Students Plan More South Africa Protest

By JAMIE CASSO

Since November 1984, thousands of individuals have protested South Africa's apartheid government at that country's embassy here in Washington, D.C. This Friday, February 8, law students opposed to apartheid in South Africa will join the protest.

According to Trip Mackintosh, a GULC second year student, the demonstration this Friday is "to give a clear message to South Africa that the future lawmakers, policymakers and lawyers of the United States condemn the institutional racism of South Africa. We want to send a message of support to moderate Black and white groups in South Africa who are seeking peaceful change."

"We want to focus America's attention on apartheid in the hope that we can contribute to constructive change in South African policies," said Mackintosh.

Since the demonstrations began three months ago, three members of GULC's faculty have been arrested. They are Professor John R. Kramer, Norton was arrested during GULC's December break and Drinan and Kramer were arrested three weeks ago at the "Lawyer's Day at the South African Embassy" protest. Public officials arrested at the Embassy included: Sen. Lowell Weicker and Congressmen Walter Fauntroy, Ron Dellums, Don Edwards and Robert Garcia.

Demonstrating within 500 feet of an embassy is a violation of federal law but most of the hundreds of protesters at the embassy have not been arrested. Mackintosh and the organizers of Friday's march, on the other hand, hope to have a mass arrest of law students.

"By taking this step we can further draw attention to one of the major social issues of our time," Mackintosh said.

Those who are considering whether to be arrested should know that charges have been dropped against all arrested demonstrators. The U.S. Attorney for the District of Columbia, to date, has decided not to prosecute those arrested. The government of South Africa has also decided not to press charges.

Even though all charges have been dismissed, students should know that disclosure of the arrest is required on any job applications. "There's no guarantee that a local bar will not

SBA Endorses Gay Proposal

By RICHARD JAFFE

The GULC Student Bar Association met Monday to add its name to the Coalition for the Full Enforcement of the Human Rights Act, an organization formed to force Georgetown University to allow gay groups equal access to school facilities.

Although the coalition's full impact is not yet known, it supports the Coalition's attempts to prevent GU from receiving $70 million in tax-exempt bonds that were earmarked for the construction of an addition to GULC.

According to Dean Denis Ranamaker, if the University is forced to obtain conventional bank financing to replace the D.C. municipal bonds, the annual increase in cost will be as much as $750,000. Ranamaker said that if the decision is made to continue with the construction plans, the additional costs will probably be made up with small increases of at least $400 a year.

At the SBA meeting, Robert Keyes, president of the Lesbian and Gay Association, LAGA, said this controversy is just the latest in a long battle with GU. In 1980, GU denied a charter to an on-campus gay rights group deep, said SBA President Adam L. V. Keyes.

According to Assistant Director of Protective Services William Robinson, someone came to the security desk at approximately 7:15 and reported a woman was screaming nearby. Security sum-

Students Foil Crime Attempt

By NEIL FRIEDMAN

An unidentified assailant broke into a GULC student's automobile on Thursday, January 21, 1986 and attempted to steal some of the student's personal belongings.

According to Assistant Director of Protective Services William Robinson, someone came to the security desk at approximately 7:15 and reported a woman was screaming nearby. Security sum-

Demonstrators marched outside the South African Embassy three weeks ago on "Lawyer's Day". By Rich Jaffe

mented the Metropolitan Police Department, whose officers arrived in about ten minutes. In the interim, some students in Halls 2 and 3 apparently heard the screams and ran outside through the emergency exit doors.

Robinson reports that the female student was approaching her car which was parked on the street, when she noticed a window had been broken. She (See Crime, p. 8)

Robert Keyes, President of the Lesbian and Gay Association at GULC speaks at the SBA meeting last week. By Rich Jaffe

Other SBA activity

An extra appropriation of $1,500 was granted for the Georgetown Gilbert and Sullivan Society. Ron Gifford, GG & Sullivan president, said this amount would cover a shortfall in revenue from the fall show. Several delegates expressed concern over student resentment that certain leads in the spring show were given to non-students.

Gifford said GG & SS shows normally have had alumni and community involvement, but said if students in the group decide to, they can change the charter to ensure that only students fill the main parts. Kathy Marks, SBA Vice-President, said she felt involvement of non-students should be encouraged as it increases the potential for outside contributions.

The Alumni Association was allocated $4,000 to hold a graduation reception for the class of 1985. Kathy Marks said the money would be used for a jazz band, and a cash bar would be provided. Marks said this is the only function for graduating students and their parents.

(See SBA, p. 8)

Charging that the proposed addition to GULC, the fight has moved on to different fronts. GU had negotiated for the issuance of tax-exempt bonds by the D.C. government. However, D.C. law prohibits organizations in violation of the HRA from receiving city benefits. According to Keyes, Mayor Marion Barry has made a serious commitment to ensure that GU is in complete compliance with the HRA before D.C. issues the bonds.

Debate on whether the SBA should support the Coalition ranged from exploration of moral principles to duties a legislator owes to his or her constituents.

Gerri Saiz, SBA delegate from section four, said the idea of the HRA goes against basic Catholic beliefs, "and to ask a Catholic institution to sanction something against its basic teaching is too much for them to reconcile." Keyes argued that the Coalition is not requiring GU to give a stamp of approval to gay groups, but only for equal access to University facilities.

Bob Telf, a second year SBDG delegate said, "If there is a financial burden, GU should pay for it as a price for selective bigotry." Joe MacAlloon and Janet Jones led an effort to table discussion of the issue until student opinion could be ascertained, but the motion was voted down. The majority of the representatives argued that their constituents elected them to vote their individual consciences and legislators should not be expected to gather opinion in order to vote on an issue.

The final vote was 11 to 7, for the proposal, with one abstention.

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(See SBA, p. 8)
Students Must Act

"No one can afford to be an onlooker." (Robert F. Kennedy)
The onlooker turns off the television when news stories appear about the homeless or starving children. This onlooker says, "It's none of my business. I don't want to be upset by this."
The onlooker refuses to send money to African famine relief, refuses to picket the South African embassy, refuses to get involved. "I'm only one person. Nothing I do will have any effect so why should I bother?"

And why shouldn't we all be onlookers? Why did Bobby Kennedy claim action is an imperative duty? The answer lies in the fact that if we do not act today—do not take a stand against injustice—no one will rise up to defend us against the injustices of tomorrow.

Student status does not excuse us from our obligation to act whether it be by picketing against abortion or apartheid. We are not living in an insulated ivory tower. In fact student status mandates that we express our views. We, not our parents, are the ones who will have to live on this earth fifty years from now.

Yet it is all too easy to postpone protest. Studies, work, outside activities, leave us with little energy for anything else. We promise ourselves that we can better implement change after we leave graduate school. But then mightn't we say we should wait until we have established ourselves in our careers, developed a reputation in the community, become respected? And then will we say that we are too old to act, that action is the province of the young?

We must not fall into this trap! Take this opportunity to voice your concerns about any issue you desire, but speak out. We would like to take this opportunity to commend the students who went to the assistance of a screaming woman last Thursday evening. The problem of security on and around the GULC campus continues to be of concern and we hope the administration will take additional measures to protect the student body.

Letters to the editor should be typed, double-spaced, on a 90-character line. All letters must be signed, but names will be withheld upon request. The editor reserves the right to edit any letter for reasons of length or taste.

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More

Journal

To the Editor:

As you have noted in the pages of the Law Weekly, the Editorial Board of the Georgetown Law Journal voted last October to refuse to renew the subscription of the University of South Africa as a demonstration of our abhorrence of apartheid. Although the subsequent debate over this action reflected widespread opposition to apartheid, this week the members of the Journal decided that the political, ideological or religious views of our subscribers should not be considered in renewing subscriptions.

Kevin J. Hamilton
Editor in Chief

To the Editor:

I am writing to encourage the Editors of the Georgetown Law Journal in their decision to refuse to renew the Journal subscription to South Africa. The stance was brave and necessary.

We have heard farcical constructive engagement arguments for a long time. Corporations operating under the Sullivan principles provide a good example to encourage the government to reform. O.K. Not even Sullivan believes that anymore. The Journal presence in South Africa will be an effective progressive voice of disapproval to the repressive regime.

Another View

Georgetown Law students seeking to obtain the best possible education have run into an obstacle along the road to that goal; a group of Washington, D.C. gay and lesbian activists (including some GULC students) is taking action that would effectively block continuation of the new GULC library. This gay coalition has pressured D.C. Mayor Marion Barry into conditioning Georgetown's receipt of the proceeds of an Industrial Redevelopment Bond sale upon recognition of homosexual groups. Such recognition would be inconsistent with Catholic doctrine which Georgetown, as a Catholic university, is bound to follow. A 1983 D.C. Superior Court decision affirmed the University's position as a legitimate exercise of its First Amendment rights.

Caught between the gay coalition's demands and Georgetown's first amendment position are the students. Dean Robert Pitofsky recently expressed his opinion that if the coalition's efforts are successful, the most likely outcome is that the library will not be built, thus diminishing our educational opportunities as well as those of all future GULC students. Alternative financing for the construction would cost an extra twenty seven million dollars according to Assistant Dean Denis Ransameler who has

Gay Support

To the Editor:

In their last meeting, the SBA House of Delegates voted, again, to support the gay and lesbian students who are at the University for recognition of their right to organize a group both here and on main campus. This is not new, as the House has consistently taken a stand against the administration's selective bigotry and intolerance in this matter.

This time, the controversy was more heated than it had been in the past because the

Gay News

To the Editor:

Since my letter concerning the revenue bond legislation was published last week in The Law Weekly, there have been several developments of which I think the GULC Community needs to be aware. First, and most important, Mayor Barry has endorsed the notion that this University should be required to stop discriminating against its gay and lesbian students as a condition to receiving funds derived from tax exempt municipal revenue bonds. Under the Mayor's plan as submitted to the City Council, however, the compliance provision will not be included in the legislation which authorizes the issuance of the bonds, but rather

(See More, p. 11)

(See News, p. 9)

(See Support, p. 11)

(See View, p. 9)

(See View, p. 11)
Gif Rapping
By RON GIFFORD
Washington (AP)—To protest the fact that nobody reads its editorial, the Editorial Board of the Law Weekly has cancelled every one of its subscriptions, Editor-in-Chief Neal Beformie announced today.

"Although we realize this drastic step we feel it is necessary in light of the fact that no one is aware of our reasoned opinions," Beformie said. He noted that the Law Weekly action was not, (Neal's mom) could not be reached for comment.

Reaction among the three people who read Law Weekly editorials was reportedly mixed, though Dean Everett Beformie said he would miss getting the newspaper, but he assumed his pet parakeet would get used to using the Washington Post instead. On the other hand, Theodore "Biff" Woolcott IV, a Young Republican who asked not to be identified, said he was happy "to see the last vestiges of liberal drivel purged from the Law Center."

Also noted that his pet bird already uses the Washington Times. The other person who reads Law Weekly editorials, Mrs. Hugo Beformie, could not be reached for comment.

Meanwhile, most GULC students interviewed about the controversy said they had never heard of the Law Weekly.

Shortly after the Law Weekly announcement, the editors of Law Policy in International Business issued a letter, disclaiming any association with the newspaper. "Hey, we don't want anybody to think we're the Law Weekly," said LPI editor for Sandbagg. "We have a hard enough time getting anyone to read our publication."

Editors for the Tax Lawyer and the American Criminal Law Review were laughing so hard about the entire uproar that they could not respond to a reporter's questions.

In a totally unrelated matter, Dean Robert Plotisky announced that the Law Center would not be closed next semester to celebrate the arrival of Halley's Comet. "These were just silly rumors started by third-year students to baffle the already baffled minds of young, innocent first-year students," the Dean said.

Most GULC students interviewed about the controversy said they had never heard of either Halley's Comet or innocent first-year students.

Stotts Debate
By MARY MICHELS
GULC's Juvenile Justice Clinic, now in its eleventh year, gives third-year students a chance to gain actual litigation experience before the District of Columbia Superior Court (Family Division). The 14 students in the clinic, under the direction of Professor Mimiene Myniec and Prettyman Fellow Phyllis Takt-Takspank, represent juveniles involved in delinquency, adoption, abuse, and neglect proceedings.

Ideally, a clinic student might get to handle civil, criminal and appellate cases, though most work primarily on criminal cases. The vast majority of the clinic's caseload involves delinquency proceedings.

Despite the focus on juvenile delinquency, the skills learned can be applied to any area of the law. The juvenile cases lend themselves well to a clinic setting because they move quickly in the court system and allow students to follow them all the way through.

On the average, each clinic student works on about five cases per semester.

Since all the cases involve juveniles, they are tried before a judge rather than a jury. It is extremely unusual to get a quxuitl in these trials. Recently, however, two third-year students in the clinic—Stephanie Edelson and Jerry Salerno—each won their cases. Edelson successfully defended a 14-year-old accused of assault with a deadly weapon.

Though supervisors are assigned, it is the students who do all the investigation and preparation. "It's our trial," said Edelson. As is typical with clinic cases, Edelson received her assignment at the very beginning of the case.

"After the arrest," she explained, "the Criminal Justice Act Office assigns attorneys to all cases. GULC students are treated as attorneys, get all the cases from the first day and handle all the way through to disposition." Salerno's case involved a child accused of shoplifting. His investigations included extensive photography at the store involved in order to try and prove that the police officer who had allegedly seen the crime committed really was not in a position to see.

"This is where having a student attorney can really be a benefit to the client," Salerno pointed out. "A lawyer with a load of 35-40 cases would probably have given this case low priority and tried to convince the defendant that a child's word would not be very convincing against police testify-
Grades—the Nature of the Beast

By DAVID STERN

A few weeks ago, The Paper Chase was on television. Seeing it reminded me of all the fees and anxieties of first-year law. The movie also struck an exposed nerve: Law School Exams.

You would think after two and a half years of law school I would have gotten over exam anxiety. But last term I had the most severe case yet; my mind went completely blank the night before the exam. I did not recognize my notes. My outline was useless in trying to jog my memory. Panic set in. I got a miserable night's sleep, and could hardly swallow a light breakfast the next morning.

I venture to guess that I am not the only student who suffers from exam anxiety although others may not share these extreme symptoms. The atmosphere at UCLA tends to make one believe that it reaches supersonic proportions each exam time.

In the event, the administration acknowledges the disease. I was recently reminded of the time Barbara King, our registrar, spoke to the first-year law section about exams. She offered a reassuring consolation: "Don't worry, if you throw up, we will stop the clock until you are able to continue taking the exam."

It's no wonder that law students get so worked up about exams first, there's the natural desire to show that we have learned a lot from those countless less hours of study. Second, good grades open many doors of employment. Third, a majority of the students on the various journals get invited by virtue of their grades, and that, in turn, means more job opportunities. Fourth, we all have a vested interest in most of us (a lot) of our self-worth on the line in exams. Getting an A in a course makes us feel good about ourselves; a C makes us feel bad.

Secondly of all, we get a feeling of inadequacy when we get a poor grade even when we thought it was a worthwhile exam. I believe our present exam system is a waste that is inappropriate for first-year students. My argument is: On any given day, the exam has a possibility of doing poorly on an exam. For many, the chance of doing poorly increases proportionally with the pressure to do well. It cannot be denied that there is a large demand for first-year students. Add to that pressure the fact that the grade for a full year's worth of classes will be determined by a single four hour examination. To make matters worse, most first-year students have never taken a law school exam, which is very different from a college exam.

This kind of pressure is unhealthy. Some argue that this facet of law school exams is unfair since a lawyer must be able to answer questions on the spot (e.g. oral arguments, trials, etc.). But rarely does a lawyer have time to think about a question and then answer it. Usually, he/she has a chance to contemplate a problem, research the law, discuss the problem with colleagues, issue an opinion or an argument, then decide whether it is important to teach law students how to think on their feet, but this can (and is) done through the Socratic method and first year moot court, both of which expose them to that kind of situation.

One Possible Solution: Practicality

I am not suggesting that we get rid of exams altogether, but we can look at the problem of whether this is the best we can do. I answer this rhetorical question by saying yes. (See Exams, p. 6)
Conflict

(Cont. from p. 4)

otherwise qualified wholly or partially, for a discriminatory reason, based upon... sexual orientation.” In addition, the Act makes illegal any conduct which has a discriminatory effect in restricting, abridging or conditioning the use of or access to the educational institution’s facilities or service.

(1-2533)

The Act is designed to be literally construed. Its first section includes a statement that the Act’s purpose is “to secure an end in the District of Columbia, to discrimination for any reason other than individual merit.”

Parties Involved

Plaintiffs in the suit include GPC, GPUC, individuals who were all undergraduates or law students at the time the suit was filed. That these students had graduated by the time the decision was rendered is not a factor in the suit because of the student groups’ present status, and because each individual student plaintiff claimed the minimum money damages permitted by the Act.

Defendants in the suit are Georgetown University, President Healy and Dean McCarthy. The latter were sued not on their official capacity as President of the University and Dean of the Law Center, respectively.

Before trial, the District of Columbia entered as an amicus curiae, filing a brief asserting the constitutionality of the Act.

In addition, a group of tenured and tenure-track GULC professors filed an amicus brief in support of the plaintiffs. The professors argue, among other points, that GULC’s actions would hamper the “free exchange of ideas and freedom of inquiry” inherent in the kind of academic environment in which they wish to work.” (Quoting from professors’ amicus brief.)

The University’s Arguments

The defendants claim that their religious beliefs compelled them to deny recognition to the plaintiff student organizations. They further argue that their endorsement of a free exercise clause prohibits D.C. from enforcing the Act in a manner that would force GULC to recognize the student groups.

The main thrust of the defendant’s argument is that GULC and its administrators are affiliated with the Roman Catholic Church. Further, Roman Catholicism teaches that homosexual acts are “intrinsically disordered and objectively evil.”

Catholic teaching requires they claim, that they not condone, endorse or approve any homosexual orientation or life style or the acceptability of homosexual acts.

The defendants say that this prohibition against any enforcement of homosexual lifestyles means that GULC’s chartering of the student groups would constitute approval and endorsement by GULC of the student groups’ goals and philosophy. In light of this conflict, the defendants argue that their roles as educational administrators and as an institution affiliated with the Roman Catholic Church require them to endorse and recognize groups whose stated philosophies, goals and tendencies are contrary to their perceived notions of Catholic teachings about sexuality in general and homosexuality in particular.

The Students’ Arguments

A major thread in the student’s case is the claim that no Roman Catholic teachings would be violated through the chartering of the gay student groups. The initial element here is the claim that Georgetown is not a Catholic university. The plaintiffs put forth Colbert v. Speer, a 1900 Supreme Court case in which, to avoid a mortal sin, a university argued strongly that it was a religious institution. In addition, the students argue that GULC has held itself out as a secular institution and that it has funds to construct certain buildings, including the GULC building.

Another part of this argument is that nothing in Roman Catholic doctrine requires the University to suppress a minority’s speech and association rights and not on traditional Catholic teaching. They claim that the chartering process serves merely to register student groups and not to endorse their philosophies or activities.

“A major thread in the students’ case is their claim that Georgetown is not a Catholic university... and has held itself out as a secular institution.”

Exam

(Cont. from p. 4)

question with a resounding “No!” I believe we can improve the atmosphere of our school and the quality of our students if we supplement the first year curriculum with appropriate simulations that are designed to teach and evaluate various lawyering skills.

For example, why not ask first year students to negotiate and draft a contract? As we all know, lawyers have to negotiate all the time, and it’s time that we taught law students that skill. The exercise also tests knowledge, to draft an enforceable contract, students must know the substantive law. Certainly, we want to teach our students to draft contracts that will not end up in court.

The same exercise could be tied into civil procedure by stipulating a breach of the contract. One party would file a complaint and the other party would file an answer, along with various motions to dismiss. Upperclass students could act as judges. The boundaries are left to your imagination and creativity.

Another Solution: Midterm Exams

Even if you disagree with my proposed solution to the problem, there is a much less radical solution that makes good sense: midterm exams. Midterm exams would relieve some of the exam anxiety caused by an entire grade being based on a single exam. If you have a bad day on one of the exams, you have a chance to make up for it on the other exam.

In addition, a midterm would let students know how well they are doing in a course and leave them with time to improve their understanding of the material if they are unhappy with their midterm grade. First year students would benefit the most from a midterm policy since they would expose them to law school exams.

Midterm exams would also serve an important pedagogical function. Presently, few students go back to look at their exams to learn from their mistakes. The course is over and the grade is in. Hence, the only lesson from feedback most students receive is in the form of a grade. This deprives students of a significant learning opportunity. I know that I learn better from my mistakes (and I remember them longer) than from my successes, and I believe this axiom is true for most of my classmates. Midterm exams would encourage students to learn from mistakes, or else risk the chance of repeating them on the final exam.

While law school exams measure how well students spontaneously respond to legal problems, the practice of law uses a broader and more detailed approach to research the law on issues and toy with concepts underlying the law. I can say from first-hand experience that I have worked in two law firms and participated in two midterm exams, and the practice of law requires completely different skills from those taught in the typical GULC classroom. In general, solving legal problems takes a lot of deliberation and creativity, as well as a lot of practical knowledge.

I think it’s time we explore other techniques that would improve the lawyering skills of students and reduce the anxiety associated with a single exam. If we modify some of the teaching and testing techniques along the lines of the suggestions in this article, the education of our students would improve, and the GULC atmosphere would be more conducive to learning because some of the anxieties would be reduced.

Res Pendas

(Cont. from p. 12)

m的权利, including the revenue bond controversy, on Thur., Feb. 7 at 8 p.m. in Room 447.

All those who are interested are urged to attend and participate.

NLG

The Conference on Critical Legal Studies and the National Lawyers Guild are setting up a reading/discussion group on critical legal studies. Our first meeting will be on Thur., Feb. 7, at 5:45 p.m. in Room 19-42.

Readings can be obtained from Mark Tushnet, Room 447, or the National Lawyers’ Guild office.

All interested students are invited to attend.

SBA

Happy Hour: Beer/Wine/
Soda Fri., Feb. 8, 3:30 p.m. in the Student Lounge.

The Manchester String Quartet will perform on Thur., Feb. 8, 4:30 p.m. in the Most Lecture Hall.

All those who are interested are urged to attend.

Student Protest

A meeting will be held Wed., Feb. 6, at 8 p.m. in Hall 7.

The meeting is for students interested in participating in this Friday’s protest at the South African Embassy. For information call Trip Mackintosh at 543-3341, or call the SBLA office, 624-6977.
By YOLANDA TROUBLEFIELD  
Last Wednesday, Jan. 30, several GULC students met with Wendy L. Krasner, Thomas Farah and Sharon J. Glazer, three D.C. attorneys who spoke about health care law as a career. The discussion was part of the Wednesday Forum Series offered by the Placement Office.

Krasner, an attorney for McDermott, Will & Emery was the first to address the audience. To prepare for the legal health care field, she said that students should make every effort to write and submit articles to the numerous publications found in the health care area.

Krasner explained that social transformation has initiated a need for a “More active market in the legal profession”. She targeted some geographic areas that are experiencing this growth: Boston, Chicago, Miami, Atlanta, Dallas, Houston and others.

Farah, an attorney with the firm of Epstein, Becker, Vorsay & Green, has been practicing health care law for six and a half years. He acts as outside counsel for health care organizations.

Farah said that representation was not limited to hospitals, but included the rapidly growing Health Maintenance Organizations (HMOs) that were organized to provide insurance to hospitals, physicians and individuals, and to act as government regulators of hospital costs.

The bulk of Farah’s work involves contracts, tax statutes, securities, antitrust negotiations and contracts in setting up and maintaining HMOs. He said that courses related to these areas are most helpful for students interested in the health care profession. He also said that this is a broad area of practice which encompasses a number of different legal spheres.

Glazer, counsel for the, George Washington University Hospital characterized hospitals as “not the charitable service oriented institution of yesterday but the profit making business of today.”

Glazer said that her position provides hands on experience. “In house counsel must have the ability to think quickly on its feet, which requires an accurate knowledge of the law,” because people’s lives often depend on her knowledge. Glazer must be available at all hours to answer questions off the top of her head (the hospital has provided her with a beep-er). She said that they will be dealing with well-educated people with Ph.D’s, M.D.’s, and she is skeptical of the young attorney who is not confident in providing answers.

Glazer said that her job deals with the preventive aspect of legal disputes. For example she helps organize Bio-Ethics committees to decrease the incidence of malpractice.

Glazer said that the salary is the major drawback to the position of in-house counsel, as well as the problems of office politics. The advantages include the authority and responsibility that in-house counsel experience. She said that she doesn’t have to solicit clients because she has more than she can handle.

Glazer concurred with Krasner’s suggestion to publish as much work as a student can while she or he is in school. Students should also gain necessary work experience by clerking at agencies such as the FDA or HEW.

Glazer said, “If you have this practical experience, although the competition is outrageous, it will pay off in the long run.”

**Moot Court Competes**

During the last week of January, Georgetown was among the thirty most court teams competing in the Thirty-Fifth Annual National Moot Court Competition. The team, John Thompson, Donna Marie Montano, and Raul Salinas won the Regional competition in Philadelphia in November to qualify for a National berth. Since the beginning of second semester the team has been sharpening its advocacy skills through competition before faculty and local attorneys. In New York, GULC lost in its first round to the University of Iowa despite performances by advocates Thompson and Montano. GULC defeated University of Missouri with strong showings by Salinas and Thompson. GULC’s overall point total, which includes performance on the brief and oral arguments, was not high enough to allow the team to advance to the next round. The team’s coach, Marilyn Tandy, joins the rest of the GULC community in offering congratulations to the team for a year of hard work and accomplishment.

**Journal**

(Cont. from p. 3) require approval by the membership of the Journal, according to their Constitution—it was never presented to the membership for vote. In retrospect, it should have been presented to the staff,” said Hamilton.

The passage of the amendment does not operate retroactively so the Board is not obligated to reverse its initial decision. Hamilton, however, plans to notify the Journal’s foreign representatives of the adoption of the amendment and to write directly to the University of South Africa explaining what has happened. If the University requests a subscription, it will receive the publication.

The debate triggered by the Board’s decision was unusual. The opposition never took a stand in support of apartheid and it was never a liberal-conservative argument, “I think we were completely united in our opposition and disgust with apartheid,” Hamilton said.

In voicing his disagreement with the Board’s original decision, Peter Lastner noted that the impact was similar to saying that rational discourse does no good; that idea isn’t trig- ger change.

Just as there is concern among members of the GULC community that the Board’s decision might be seen as reflecting the viewpoint of the student body, there is now a concern that outsiders will not under-stand the vote and will see it as a backing away from an anti-apartheid stance.

When asked whether he though that the heated ex-change had had significant im-pact on public perception of GULC, Dean Robert Pitofsky stated, “Debate like this is the sort of thing one is pleased to see going on in universities.” Pitofsky admitted that although there is considerable logic to both sides, he was glad the vote came out the way it did. Like many others, he thought the Board’s decision was well motivated, but unlike. He said it was significant because it did achieve one of the stated goals: to spark debate about apartheid.

John Kastelic, one of the more vocal opponents of the decision, was apprehensive about the possibility of the amendment’s passage the night before the vote. He expected more support for the Board’s position. At the same time, he strongly believes his position is the right one because of the importance of communicating ideas. He bold-fl y said, “If a vote is in favor of discrimination.”

After the result of the vote was announced, Kastelic sim-ply said, “I’m pleased.”

Hamilton, too, is pleased that the issue has been resolved. “Personally, I’m very torn by the whole issue. It’s a very close issue,” she said. I’m glad the issue was finaly decided by the staff. This is democracy.”
"2010"—Creatively Contrived

By GEORGE KASSOUF

Peter Hyams, the producer-director-writer-cinematographer of 2010: The Year We Make Contact is much like writer-director George Lucas—they’re both successful, independent heads. Despite the amount of control they have over their movies from start to finish, both directors ironically leave little of their own visions. Their self-penned epics lack the passionate Quebec of epics.

2010 picks up where 2001 left off. The U.S., along with the U.S.S.R., attempts to retrieve the Discovery spacecraft, abandoned in 2001. You’ll remember, Hal the Computer had seemingly gone berserk and killed one of the astronauts. In turn, Keir Dullea had pulled Hal’s plug and then left the spacecraft to examine the nomadic slab in space. The last we heard from Dullea was something like “It’s beautiful. It’s full of stars.” The U.S.-U.S.S.R. team wants to know what Dullea discovered and what also happened to Hal.

2010 has a great look to it. The set of the spacecraft interior has this happy, video-game look to it, with screens and light panels covering the place. The spacecraft exteriors have a different kind of look, reminiscent of the 1960s space sets; they’re elegant—stylized yet ornate.

But effects don’t make a movie. (That’s one truth we’ve all learned from the past decades of moviemaking.) Hyams has an extraordinary talent for surfaces, structures and space. He’s demonstrated that before, with Capricorn One, Outland and StarChamber. But just as in those other movies, he cannot seem to set up a dramatic situation without it sounding corny.

There’s one point in the movie where Roy Schieder, head of the American team and head of the Russian space team Helen Mirren have a conversational joust—except they’re playing on different fields. While he’s trying to analyze “The phenomenon,” she’s talking about American troops in Central America. Her point is: How can we trust you to give you confidential scientific data while your country’s warming? Hyams is trying to make some political points here, but as the scene is written, it lapses along, scratching your ears.

The worst of this dialog is something to the effect that one could make it work. But Mirren somehow creates a person out of her assignment of a Russian commander, it’s her sign, the catch in her throat and the way she narrows and opens her eyes. She looks like she could give much more than her puny role allows. (Mirren was recently in Beverly Hills Cop; she was also in The Long Good Friday, and Excalibur a few years ago.)

The role actors face well. Schieder would be my first choice in casting “good dull man.” As an actor, he doesn’t have much weight, and in a role like this, where he’s constrained by being a freeloader on the Russian spacecraft, he has even less presence. He’s just the haricot type. But his face, with its wrinkles and crags, takes the camera well, and he and the spacecraft do.

Bob Balaban plays Hal’s maker, who goes up to find out what happened to Hal. To me, he’s earning a reputation of being a fuzzy version of Anthony Perkins—all creepiness and nervous ticks. They should both see a counselor.

We are lucky to have John Lithgow on hand, who’s quietly establishing himself as one of the finest character actors in movies of the past few years. He’s got some good moments in his spaghetti from the Russian shop to the Discovery.

I think Hyams could do a lot better, because he does it innumerably throughout 2010. At one point, he’s able to bring the movie to a tranquil but troubling ending despite the hard-hitting narration. That’s when the movie really feels like an epic. Hyams has a real moviemaker’s ease of staging and action; he just needs someone else to write the story. His story idea is like a dial that’s just junk. With the right kind of sceneplay, though, he could probably make a spectacular movie.

Much Ado About Nothing

By KATHRYN FRITZ

The sense of a supernatural permeates the work of Shakespeare. The Bard himself called the “music of the spheres.” Music, both literal and figurative, is essential to his works; it is the soul of his oeuvre or, to steal from another writer, it is the heart of the matter. One may go to the theatre and witness great acting; one may go and see a great work; but the crucial rhythmic ingredient is often lacking, if not entirely absent.

Let it be said that all three: superb acting, literary genius and music, are in full complement in the Royal Shakespeare Company’s production of Much Ado About Nothing.

Much Ado is, in many ways, typical (if such a word is ever appropriate) of Shakespeare’s comedies. Hero (Clare Byam Shaw) and Claudio (Christopher Bowman), the first couple, begin the play madly in love. Claudio is deceived into believing his lovely Hero is a wanton and he denounces her in the middle of the marriage ceremony.

Benedick (Derek Jacobi) and Beatrice (Sinead Cusack) are enemies at the beginning of the play “Much Ado About Nothing” and lovers by the end.

Benedict (Derek Jacobi) and Beatrice (Sinead Cusack) are enemies at the beginning of the play “Much Ado About Nothing” and lovers by the end.

By GEORGE KASSOUF

Generally, I try to read the book before I see the movie version of it, because: (1) movies have a way of trapping scenes and characters in your mind, which can’t be erased if you ever do decide to go back and read the book; and (2) I have to rely on (or at least not argue with) those people who have read the book and seen the movie and who usually say, “The book is much better, the movie left out a lot, and it’s blab.”

So I tried to read the book Dune. I got to page 15 and had to stop. It’s apparent that Frank Herbert is a visionary writer; his creation of this other world is amazing, no doubt about that. But the writing was ponderous—every nuance is explained, every character’s every thought is laid out for you. I felt as if the winter were both insect and God—microscopic yet everywhere. (Maybe that’s why some people treat the Dune saga as a Biblical experience. And by the way, 18 pages were enough for me to understand the narrative, despite the thunderous clatter that I could’ve been confused.)

On the other hand, the movie Dune is almost wonderful. David Lynch, the screenplay writer and director, has built his vision on the book’s large style, and possibly through alchemy, turned it into energy. However, unlike Lynch’s prior movie, The Elephant Man, this movie never takes hold in your imagination—the scenes don’t stay with you. It doesn’t seem so much like an epic, as it does a huge, costumed version of a slight fable.

The movie never settles down. Right from the start, it’s charged and it bustles along. Even the enormous mob scenes, which you would expect to slow things down somehow, are quick—almost gone before you know it, definitely gone before you’ve encompassed the entire image.

My guess is that this abundance of energy, in a way, hurts the movie. Things go so fast that they don’t have a lingering effect. That’s why Sting is so effective. He’s rarely doing anything in the movie—in fact, he has little screen time—but he has a malcontent presence that haunts the movie. A lot, and I like that! When we see the clean-cut, bouffant haired prince-hero (Kyle MacLachlan), we’re all wondering, Where’s Stig? When are he and the Prince gonna fight?

The ending of the movie is very clear that this isn’t the last. (See Dune, p. 11)
Judges Become GULC Profs

GULC Dean Robert Pitofsky has announced the appointment of the Honorable Harry T. Edwards and the Honorable Abner J. Mikva, both of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit, as adjunct part-time professors at the Law Center. Both judges will assume their teaching responsibilities at the beginning of the 1985-1986 academic year, with Judge Edwards offering a seminar on federal courts and the appellate process and Judge Mikva teaching an advanced elective course on the legislative process.

Judge Edwards received his undergraduate education at Cornell University and graduated from the University of Michigan Law School where he was a member of the Michigan Law Review and the Order of the Coif. He has previously served as a professor of law at the University of Michigan Law School during 1970-1975 and 1977-1979 and at Harvard Law School from 1975-1977, teaching courses in labor arbitration, collective bargaining, labor relations law in the public sector, negotiations and collective bargaining law. Judge Edwards was a member of the faculty at the Institute for Educational Mediation at Harvard University from 1976-1982 and has also served as a Lecturer in Law at Harvard and Duke.

He co-authored four books: Labor Relations in the Public Sector, 2d ed. (Michie/ Bobbs-Merrill, 1979), The Lawyer as a Negotiator (West Publishing Co., 1977), Collective Bargaining and Labor Arbitration, 2d ed. (Michie/ Bobbs-Merrill, 1979) and Higher Education and the Law (Harvard U., 1979), as well as numerous articles dealing with labor law, equal employment opportunity, labor arbitration, higher education law and judicial process.

In 1977, President Carter appointed Judge Edwards to serve on the board of directors of Amtrak. He was elected chairman of the Amtrak board in 1979 and continues in that position until being appointed to the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit on February 20, 1980. In addition to his judicial responsibilities, Judge Edwards presently serves as a member of the national advisory council for the Institute for Educational Mediation at Harvard, the advisory board for the Institute of Law and Economics at the University of Pennsylvania and the visiting committee at the University of Chicago School of Law.

Judge Abner J. Mikva was sworn in as a circuit judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia on September 27, 1979. Prior to his appointment to the bench, Judge Mikva served in the U.S. House of Representatives for five terms. He was a member of the Judiciary and Ways and Means Committees and was chairman of the Democratic Study Group.

Judge Mikva received his law degree from the University of Chicago School of Law, where he was editor-in-chief of the Law Review and a member of the Order of the Coif and Phi Beta Kappa. He then clerked for Justice Sherman Minton, U.S. Supreme Court, and returned to Illinois where he practiced law and became a law partner of former U.S. Supreme Court Justice Arthur Goldberg.

He has taught courses on the legislative process at Northwestern University School of Law and the University of Pennsylvania Law School and has authored a political science textbook, The American Congress: The First Branch, as well as numerous law review articles, magazine essays, book reviews and other works.
**EJF Fellowships**

Applications for the summer public interest fellowships sponsored by the GULC chapter of the Equal Justice Foundation are now available in the Student Activities Office. The student-funded fellowships provide stipends to students working for public interest organizations.

This is the fourth year that GULC students will "hire" two of their classmates to work in the public interest. During the EJF funds drive, which begins on February 11, EJF will collect contributions from students and faculty. All funds collected will be used to pay stipends to the EJF Fellows.

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**View**

(Cont. from p. 2)

worked out various scenarios for the project. The additional money would have to come from increased tuition, an unacceptable burden that would lead to cancellation of the library.

The new library is essential for the continued academic viability of the GULC; the present one is woefully inadequate and serves as a stumbling block to Georgetown's rise into the top circle of law schools. The gay alliance had its day in court and lost; and appeal is pending and that is the proper forum for their grievance. A threat to the quality of the education received by all GULC students is senseless and cannot achieve their goal. Georgetown, having affirmed its right of free exercise of religion in the federal courts, cannot and should not now give that right up to blackmailers. The Gay Activist Alliance is holding your education hostage.

Janet Jones, Germain A. Salazar, S4 SBA Delegates

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**News**

(Cont. from p. 2)

or in the loan agreement which the University must sign before the funds are disbursed. The Mayor has also pledged publicly that he will certify whether or not the University is in compliance with the Human Rights Act before the bonds are issued and sold to investors. The Coalition for the Full Enforcement of the Human Rights Act will now begin to lobby the City Council in earnest on the bill to ensure that the legislative history reflects the purpose of the compliance provision in the loan agreement, i.e., to make clear that the University must stop its discriminatory treatment of gay and lesbian students as a prerequisite to receiving these funds.

Since the Student Bar Association voted last Monday night to join the Coalition, many students have expressed concern that tuition may increase or the addition to GULC may not be completed if the University does not receive the bond money. Whether or not this concern is justified, the University is confronted by a stark choice—whether or not to continue its discriminatory treatment of lesbian and gay students, no matter how exorbitant the cost. The sad truth is that all students may suffer because of the University's intransigence. Tuition may go up; the new building may not be constructed. Why should the whole GULC community be penalized by the University administration in this way? It is time we told the administration in no uncertain terms that the time has come to relent, that enough is enough.

I hope students realize that this is not simply a gay rights issue. It is also a students' rights issue. For many years now, the University has prevented the student community from determining which organizations shall be chartered, that is, which groups shall have access to the associated rights that accompany official status. Repeatedly, the Student Bar Association has expressed its support for the gay students group, but the administration has turned a deaf ear. It is certainly time now, when so much is at stake, for all students to insist on their right to organize student affairs independently of administrative intervention.

I also hope that students realize that the gay students do not wish to be "endorsed" by the University. We respect the University's right to uphold the beliefs of the Catholic Church concerning homosexuality. But we believe that it can do that easily without subjecting gay students to unfair discrimination. The Lesbian and Gay Association will sponsor a forum on the revenue bond bill and related issues on Thursday, February 7, 1985, at 8:00 p.m. We believe that public discussion of this matter will increase mutual understanding and respect. We invite and encourage everyone here to attend.

Robert J. Keyes

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**Crime**

(Cont. from page 1)

then saw a man in the car and screamed. At this point, the group of students from Halls 2 and 3 came outside and chased the suspect, who by then had left the car.

The students failed to catch the suspect, but the man did drop the items he had taken from the woman's car. MPD officers arrived after the suspect had fled and took a police report of the incident.

The incident took place off of GULC property but within a border area that Robinson says is served by GULC security.

Robinson cautioned that people in similar situations should go to security first, rather than screaming. If they are not in danger, he suggested that screaming identifies one as being the car's owner and can cause unpredictable and possibly dangerous reactions by criminals.

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**WORRIED ABOUT THE BAR EXAM? THE MPRE?**

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All-State Information Meeting
Tuesday February 5
Toom 1B-19 5:45 p.m.

* * *

Steve Ruben, Rep. from BAR/BRI, will answer all questions

Georgetown BAR/BRI Representatives

* * *

Owen Egan
Andrea Smith
Lisa Larocca
Sharon Tracy
South Afrikaner Mind Explored In Film

By CINDY BUTLER

The National Conference of Black Lawyers is sponsoring a film series on "South Africa: Repression, Resistance & Revolution." Last Thursday, the movie "The White Laager" was shown.

The film traced the roots of the Afrikaner seige mentality in a country where they are outnumbered by blacks five to one. After the British abolished slavery in South Africa in the nineteenth century, the white descendants of Dutch settlers forged north on the Great Trek to establish their own countries: the Orange Free State and the Transvaal Republic. The word "laager" comes from an Afrikaner battle strategy in which covered wagons are defensively arranged in a circle. The tactic was employed in fighting the Zulus confronted on the Great Trek.

The British took possession of South Africa in the Boer War in order to take control of gold deposits in the Transvaal. During this period the British put approximately 5,000 adults and 20,000 children in concentration camps. The film presented the concentration camp as a symbol of Afrikaner vulnerability which is embodied in Afrikaner collective consciousness. The film compared the camps to the forced Black Bantu homelands in present-day South Africa.

When the price of gold fell in 1891, the British cut the cost of mining by laying off white better-paid workers and employing cheap black labor. Apartheid must be understood as a system of labor control, urged Dr. Jean Sindab who led the discussion following the film. "It's not a question of I don't want to sit next to that black person and drink my coffee." When the Black nationalists staged a two-day walkout last November, the plant managers simply dismissed 6,500 strikers out to the Bantustans and picked up a new force.

The system of labor control under apartheid has not been beneficial to Black argues Sindab. The Black infant mortality rate is the highest on the African continent. In spite of the fact that South Africa exports food, there is a severe problem of malnutrition among the black population.

The film presented South African society as one founded and perpetuated by violence Afrikaners strive for white unity and state security over liberty. Repression is institutionalized in press censor.

Sheld. Both have a sense of moral mandate based on racial supremacy and a fierce sense of God's unique plan for the nation.

Sindab, who has just testified before the House on U.S. disinvestment in South Africa would like to see the Congressional debate shift from the particulars of profit indices to the unconscionability of being involved with this unashamedly racist regime.

"This country is supporting systematic genocide, and we have got to be clear about that," stated Sindab. Dr. Jean Sindab is the Director of the Washington office of Africa. The organization is the legislative research arm of Trans-Africa. Its board is comprised of church and trade, union leaders. The next film, "Generations of Resistance" will be shown at GLUC on February 12, 1985.

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Typing by Legal Secretary—IBML, located nearby, $1.50 per page. 894-5647, 760-1888, 900-6851.
Support

(Cont. from p. 2)

House was asked to oppose the University's effort to issue tax-free bonds through the city government, until they recognize the gay student group (or at least grant them equal privileges with other student groups). This could result in a cold choice for the powers at main campus: treat gay students like any other students or forego Hazel Day construction on a new building (that will hold the GULC library).

A good number of SBA delegates—and I suspect a good number of students, did not and do not want to take this stand. Apparently, no matter how they stand on the human rights issues involved in the law suit, they do not want to pay for an anti-discrimination stand.

To me, the issue was simple. The University has violated D.C. law and therefore should not be granted benefits by the city whose laws they refuse to obey. Beyond that, I see delay of construction of a new building as a small price to pay for taking a position against bigotry against any group. Progress against discrimination rarely comes easily. Those who watched the series "Kindy" on television observed the price extracted in the fight against intolerance and the denial of civil rights directed against blacks. For that goal, people gave their money, their efforts, their comforts and their lives.

Now, gays and lesbians at GULC ask the rest of the students to be willing to delay building another building. It seems such a relatively small price to pay in an effort to stop bigotry.

There is no good reason to deny students the right to organize a student group just because of whom they sleep with or whom they love. The new building will have to wait until the University goes along with that. To let the administration get the city tax-free bonds without forcing them to change their stance on this issue is to continue an intolerable and dangerous practice. I voted to support the gay students and I proudly stand on that record.

Sincerely,
Bob Teir

Dune

(Cont. from p. 7)

Installation of Dune. Threads are left hanging, such as the existence of that fatal-looking thing on television observed the price extracted in the fight against intolerance and the denial of civil rights directed against blacks. For that goal, people gave their money, their efforts, their comforts and their lives.

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Sincerely,
Bob Teir

EJF

(Cont. from p. 2)

thought I was awarded remains utterly unpaid. Similarly, my dreams of reimbursement for supplies I bought remain unfilled. Simple basics—legal pads, pens and scotch tape. The problem in dealing with our local chapter is that the 1's in the club have no knowledge of what preceded them in prior years. Previous members have graduated and, hopefully, have gone on to bigger and better things. Therefore, when I went to this year's fellowship committee meeting, O whole personal and familiar scene of buck-passing was initiated. As best I can figure out the organization's stated motto is, "We've got some great ideas for addressing the poor's legal problems..." I've learned the hard way the unattached portion is: "As long as you—the law student, faculty member, and most of all, the poor oneself" government foots the expense." What happened to any parallel concern for creditors' rights?

Did I hear someone say Small Claims Court? Yes. Financial Justice Foundation is a non-profit, 501(c)(3), organization registered in the District of Columbia. Past service attempts have heretofore failed because the National Headquarters has seen more locations than a pair of bar-hoppers on a Friday night. The location when I worked at EJF was 1346 Connecticut Avenue, N.W. Lately, its been rumored that EJF has sublet space from Congresswatch—215 Pennsylvania Avenue, S.E. However, my recent inquiries have led me to believe that EJF has found yet another place to call home. Another ominous sign is that the Foundation has closed it's bank account (Trial buffer—could this be hiding the assets?), All that's left is to better get Paul Barry (Action 7) on my side. Equal Justice? No more, please. Just show up in Court.

David Rossinich

GRADUATES OF THE CLASS OF 1985
TAM AND GOWN ORDERS

Hank May of Jostens will be available at the Kiosk: Tuesdays March 5, from 11 a.m. to 8 p.m.; Wednesday, March 6, from 5 p.m. to 8 p.m. Rental rates are $3 each. Gowns, tassel and hood are $20. A refund of $15 made on canceled orders before May 1 late fee of $2 for order received after Mar. 10.

AN OFFER YOU CANNOT REFUSE

Come to a Video Taping Session: Discuss Student/Faculty Relations What do you like? What do you dislike? What would you do differently?

The Video Tape Will Be Discussed by The Faculty at its Upcoming Retreat Wed., Feb. 6, 1985 3:30-5:30 p.m. in the Moos Court Room

More

(Cont. from p. 2)

All we have to do is devote one whole issue to the injustices of apartheid, deluge the country with free copies (see Editorial, Washington Post, Jan. 25, 1985) and we've swung our part to win majority rule. We really aren't that arrogant, are we? It's highly doubtful such an arrangement would ever pass the educational censor-

ship.

I would venture to say that the members of South African government are very familiar with all the moral and legal arguments against them. Why should they listen to us now? We are beyond the point of enlightening them. What they must appreciate now is that we are serious. Quite serious. No self-righteous proclamations. We simply won't deal with them anymore. We won't invest in their industry. We won't sell them our Journal.

To renge on this very posi-
tive stance is consistent with this Administration's shameful "placating the good Reverend Tutu" policy. A switch will undermine the credibility of the Journal. If the legal community cannot come out with a clear and consistent position respecting this issue, how can we expect the business community to follow policies of responsible investing? I strongly urge the Editors of the Jour-

nail to stick to their initial deci-

sion.

Cynthia Butler

Refute

(Cont. from p. 2)

as an EJF Fellow last summer at the Office of the R.I. Public Defender and I was compensated by the Georgetown Equal Justice Foundation as promised, without any delay. The policy of the EJF has always been and will continue to be one of honoring our commitments to pay the Fellows the full amount of their award.

David N. Ciciliano

Valentine

Interested in sending that special someone a Valentine? Do it in the Law Weekly's Feb. 11 edition. In 25 words or less tell your heartthrob what he or she means to you or how he or she makes your heart palpitate. Valentines are due in the Law Weekly office by 6 pm on Thurs., Feb. 8.

Essays are "Killers" on Bar Exams! (Ask any Repeater)

For more than 40 years, LOUIS A. KASS has taught hundreds of successful bar applicants how to ATTACK, ANALYZE and ANSWER the most difficult essays! Why take chances? Register now! We were over-subscribed twelve consecutive times!

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Registrar

Do You Have Your Current Local Address?
If you experienced difficulty receiving mailed information from the Office of the Registrar due to an address change it is in your best interests to file a change of address form with the Office of the Registrar. The Office of the Registrar will be mailing out course confirmation mailers and Fall grade reports in the near future.

Academic Regulations
The GULC Student Code of Professional Responsibility is detailed in the ADMINISTRATIVE AND ACADEMIC REGULATIONS. Copies of the Code are available at the Office of the Registrar. A student is held to have notice of this Code and its provisions by virtue of enrolling at the Law Center.

Privacy Act
Under the provisions of the Privacy Act, the Law Center may release certain information designated as "directory information," (see ADMINISTRATIVE AND ACADEMIC REGULATIONS, August 1984). However, this Act provides that students may elect to have this "directory information" withheld by filling out the appropriate form at the Office of the Registrar.

Transcript Requests
When requests are received, transcripts students need to submit their requests 3-4 days in advance. Please keep in mind that all transcripts are sent by regular mail.

Office of The Registrar
Friday Schedule
The Law Center Registrar's Office will be closed each Friday afternoon between 3:30- 5:00 p.m. for staff training and planning sessions. We will re-open each Friday at 5:00 p.m. Please plan accordingly.

To All J.D. Students Expecting To Graduate
In May of 1985
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 currently earning a C+ for this course, you should register for another "A" Legal Writing course for the 1985-86 Semester. This is to ensure that you will have the opportunity to earn the required "A" Legal Writing credit by the end of the 1985-86 Semester. Students currently enrolled in their "A" Legal Writing course may use the blanket extension provided for in some paper courses. If you elect to take a 60-day extension you will learn of a grade lower than a 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 1985. Please address any questions you may have to the Registrar.

Cards
Current I.D. cards may be updated, if your Student Account balance is paid in full. You are welcome to visit the Office of the Registrar every day after 2:30 p.m. You may leave your card and pick it up after our terminals are operating.

Course Confirmation Mailers
1985 Spring course confirmation forms were mailed on Wed., Jan. 23, 1985. All students registered for the spring who do not receive forms or find discrepancies on the form should contact the Office of the Registrar immediately.

In Event of A Class Postponement
At any time during the academic year notice of individual class postponements may be obtained by calling the recorded postponement number, 624-8394. This is a recording and is updated whenever we receive a class postponement. It is used to a limited extent to give general information such as dates and times of add/drop, etc. This recording will also relay information in the event of a closing of school due to weather conditions.

Radio WMAL, as well as other major stations, will also announce any Law Center closing due to weather conditions.

Exam Conflicts For Spring 1985
The deadline for filing a request for relief of a 24-hour conflict in your exam schedules was Jan. 15, 1985. The results of the rescheduling will be mailed soon. Please consult the 1985 Spring Schedule to determine the criteria to have an exam rescheduled under this rule. Students needing to change the date of their final exams in May due to religious observance should contact the Office of the Registrar immediately. Requests can be made on the 24-hour conflict form. Please help us by presenting your request early.

Grades For Fall 1984
All grades will be posted, as they are received, on the new bulletin board outside Hall 2 on the first floor, or on the Professor's door.

Students Who Have Applied For May 1985 Graduation
A listing of students who have applied for 1985 May graduation has been posted on the New Jersey Ave. side of the B-1 level for proofreading purposes. Please notify the Office of the Registrar of any editing errors or omissions.

Financial Aid
Summer Loans
J.D. students taking four credits or more in the summer session may apply for a student loan to help meet expenses, (see financial aid—minimum). The application deadline is April 1. See the handbook in the Financial Aid Office vertical file for more information.

Guaranteed Student Loans for Fall Semester
The eligibility requirement for the 1985-86 fall semester GSL program has not been approved by Congress yet. We will not be able to accept applications until the new criteria is set and the 1985-86 Needs Test Form is released. We hope to be able to begin processing applications in mid-April. (The application deadline for fall is May 31)

Xerox Your 1040s!
Be sure to keep a copy of your 1984 tax return before sending it to the IRS. Students 1040gs are required from most financial aid applicants. Parental tax returns are required of dependent GSL borrowers and all Law Center aid applicants.

Short Term Loans
From Jan. 10 to April 12, short-term loan applications will be accepted on Thursdays and Fridays. and checks will be available the following Wednesday or Thursday. Students are permitted to borrow one short-term loan per semester.

New Loan Program
Sallie Mase is offering loans of $1500 to $7500 through the Professional Education Finance Plan. PEPF was originally limited to residents of DC, MD, and VA. Loan amounts include interest, which is adjusted monthly, and an origination fee. The loan is most similar to the PLUS loan program; however, other restrictions exist. Applications are available from Sally Mase by calling 286-2621.

Two Weeks 'til the GAPSFAS Deadline
GAPSFAS forms and Student Information Sheets for GULC financial aid for the 1985-86 year are available in the vertical file outside the Financial Aid Office. The deadline for the GAPSFAS form is May 7. Students who have already applied for a Guaranteed Student Loan ($6000 maximum at 8% interest) or a PLUS loan ($3000 maximum at 12% interest) for the current academic year and have not yet done so have until March 1, 1985 to submit current applications to the Financial Aid Office.

Outside Scholarship List
The Outstanding Scholarship List has been updated and is now available in the vertical file outside of the Financial Aid Office.

Placement
Judicial Clerkships
Class of '86 students interested in Judicial Clerkships upon graduation, should contact the following programs:
- "Inside Info on Judicial Clerkships," Wednesday Forum Series, Feb. 6, Room 18, 3:30-4:15 p.m. Current clerks discuss their positions. Georgetown graduates from the following courts will participate: U.S. Tax court, U.S. Court of Appeals, Maryland Court of Special Appeals, U.S. District Court for District of Maryland, D.C. Superior Court, U.S. Claims Court, and U.S. District Court for D.C.

- Judicial Clerkship Orientation Meeting, co-sponsored by Clerkship Committee and Placement Office. Held on Feb. 13, 3:30 p.m. in Hall 2. (This will be by invitation for those who cannot attend)

Women In Lobbying
On Tues., Feb. 5 Women in the Law as a Second Career will sponsor a panel presentation on Women in Lobbying. The panelists are: Sylvia DeLeon of Alkim Gump and Partners of the Association of Trial Lawyers, and Penny Farthling of Patton Boggs & Blow. The program is open to all and begins at 8 p.m. in RM 18-42.

Public Interest/Public Service Career Day
Information about the Career Day is now available. Check the Student Office bulletin board for details. Interview sign-ups begin today (Mon.) at 5 p.m.

Ministry
The Jewish, Protestant and Catholic chaplains of Campus Ministry are planning an Interfaith Weekend Retreat at Campion House in Blue Ridge, PA (near Gettysburg) from Fri. evening to Sun. afternoon, March 8-10. For further information and sign-up please contact Campus Ministry, Rm. 18-26 by Feb. 22.

"Center Down"
In the Quay of the Chapel with an Interfaith Meditation and Prayer Group Thursdays, 3:30 - 4:00 p.m. (Facilitated by Rabbi K. Eppley and Fr. Alex Mihalekno)

Campus Mass in Spanish Language
On several occasions during the Spring Semester, Mass will be celebrated in Spanish in the Dahlgren Chapel which is located in the Quad behind the TLC. The exact date is a Wed. The Mass will be at 4 p.m. February 20, Ash Wednesday March 20, April 17 May 8

Student Activities
BLSA
General Meeting on Wed., Feb. 6, in Hall 7 at 5 p.m.
BLSA Organizational Meeting on Fri., Feb. 8 in Hall 5 at 3:30 p.m.
Free South Africa symposium on Wed., Feb. 13, in Hall 1 at 7 p.m.

Environmental Law Forum
ELF will hold a meeting on Thurs., Feb. 7 at 3:30 p.m. In Hall 3 to discuss plans for a spring forum on the legal issues raised by the disaster at the Union Carbide plant in Bhopal, India. All interested persons are invited to get involved. If you are interested but unable to attend, please leave a note in the ELF box at Student Activities.

The Federalist Society
There will be an important meeting of all Federalist Society members on Feb. 5, at 5:30 p.m. in Hall 7. Topica to be discussed include valuable information on the upcoming National Symposium to be held at GULC, March 1-3, and how to make reservations to dine with U.S. Solicitor General at Feb. 13. Anyone unable to attend the meeting should contact Jay Feaster at 537-0071. Please bring any studies integrated learning more about the organization. Members will not want to miss this meeting.

GJLSA
AN INSIDE LOOK AT SOVIET LIFE
Thur., Feb. 7, 7:45 p.m., Faculty Lounge, with David Shippin, Moscow Bureau Chief for the New York Times, and Alfred Friendly, Moscow Bureau Chief for Newsweek. JEWISH LAW CLASS, Every other MON., NOON, 9 p.m. for information call Sue Goldberg, 328-7441.

Lesbian and Gay Association
LAGA will sponsor an open forum on current political issues to secure full enforcement of the D.C. Harman Act.

(See Res Pendens, p. 5)