star of a TV series; William Hurt is a successful dope dealer; and Meg Tilly is the left-behind, blank-face friend of Alex, who was a successful suicide victim. This pigeon-hole conception of people—another device from the stage, this time misapplied—reflects the lack of imagination that went into the screenplay.

Another basic failure of the movie is that the audience never gets an idea of what brought these people together in the beginning. Isn’t that an essential part of their friendship and perhaps of what they are now? In Kasdan’s conception, they come together now just to couple.

Once in awhile, when someone does someone unexpected, one can latch onto it, to give some new dimension to the character. But the unexpected things are probably only there because Kasdan is weak as a director as well. Nearly everything is laid out for the moviegoer in advance, not imagery, which makes the contrived conversations seem even more packaged and absurd.

A sure sign of a weak director is when he used music in a movie as if he were laying carpet—to cover holes. The music is obviously made up later to look like a Seventies period for the audience, but what about time characters? Except for the funeral sequence and the kitchen-boogie scene, the songs are never integrated into the movie. It would have been more effective if the characters actually connected with the songs. The music really serves to distract from the screenplay’s lack of depth and understanding of the people as a subject.

I cannot say that I did not enjoy the movie. The one-liners about suicide were sure-fire (they had that Neil Simon polyurethane polish). But, I enjoyed it on a very single, forgettable level, the same as I did Body Heat, another Kasdan movie with old-time conceptions, updated by new sexual positions.

I just regret that a better director did not do the movie. One, like Robert Altman, who understands the people and understands the themes to be had from the one-track acting and layered subjects, might have been better.

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**The Leopard**

**By Burt Lancaster in The Leopard,** a 1960 movie by the Italian director Luchino Visconti, plays so deliberately and yet so forcefully the character of an aging nobleman that, after awhile, he almost ceases to act one, like Robert Altman, who understands the people and understands the themes to be had from the one-track acting and layered subjects, might have been better.

He is the Prince of Salinas and head of the family, during the mid-1800s when Garibaldi and others attempt to unite the separate states which now comprise Italy. He realizes that the
Criminal Practice Institute

The Public Defender Service and the Young Lawyers Section of the D.C. Bar Association will co-sponsor the Twentieth Annual Criminal Practice Institute on Oct. 28, at the Federal Courthouse, and Oct. 29, 1983, at the Georgetown University. The Oct. 28 program features Lloyd Weisberg, Professor of Law, Harvard Law School, on "The Exclusionary Rule: Good Faith, Bad Faith, or No Faith At All." Francis D. Carter, Director, Public Defender Service and Joseph H. Wills, Assistant, United States Attorney will comment on Weisberg's presentation.

The highlight of the Oct. 29 program is a keynote address by Chief Judge Irving Younger, the luncheon speaker. In addition there are seventeen seminars from which attendees may select. Panelists include judges and experienced practitioners from both the defense and prosecution perspectives. Seminars offered include, Introduction to Superior Court Practice, Trial of a Murder Case, Recent Development in Criminal Law, Challenging Forensic Evidence, Common Evidentiary Problems, Common Defense in Street Crime Cases and Introduction to Juvenile Court.

Student rate for registration is $15 which includes the 1983 edition of the Criminal Practice Institute Trial Manual (the most comprehensive treatise in the District on criminal law), and attendance at the sessions Friday afternoon and Saturday, registration information or registration forms, contact Pat Smith at 628-1200.

GRADUATING STUDENTS

HOLD IT!

THIS'LL TAKE JUST A SECOND...

MAKE YOUR APPOINTMENT TO HAVE YOUR YEARBOOK PHOTO TAKEN NOW! DATES ARE:

MONDAY OCT. 31 9 a.m. - 5 p.m. IN THE CHAPEL
TUESDAY NOV. 1 11 a.m. - 7 p.m.
WEDNESDAY NOV. 2 9 a.m. - 5 p.m.
THURSDAY NOV. 3 11 a.m. - 7 p.m.

TO SET A TIME, STOP BY STUDENT ACTIVITIES (ROOM 18-57) RIGHT NOW!!
In-House Corporate Law Practice

By DENISE MARKS

Corporate Law; you think of money and you think of business. Yes, it’s a whole different world than in law firms. Practicing law in corporations, one evaluates legal problems in both a legal and a business context. The practice is substantial, and the corporate attorney is responsible for some of the corporation’s decisions. He or she deals in an area where money is “important”. The area was discussed by a panel of corporate lawyers, at the Placement Office’s Wednesday Forum, on October 19th, “Practicing Law in Corporations.”

Lawyers are needed in corporations because they know the heart of the corporation and outside counsel does not. The Chief Counsel of the Monsanto Co. stated in the Wall Street Journal issue of March 1, 1982, “Do legal work internally gives us the repeated problem of explaining our business to an outside counsel.” Panelist Peter Connell of Astina said that “you will be able to give more authoritative than on behalf of the corporation.” The lawyers in a corporation do much of the regulatory matters because knowledge of corporation operation is peculiarly critical in that area.

The Forum addressed the question of whether a legal career is the right career for the individual. Panelist Karen Copenhagen of IBM, took a more philosophical view of the question, “Do you understand the law? The facts stimulate your mind; it makes it work for itself. You have to love the business game; the competition; the team work. So, you better like the facts, as you don’t like the facts, you won’t like your job.”

Copenahden went on to say, “that you don’t just sit in your office; you go within the corporation and get to know the corporation’s problems.” She also expressed that when “you look for a job, look for one that together you would make you better. Your career is as much a part of your job, and you have to have a good attitude.”

Corporate Law is a pre

Elway

(Continued from Page 5)

The national Football League, perhaps the most prized player in the history of the draft, may have arrived in Baltimore. If not for his GM, Bill Belichick, no one would have thought of drafting John Elway in the NFL draft. But Elway, who came from Stanford, made a decision that paid off. He selected John Elway as the number one pick.

Elway is a quarterback, the most important position on the field. And the Broncos made the right choice, as they are now one of the best teams in the NFL. The Broncos have won the Super Bowl twice, and they are considered to be a dynasty.

The Broncos are a team built on defense, and Elway has been a key part of that success. He has led the team to two Super Bowl championships, and he has been named the Most Valuable Player (MVP) of the Super Bowl three times.

Elway is known for his ability to lead the team on the field, as well as his leadership off the field. He is a true leader, both on and off the field, and he has been a great influence on the team.

In conclusion, John Elway is a true Football Legend. His leadership, his ability on the field, and his impact on the team make him a true legend of the game. He is a true Football Legend, and he will be remembered for generations to come.
Cohn

(Continued from Page 1)

The author of this article, Lawrence R. Greenfield, is a lawyer, journalist, and assistant professor of English. He has contributed numerous articles to various publications, including the New York Times and the Washington Post. In 1983, he published his first novel, "A Man Called Cohn," which received critical acclaim and was adapted into a film. Greenfield is known for his unique blend of literary fiction and historical narrative, often incorporating political and social commentary into his work. His latest novel, "The Cohn Affair," is scheduled for release in the fall of 2023.
Res Pendens

Registrar

To All J. D. Students Expecting To Graduate in May of 1984.

To earn an "A" Legal Writing Requirement, students must achieve a minimum grade of C++.

If you are currently enrolled in your "A" Legal Writing course and you are not certain of earning a C++ for this course, you should register for another "A" Legal Writing course for the 1984 Spring Semester. This is to ensure that you will have the opportunity to earn the required "A" Legal Writing credit by the time of graduation. Students currently enrolled in their "A" Legal Writing course may use the blanket extensions offered in some paper courses. If you elect to take a 60-day extension, you will earn a grade lower than C++ after the add/drop period has ended, effectively denying you the opportunity to earn a "A" Legal Writing credit necessary for graduation in May of 1984.

Please address any questions you may have on this matter to the Registrar.

Upperclass Evening J.D.

Students

Oct. 26, 1983, is the deadline to submit an application to transfer for Spring 84 evening to our full-time J.D. program. Effective for the 1984 Spring Semester, registration fees charged for interdivisional transfers may be found on page 24 of the current Bulletin.

All petitions are advised that approval to transfer to our full-time day division is granted on a space-available basis and depending on demand petitions may be denied.

Please keep in mind that tuition for day students for the 1984 Spring Semester is $4,155.00. Day students must meet all of the following regulations pertaining to day students; i.e., a limit on outside employment, restrictions on the number of evening classes, etc.

Petitions should be submitted to the Registrar.

Spring Registration

Pre-registration materials have been mailed for 1984 Spring Semester. If you have not received your packet of materials, please contact the Office of the Registrar immediately.

Rescheduled Exams

Students should check the bulletin boards and the interview sign-up books for open sign-ups. This means that any student may sign up on the day of employment or change the day for which they are employed. Due to the large number of employers coming on campus, there is not time for employers to prescreen and they will see any interested students. Students who are looking for a summer or full time job should take advantage of this opportunity.

Environmental Law

The second in ELF's mini-series on Environmental issues will feature Chris Brown of the American Rivers Conservation Council, who will discuss current litigation issues regarding wild and scenic river protection (plus slides). Join us on Wed., Oct. 26 at 4:00 p.m. in Room 18-32.

There will also be a short general organizational meeting immediately following Chris Brown's presentation. Refreshments will be served.

The next meeting of the Natural Resources Journal Committee will be Thursday, Oct. 27 at 4:30 p.m. in Hall 6.

Loyola Law Moot Court Competition

Tryouts for the National Labor Law Moot Court Competition will take place during the first week of Nov. The individuals chosen to comprise the Labor Law team will represent GLUC in the National Competition to be held in New York City sometime next semester. Con- tests for the intraschool competition will be required to submit a 7-10 page brief and to argue their case. The competition is open to all second and third year day students, and to second, third and fourth year evening students. Further details will be posted in next week's Law Weekly.

NLC

The National Lawyers Guild is sponsoring a panel discussion entitled "Legal Implications of U.S. Intervention in Central America" on Tue., Oct. 25 at 7:30 p.m. in the Moot Courtroom. An informal reception will precede the discussion at 6:30 p.m. Participants include U.S. Representative George Crockett, Juan Mendez of Americas Watch, and William Schrag of the Center for Constitutional Rights. Bring your sense of curiosity and outrage! Students and the public are invited to attend.

Georgetown Winetasting Society

Winetasting Society will meet every Thursday at 8:00 p.m. in room 18-42.

ACT NOW AND SAVE MONEY ON THE BEST BAR REVIEW COURSES IN TOWN!

A $50.00 deposit by October 31 guarantees a $50.00 discount on the Winter or Summer 1984 D.C., Maryland, or Virginia courses; a $100.00 discount on New Jersey, New York, or Pennsylvania courses.

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Law Review