It's Official! Library Open

By TIM MAGUIRE

The official opening ceremony of the Edward Bennett Williams Library took place on Friday, April 14th. Supreme Court Justice William Brennan took advantage of the occasion to decry apathy in America about the protection of individual rights.

Also speaking at the ceremony were University President Timothy Healy, S.J., and Williams' former colleagues Joseph S. Califano, Jr. and Vincent S. Fuller. Close to two thousand students, staff, alumni, and friends of the university came to the ceremony on one of the finest afternoons of the spring.

Brennan's remarks came in a tribute to one of Georgetown's most illustrious graduates, Edward Bennett Williams. Williams was among other things, a defense attorney whose clients ranged from Joseph McCarthy to Michael Milken. The Washington law firm which bears his name, Williams and Connolly, has donated over a million dollars toward the completion of the new library.

Tours of the library were given before and after the reception. A dinner was held for special friends of the Williams family and the Law Center on Thursday evening. The opening ceremonies also coincided with cutting the tape around the carpeted, expansive reading room of the library.

The fifteen million dollar drive toward the completion of the library is the largest in Georgetown Law Center history. It demonstrates the school's determination to vault itself into the top rank of law schools in an era of ever-increasing competition for the best and brightest college graduates. Future school plans include the landscaping of the area between the Law Center's main building and library and the eventual construction of a dormitory in the block where now exists Salvation Army housing.

The opening ceremony's speakers spent much of their time praising Edward Bennett Williams. Attending the ceremony were Williams' widow, Agnes Williams, GU '54, and other family members. Williams was no only a master courtroom advocate, but a scholarly writer of legal briefs and law review articles. He taught at Georgetown's Law Center during the 1950s. He was owner of the Super Bowl champion Washington Redskins and baseball World Champion Baltimore Orioles in 1983.

But at least one speaker last Friday, Joseph Califano, Jr., used Williams' career to demonstrate the principle that one's status cannot be measured by what is not done as well as what is done. The Pentagon Papers controversy arose while Williams was immersed in a private securities lawsuit arising out of a divorce. Any lawyer would love to argue such a landmark case before the Supreme Court and Williams' law firm was anxious to gain Washington's premier paper as their client. Nonetheless, Williams declined the case because it would have hindered his representation of his client in the Cleveland lawsuit.

Justice William Brennan said that the only American trial lawyer of this century who compared with Williams was Clarence Darrow. He implied that Williams did not gain the popular recognition of Melvin Belli and F. Lee Bailey only because of his disdain for personal flamboyance and public relations ploys. Brennan spent much of his speech eulogizing the role of the attorney for the accused in American society.

The afternoon was an occasion of rare pomp and circumstance at the library. A local brass band, Monumental Brass, played the national anthem, Mark Schllaman, SBA President, and Dean Everett Bellamy donned academic robes and led a procession of similarly be-robed professors to their places in front of the stage. United States and District of Columbia flags flanking the Georgetown Seal formed the backdrop for the afternoon's speakers. Bishop Alvaro Corrado offered a moment of prayer and included among his invocations a prayer for lawyers who'll defend the rights of the unborn.

An unconfirmed source estimated that the opening ceremonies of the Law Center cost $50,000. Over a hundred people, from transporters of ice and fruit to technicians setting up the sound system and University staff members assisting in the parking, were involved in the preparation for the event.

Over a thousand copies of an elaborate program were given to guests at the Friday afternoon dedication.

There have undeniably been hardships associated with the library move which have lowered the morale of library personnel and staff. During a recent heat wave, temperatures in most parts of the library exceeded ninety-five degrees. A shortage of employees has put the routing of some journals literally weeks behind schedule. Improvements in the computer facilities have been implemented too slowly according to some students.

But last Friday afternoon's program may prove a bargain. The failure of events to benefit the donors who were well spent and will undoubtedly inspire more donations. Guests at the event ranged from political figures such as Senator Edward Muskie to journalists George Will and Art Buchwald and partners of such important Washington law firms as Morgan, Lewis and Bockius, and Baker, McKenzie, both of which have already generously contributed to the library's completion.

Senator Byrd Concludes SBA Speaker Series

By DR. JOE SONTJMAN

The Constitutional Founding Fathers would approve some 1989 U.S. Senate practices and be surprised by others. U.S. Senator Robert Byrd told more than 100 GULCers Wednesday in the final SBA Speaker Series talk. The Framers would be pleased with the 1989 Senate's role in approving treaties, its advice and consent to nominations, and with Congressional power of the purse, the elegant-looking, white-haired West Virginian said. But the former Senate Majority Leader speculated that the Framers would be surprised at the body's institutional resources and political party structure, at open and televised meetings, direct elections, and at the numerous standing committees, incessant fund-raising, and consequent lack of Senate time for deliberative and thoughtful debate.

Presidents continue to seek for Senate consent to treaties, said Byrd, noting however that Presidents rarely ask for Senate advice to treaties and choosing not to mention executive agreements not requiring Senate consent. Byrd thought the Framers would be pleased with the Senate's ability to withstand opposing public opinion, as in the Panama Canal Treaty, and to similarly resist Executive [cont. on p. 3]
Editorial

By CLAUDIA LOPEZ-MUNIZ

Well . . . what? Goodbye, good luck, thanks, and all that it would be appropriate, I suppose, but it seems insufficient somehow. At the risk of sounding overly sentimental, I have to say that I'm sorry that the semester is over (maybe final exams looming ahead have something to do with it), not only because it's my last semester as a student, but also because it signifies the end of my editorship.

I have enjoyed being editor even more than I had imagined. It was trying at times (as my nearest and dearest will attest), but it was always worth it. I have many to thank for making the Weekly a success, not just this semester, but all year long: the editorial board, the writers, the contributors, and the faculty.

I leave the paper in the capable hands of Tim Maguire, the new editor-in-chief, and Michele Beasley and Kevin Holley who will make up his editorial board. I will miss all of you very much, although I will be very busy with Kathleen seeking acting jobs in L.A. and wistfully auditioning between auditions. So . . . goodbye, good luck, thanks. And all that.

FYI

Another school year ends, another volume of the Law Weekly becomes history, another segment of the paper's staff heads to bigger and better things, and another contingent of students rise to editorial positions on the paper and ask themselves: WHAT ARE WE GOING TO DO NEXT YEAR? You can help us decide. Does anyone out there have strong feelings about the form and substance of the paper? Why not take the time you'd spend reading a Law Weekly article to tell us what you like and hate about the paper? Do you want more news? More editorials? More advertising? A weekly update on the life of the Student Body Association President? We're open to input.

Suggestion boxes may be placed in the Law Weekly box at the Student Life office, under the door of the Law Weekly office, or in the folders of Messrs. Kevin Holley and Tim Maguire, or Ms. Michele Beasley. Thanks in advance for your participation.

To the Editor:

Harold Ginsberg's eleven random notes read more like one big reason why the abortion debate deserves more sophisticated contributions than the inconsistent ramblings of a self-styled "feminist male" who equates the abortion issue with all other things, the greenhouse effect, child abuse and "sex for sex's sake." In short, the debate for Mr. Ginsberg deserves to be about anything BUT human rights, dignity or virtue. His black-and-white view of the world and use of question able, unsubstantiated generalizations demonstrates a lack of careful thinking that permeates the entire article.

Certainly there must be a more rational level on which to discuss these important issues, than that offered by Mr. Ginsberg. If the extremism evidence by his analogy "prevails in the marketplace of ideas, then neither pro-choice nor anti-abortion advocates benefit and the future of which he spoke is terrifying indeed.

John LePore

The Unoriginal Intent Of The Feds

In an article in last week's Law Weekly, Tim Maguire seemed to say that the law profession and employment opportunities for our graduates might be threatened by the hiring of a second Critical Legal Studies (CLS) scholar. Like many in the feminist community, he questions whether CLS advocates, Marxists, feminists, and, we're sure, many others, should be teachers or students in a law school.

In the National Lawyers Guild, we view the denial of tenure and appointments at Harvard and elsewhere to CLS professors, minorities, Marxists and women (even radical feminists), with great concern. We see these policies as political, racist and sexist discrimination, and not as a threat to our earning bread.

Liberalists and leftists don't need to expose the class basis of the American legal system. Tim did a fine job when he wrote, "The redistribution of wealth in society, the shutting away at the advantages of the entrenched interests which em- phasizes the role of the legislator, and the emphasis on the subjectivity and capriciousness of the process of legal decision makers can only damage the prestige of the practice of law."

Judging from this, Tim's work on morality appears to be not to make the world a more equitable or free place, but merely to uphold the status quo. However, more and more people realize that even if they benefit from an aspect of the current "system" (e.g., cush job, methadone, Porsche, shelter), the private state appropriation of social wealth is destroying our planet through ecologi- cal devastation and bankrupting us in the pursuit of militarist fantasies. It is now in the interest of all who can see beyond the next loan repayment to build a saner, safer and more equitable world. There are no models for us to follow, which makes the need for creative and talented critical thinkers that much greater.

In another article in the same issue, Tim cites a Federalist Society member as bemoaning the lack of conservative faculty members. As graduating stu- dents, we have not found that to be the case. However, we would welcome "original in- tent" and "law and economics" advocates on the faculty, as many of us will have to argue before court appointees with these predilections. We hope that the Federalists will find similar appeal to the creative and critical thinkers around as well.

As attorneys, some may choose to devote themselves to easing the pain of the victims of economic "progress" and social disorder (liberals) and some may seek to promote systematic social change to empower greater numbers of people in deciding how our planet should be run (activists).

The majority will seek to do the best they can for themselves and their families. Unfortunately, there will never be a shortage of others who seek to be- nefit from the discovery of the un- developed and dis- enfranchised world majorities a shortage of law schools to train them. Georgetown has distinguished itself by its cli- nics, loan forgiveness program, public interest scholars and talented faculty. It should set goals for itself. More scholars of the caliber of Mark Tushnet would go a long way to that end.

Penny Amselmin '89
Michael Hersh '89
Anne Wolfsong '89

The Unoriginal Intent Of The Feds

To the editor:

In the last month there have been several muggings around the Law Center and I, like many others, feel a great concern for my safety and that of my fellow students. My deepest concern is the feeble reaction of the Adminis- tration in taking action on a serious and grave situation. I do not think it is appropriate to form a task force—the situation needs swift, immediate attention.

The students need to be in- formed. There have been several unreported (to the students) muggings around the Law Center in the last weeks: a gay couple walking to the Law Center; a female student being attacked on the way out of the Law Center; another student being mugged behind 25 E Street. A Georgetown University Police officer asked me to walk my car, which he did. Students need this added security and protection. Georgetown Uni- versity needs to use more re- sources to protect students. I do not believe this is happening. Georgetown University Law Center equates to an assumption of the risk. Although any city has problems of crime and violence, DC is renowned for the criminal activity in the city. This is the best reason for the Administration to take action.

In month I will graduate from law school and the intense crime at the Law Center will no longer affect me and the whole issue of the Law Center mugg- ings will go away. But what will happen this summer and how will many students return to the Law Center? My guess is that the situation will be more muggings and similar crimes. As students and as advocates of our beliefs and concerns, we should insist that corrective measures be taken now. I hope that the Administration will not turn its back on the issue—as there is always the risk that the next victim will not survive the attack.

Jolie B. Gelman '89
Brennan Denounces “Guilt By Client”

By TIM MAGUIRE

Supreme Court Justice William Brennan decried the stigma attached to defense attorneys during his remarks at the opening ceremony for the Edward Bennett Williams Library, Guilt by Client is basically at war with the tenets of American society," he proclaimed.

Brennan's remarks occurred during his tribute to Georgetown alumus Edward Bennett Williams. Williams was a defense attorney who was always willing to support unpopular causes. Brennan, 82, has for thirty-three years been a staunch defender of individual rights and civil liberties on our nation's highest court.

Brennan said that laws are as applicable to the state as to the individual. He admitted being disturbed by general apathy about individual freedoms guaranteed in the Bill of Rights. "Freedom of the press, law and order and most despised among us must be thought of as the freedom of all," he declared.

"No doctor turns away a patient because of a painful illness. He doesn't turn away a sinner because of the blackness of his sins," said Brennan, quoting a book, One Man's Freedom, which Edward Bennett Williams published in 1962. "Only the lawyer is expected to turn away the client most in need."

Brennan's remarks may have been partly in response to decreased sensitivity toward civil rights in America since the demise of the famed "Warren Court" of the 1960s. Even liberals and minorities in Washington, D.C. proclaim the need for curfews and use of the National Guard to bring control to the city streets. And Reagan appointments at all levels have changed the tone of federal judiciary opinions.

Brennan, in a rough but firm voice, said that almost every important civil rights case before the court of his day has involved scorned and degraded defendants. "To say that a lawyer is a factor in murder because he's willing to defend a client accused of murder is worse than absurd," he said. Brennan added that Edward Bennett Williams had helped to make a defense for the criminally-accused, a respected and important part of the legal profession.

Brennan's association with Georgetown Law Center has been long and continuous. He has judged most court cases at the school and was awarded an honorary degree here in 1978. His friendship with University President Timothy Healy, S.J., and the late Edward Bennett Williams is well recorded.

Diskstein, Shapiro & Morin Give Again

By LUCY HODDER

"Yes, Diskstein, Shapiro and Morin funded an EJF fellowship." For the second year in a row, Diskstein, Shapiro & Morin, a D.C. law firm, has renewed its commitment to public interest law by giving a full $3,000,000 to the 1989 annual Equal Justice Foundation Fellowship Drive. The firm was contacted by EJF last year and agreed to give a $2,000 fellowship, the first fellowship ever to be fully funded by a law firm. Peter Kadzik, an attorney at Diskstein, Shapiro & Morin, convinced the firm to give $3,000 this year, and we are truly grateful for the effort.

The firm is funding the fellowship that received the most number of votes during the fellowship drive. In this spring's drive, as well as the drive in 1988, the Council for Child Abuse and Neglect (CSCAN) received an overwhelming number of votes from the D.C. law firm community, the G.U.C.L. student body, the C.C.A.V. and advocates for the well-being of children involved in abuse or neglect proceedings in the D.C. Superior Court.

Because the Diskstein, Shapiro & Morin's donation, Kitty Wach, class of 1989, will be funded to work for 10 weeks at CCAN this summer. Ms. Wach will be working in a representative capacity for victims of child abuse and neglect, dealing with cases involving medical emergencies, parental custody, adoption procedures and family reunification. Marla Avigone, who's fellowship received the third highest number of votes will also work at CCAN. Her funding will come from the student and faculty contributions. CCAN also received support through Diskstein, Shapiro & Morin and the Equal Justice Foundation last year and the funding of EJF's current co-chair, Renee Brooker, was funded to work there for the summer. Her experience there was both rewarding and inspirational.

Diskstein, Shapiro & Morin is renowned for its commitment to public interest law. The firm undertakes a large number of pro bono cases each year and encourages its attorneys to take on such cases. Peter Kadzik came to G.U.C.L. this spring to participate in EJF's forum on "Pro Bono Practice in Private Firms," where he and attorneys from other D.C. firms shared their experiences with G.U.C.L. students.

It is both exciting and encouraging that Diskstein, Shapiro & Morin has been willing to fund a G.U.C.L. student's summer at CCAN, thereby supporting EJF's effort to make public interest law a possibility for students and encouraging the commitment to public interest law in general. Without the generosity of the firm and all those who donated to the fund drive, none of the twelve students who are receiving fellowships would be able to work at their public interest jobs this summer. EJF is sincerely grateful to the Diskstein, Shapiro & Morin, and to all who made this year's $34,689 fund drive possible.

Senator Byrd

(cont. from p. 1)

and minority pressure favoring too rapid approval, as with the Intermediate Nuclear Force (INF) Treaty.

The Framers would also approve examination Sena- gers give Presidential nominees, Byrd said, citing by name Robert and Tower nominations as proving that the Senate is not just a rubber stamp. Despite much mail and political pressure on the first of these, and often bitter, apparently party-line votes on the latter nominations, the Senate fairly, firmly, and thoroughly evaluated the nominees, he noted, just as did the 1843 Senate in rejecting President Tyl- ler's Cabinet. A Navy, Tre- sury, War, Supreme Court, and Senators to France and to Bra- zil. But, Tower nomination bitterness will not change the Senate tradition, Byrd continued, advising all to read his 7-pound volume (of II of Senate lore from which, he said to general laughter, he gets no royalties.

The Framers would also approve the continuing control of the power of the purse, Byrd said, noting House of Representative authority to initiate money bills. He noted that the line-item veto would prove a great abrogation of power from the Legislative to the Executive branch.

The Framers, who themselves occupied cramped offices staffed only with those they themselves could afford to hire, would be amazed at the 7,000 Senate employees, 12,000 House employees, and 3,000,000 Executive branch civil servants, Byrd said, predicting that Founders would find 100 Senators from 50 States. The Founders would find amazed also at the unanticipated political party structure, Byrd predicted, and at the opening to public view, no even through television coverage, of nomination and treaty Senate sessions. Byrd opened the Senate to TV coverage, he said, after realizing that House-only coverage made the Senate virtually invisible to the watch- ing public.

The combination of direct popular Senate elections and multi-million dollar campaigns creates time-consuming fund-raising pressures on Senators, him imagined by the Byrd, Byrd said, noting that a Senator now must raise $12,000 per week of the 6-year term to reach the $4 million an average Sen- ate race requires.

An increasing number of standing committees and sub-committees and the Senatorial tendency to serve on as many of these as possible, compounds these unhealthy time demands on present Senators, Byrd said, often pausing for effect to prove his point that this modern age no longer permits enough time to deliberate, think, reflect, and study questions.

The Framers of 1789, he predicted, would recommend to the Senators of 1989: 1) cam- paign financing reform, 2) specialization of Senators on but one committee and one subcommittee, and 3) a greater distance and independence from headline news. "Headlines set the agenda. Instead of the agenda setting the head- lines," Byrd said, noting that "so many times, the headline writers have not read this book [referring to his own work on Senate history]. An historian of the U.S. Senate, Byrd often re- freres to his Senate history book, for which he gets no royalties (although SBA Presi- dent Mark Schleskin con- firmed payment to Byrd of a $2000 honorarium for the GULC talk).

Byrd noted that both George- town University and the U.S. Congress celebrate their 200th anniversary this year, each with a series of memorial events. The two institutions will co- sponsor a September con- ference on the Judiciary Act of 1789, said Byrd, who chairs the Congressional Bicentennial Committee.

"History with all its volumes hath but one page," the Senator said, quoting Byron. "History does repeat itself."
John Ciampoli To Speak On
"Election Fairness"

By GRANT LALLY

John Ciampoli, counsel to the New York State Board of Elections, will speak at the Law Center this Friday, April 28th at 3:30 in Hall 6. The topic of his speech will be "Election Fairness, Gerrymandering, and Election Official Bias."

Ciampoli will speak about the landmark decisions of Clark v. Cuomo and United States v. New York State Board of Elections. In the former case, according to Ciampoli, Governor Mario Cuomo "put out an executive order which would have established public agencies in the direct business of registering voters... Through political control of these agencies, however, the Governor could ensure that all registration efforts be directed at areas dominated by his political party, thus ensuring that his payers was helped and "the status quo was preserved."

"The current trend in election litigation is to try to get done by judicial means what you can't get accomplished by legisla-

The People's Clerk

By JOHN VECCHIONE

[John Vecchione actually did work for the People's Court last week—Ed.]

The call came in from the coast, the Left coast that is. Phil Scheller, the Georgetown Law Journal's former editor-in-chief, slammed down the phone and screaming gleefully into the Journal office yelling "Wagner needs a clerk!" Cooler heads calmed the economy sized scholar until the message could be clearly transmitted. "That was the People's Court and Judge Wagner is coming to D.C. and he needs a law student to research his cases for him." The responders ranged from incredulity to enmity. "Come on guys. (Phil uses it as a non-sexist generic term so get off his back) somebody's got to do it," our former leader said, "otherwise they'll go to George Washington!"

Faced with such a horrible prospect many asked why the prospect many asked why didn't Phil do it but he was too

in the New York State Young Republicans and is a member of the New York State Republican Committee. Ciampoli has served as Associate Counsel to the Minority Leader of the New York State Assembly and was appointed as a counsel to the New York Board of Elections in August 1988. Ciampoli's speech is being sponsored by the Federalist Society and the Republican Lawyers Association.

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Howard Srebnik—Finalist

Congratulations!
Greater Competition Among Applicants

The competition for admission to Georgetown Law Center is tighter than ever. As of March 30, the admissions office had received 16 applications for every available slot. In the 1989-90 entering class, an increase over last year’s record-breaking 15 applications per spot. Overall, the applicant pool of more than 9,500 has grown by 15 percent over 1988-89 and by 40 percent over 1987-88.

According to admissions offici- als, the academic credentials of the eventual first-year class will surpass those of last year’s incoming law students, who set law Center records with a median undergraduate grade-point average of 3.54 and a median LSAT score of 42, or the 95th percentile of all prospec- tive U.S. Law students.

The Law Center’s larger appli- cation pool, along with national statistics that show a significant growth in law school applications, should encourage more bright young minds to be in- creasingly choosing law as a career path, Director Andrew P. Comblatt said.

"More and more," Comblatt added, "we’re finding that law is the advanced career degree of choice. College graduates who, with only three years of additional education, they can pursue a multitude of careers—privacy practice, public policy, government service, business, or even academia."

"As more of the nation’s talented college graduates decide to pursue law as their career, more people are discovering the strengths of Georgetown Law Center," said Dean Robert Pitsofsky said in explaining the attraction of the Law Center’s applicant pool.

In particular, Pitsofsky noted the attraction of the school’s ten clinical programs, where students practice law and argue cases in the nation’s most im- portant courts, and the Capitol Hill location, where students can become hand-in-hand in the processes of law-making at the Con- gress and the process of legal interpretation at the Supreme Court.

Dahlgren Chapel
To Be Refurbished

During the summer months Dahlgren Chapel will be closed in order to permit work in its interior refurbishing. The current refurbishing is at the time of writing in progress on the front and rear sets of the church.

The church’s pipe organ will also be closed in order to provide temporary storage for the church’s pipe organ, which is under repair for a period of time.

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### Majority Of Students Want New Grading System Proposed

**SBA REFERENDUM RESULTS**

Should the Academic Standards Committee propose a new grading system with fewer different grades?

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By RICHARD BIFFL

Fifty-three per cent of GULC students participating in an SBA referendum say they would like the Academic Standards Committee to propose a new grading system with fewer different grades.

The Law Center currently gives students ten different grades: A+, A, B+, B, C+, C, C-, D, and F. Some other law schools use fewer grades, which are denoted at some of those schools by descriptive adjectives rather than letters.

SBA referendum, held in conjunction with SBA elections, asked students, "Should the Academic Standards Committee propose a new grading system with fewer different grades?"

Of 880 respondents to the survey, 63 percent voted for the Committee to propose a system with fewer grades, while 47 percent indicated their preference for the current system. The aggregate tally masks notable differences from class to class. A significant majority of LL.M. and day-division J.D. students—86 percent—would like a simplified grading system to be proposed. Of evening J.D. students, however, 68 percent prefer the status quo.

First-year J.D. students clearly showed the greatest interest in change. Among day-division J.D. students, 81 percent of first-years were interested in a simplified grading system; the combined "yes" vote of second- and third-year J.D. students was a less-conclusive 51 percent.

The first-year difference was even more pronounced in the J.D. evening division. A 55 percent majority of evening first-years would like a system with fewer grades to be proposed, while only 36 percent of upper-class evening students are interested in change.

The results of the SBA referendum are not binding on the Academic Standards Committee, which reports to the dean and the faculty and which comprises both students and faculty members. The Committee is expected to decide next fall what action, if any, is appropriate in light of the referendum results.

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### Journal Features

**Survey Of Legal Ethics**

By JIM McKNIGHT

The Georgetown Journal of Legal Ethics, the only journal of its kind in the nation, will publish a survey of legal ethics and Professional Responsibility in July. The survey will include such subjects as conflicts of interest, advertising and solicitation, Rule 11 sanctions, and attorneys' fees.

Other topics to be covered include disciplinary sanctions, the mitigation of these sanctions, client confidentiality, mandatory pro bono, and ethical issues in criminal representation.

The journal was founded in 1987 at Georgetown University Law Center in Washington, D.C. "Legal ethics is an idea whose time has come," said faculty sponsor Robert F. Drinan, S.J., in announcing the journal. Drinan is a former Massachusetts Congressman and former dean of Boston College Law School.

"Although the literature about professional responsibility has exploded over the last several years, no one journal has been established as the central forum for the discussion and development of the ethical and professional dilemmas confronting the lawyers of America," wrote Drinan in his Introduction to the first issue of GJLE.

The Survey is just one of the four issues that the journal publishes each year. The soon-to-be-released Spring issue of GJLE contains articles about the conflicts of interest encountered by state attorney general's offices, the role of corporate counsel in advising the client on ethical implications of business policy, client perjury in civil cases, solicitation of mass disaster victims, the role of the government lawyer under the Model Rules, and the revolving door rule for government employees.

Previous issues of GJLE have included such topics as judicial elections, the nonlawyer partner, the evolution of greenmail, and client perjury in criminal cases.

"Questions of professional responsibility arise in so many areas today that it is imperative for lawyers to keep up to date," said GJLE Editor-in-Chief Rick Rothman. "The Survey issue will hopefully fulfill that need."

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### Summer Housing


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Tired of paying rent? Sick of bothered-some housemates? Perhaps it's time to get your own space. I'd like to help you find the right place. As a fellow GULC student, I understand your needs and preferences. Call Ethan Burger, Long & Foster, 966-8435.

No cost to you since seller pays all fees.
On the Left

By MICHELE E. BEASLEY

Okay, I know I stole this title from a column which, by the way I highly recommend for your summer reading list, but its applicability to my political beliefs struck me as I desperately tried to figure out what to write for this column.

When I was in kindergarten, my teacher, Mrs. Nussbaum, used to tell us things like “Please share your belongings with the other children—there are not enough toys to go around!”, “Let’s clean up the playroom so the next children will want to play in it”, and “when you go out of the playroom, hold hands and look both ways!”. While these may be the same homilies many of us have heard from our parents and teachers as young children, they are also simplified versions of the basic moral codes of our country. We (by which I mean “We Americans”) have a fondness for these codes of this country built on the ideals of fairness, decency and equality of opportunity for all. What I have learned to my sorrow is that these beliefs are not actually lived.

When I was told to share my belongings, it was in the recognition that resources are limited and that for everyone to get their fair share at the Tinker-toys, I had to be sensitive to the fact that I was not the only one who wanted to use them or had a right to play with them. Unfortunately, as I have gotten older it has become increasingly clear to me that lesson was either somehow missed by a lot of the other kids or they hated their Mrs. Nussbaum and so did the opposite of what she said, because people do not share.

Those who have money, position and power hoard it against all comers, instead of sharing and offering opportunities to participate in its privilege. Out of my frustration with that attitude, I developed my support for the civil rights laws which mandate equal opportunity and the affirmative action programs which force people to share as they should have done in the first place.

On the other hand, I was told to clean up the playroom, I learned that people don’t like to play in a dirty room and that if you leave the blocks out, someone might trip on one and get hurt. When I grew up, I realized that the same was true of our environment. But I also realized that people and the corporations they run foul the water I like to swim in and drink, dig up the mountains and valleys in search of scarce resources and don’t put the dirt back, and basically mess up the air so badly that I don’t want to breathe it in any more. And so I support the Superfund cleanup statutes and the Clean Air and Clean Water Acts and the general struggle by environmentalists to force people to clean up their messes. (and my children someday) will “want to play there” and, even more importantly, not be born on a raised bed or killed by the mess left on the planet “playroom” we all share.

When Mrs. Nussbaum exhorted all of us in K I to hold hands and look both ways, I think she did so not only out of a desire to limit my grade school’s liability. It was the event of one of us got run over by a pass- ing school bus, but also because she recognized it was impor- tant for us to look out for each other. I took that to heart and so have I tried to be caring for other people who may be homeless, or hungry, or abused, or discriminated against, or denied an opportunity to live to those who do not feel the fear that they will be hurt because they are different from the mainstream American, or who want to cross busy streets.

I do not only because I recognize that we must all take care of each other at times and that to get that support I must be willing to give it, but also because this is what we in a “civilized” society were supposed to do.

What I cannot understand is the fact that my efforts to live out the maxims of my childhood are always being met with resistance. Did the con- servatives of this country go to a different grade school or did they just not have a Mrs. Nuss- baum to inculcate those impor- tant tenets in their formative years?

I suspect that the answer is neither of those things, I suspect that somewhere in the process of growing up in this crazy world, they decided that the only way to deal with a scarcity of toys is to hoard the Stinkles; the only way to deal with a dirty environment is to ignore it and live on a clean beach somewhere far from Alaska; the only way to be safe in a crazy world is to make sure you are in the limo and not under the wheels.

On the day we will achieve the ideals taught me by Mrs. Nussbaum. Maybe then change this Students will be all “kinder, gentler Nation”, something which has my vote. We just have not achieved the un- til we do, I am proud to fight for those ideals and to call myself a liberal.

On the Right

Hail And Farewell

BY JOHN VECCHIONE

I found last week’s ceremony on the unveiling of the new library quite moving. For those of you who weren’t there I have recorded some of Justice Bren- nan’s remarks.

Dean Pfeiffer: “I am pleased to welcome Associate Justice William Brennan to George- town on this auspicious occasi- on.”

Justice Brennan: “It is a pleasure for me to be here to dedic- ate this new Medical center.”

Dean Pfeiffer: “It’s a law li- brary, Justice.”

Justice Brennan: “Bob, this is a living edifice able to adapt to the needs of the modern commu- nity, we cannot have a cramped interpretation of its purpose when it’s obvious Washington requires more hos- pitals to care for those being shot in such great numbers by rogue police.”

Dean Pfeiffer: “For Justice, the architects have uh...made a library and...uh.”

Justice Brennan: “We must give this edifice a broad con- struction so that it can be ad- opted to community needs and not be mired in the past, frozen in this one time moment, useless to future generations.”

At this time the old wise man began to walk into New Jersey Avenue.

Dean Pfeiffer: “Justice Brennan that’s the street, traffic is busy this time of day.”

Justice Brennan: [laudable sigh] Bob, this is not a prospecta of that fine medi- cal center. We can’t let cars take up this room needed so as to chill the functions of the medical center. It must be able to expand and evolve un- hampered by narrow minded constraints placed by architects with no knowledge of the con- ditions we face today.”

Unfortunately, the Justice was captured by an ’82 Pace at this point and had to be taken to a hospital. Finding the one he was dedicated to it inadequate to the task he was taken off to a more traditional facility chants- ing “embalm me on the bench, embalm me on the bench.” He recovered nicely, however, and this was unnecessary. Father Healy gave a wonderful speech and said farewell as he was ab- out to take over another secular institution dedicated to scholar- ship.

Georgetown Law School will soon be a memory for many of us and this last Weekly Law is a good time to take stock of the institution and conservative’s place in it. There are many kinds of conservatives: Economic, Liberals, Libertarians, Social Conservatives, Monarchists, Anti-Communists, Federalists, Neo-Conservatives, and Keep- My-Money-Conservatives (no ideology, they just want to keep their money).

Here at Georgetown however, it seems conservatives often are afraid to speak up. If I had ten dollars for every time some- one came up to me and said “I wish I could say that John” or “I wish we had heard more often” or even “Yes, I believe that’s right but I can’t say it” (or shouldn’t say that), I’d be able to bail out Milken.

I’ve given some reasons for this. One is that many people who are conservative don’t know why they are and have trouble articulating it. Beyond this is that many people who are liberal don’t think they wouldn’t think of causing a stir. I am not one of these. Some of these con- servatives feel it would be im- polite to get involved in some of these controversies and that bad feelings would result. Others have been brainwashed into believing that the liberal posi- tion is more accepting and, putting against it is a sign of moral fail- ing. Liberals encourage this. Getting into a discussion over Rus- sia, Welfare, Crime or Social Spending and count the seconds until Hitler (a totalitarian- rian) is mentioned. Another category feels it doesn’t matter who wins and creates an argument over ideas that have no bearing outside of law school.

I wish to address these peo- ple. First, an ideology which has failed time and again to re- spond to the greatest evil of this century (Communism), forces property from people who work to keep the government reliable for generations, con- centrates in this city, showering no care for the victims of crime and takes a cramped view of what the state will protect has no moral superiority over us.

Second, as Ayn Rand said, it makes no sense to sacrifice the world to people you de- spise. Ideas matter and if and as liberal-socialist-relativist views gain currency unopposed peo- ple you dislike will increasingly run the government and businesses.

Third, such argument need not be harsh, sarcastic or off- putting. This law school has people in it, liberal and con- servative, who are willing to lis- ten to arguments they disagree with and not dislike the holder of the idea. Besides, I have been harsh, sarcastic and off-putting and retain liberals as friends.

Lastly, if no one fights for them things you care about will disappear. I did not start out this conservative. In college and here I found the things I loved ridiculed or under attack by people who seemed ready to replace them only with chaos, alienation and death. The United States of America, the nuclear family (mine), the Ro- man Catholic Church, women in dresses, men without ear- rings, personal responsibility, Waylon Jennings, guys named Bubba, and the New York Yank- ees were all worth standing up for. Sometimes I wished for more company.

Here at Georgetown, con- servative ideas are going to have to be pronounced primar- ily by students. The faculty here is not Harvard’s (that’s a com- pliment). We are well served here by professors who would not feel they were doing their jobs if points of view they didn’t agree with were not touched on or worse, silenced. Many other schools I have learned, do not have this advantage. Neverthe- less, outside of adjuncts, I can count on the fingers of one hand professors who fit the conservative label. Inevitably this has consequences for the intellectual atmosphere we learn in. The faculty is not repre- sentative of the country in the area of ideas and no recruiting policy is likely to adopt will change this. Students are going to have to fill the gap. This little Dutch boy is pulling his finger out of the dike as of now. If you seem besieged and all resist- ance seems futile remember a lot more people are on your side than you think and the Alcazar will not surrender. Thanks for your support over the years and Adios.
Drug Use In the Reagan-Bush Years

By HAROLD S. GINSBERG

In my last article I drew a parallel between the anti-choice solution to the abortion "problem" and Nancy Reagan's response to illegal drug use, the "just say no" campaign. Some people had trouble seeing the connection so I thought I'd clarify it. These are intimately related solutions, although both are, in reality, only the tip of their proponents' demands. Both emphasize strong government control over the target's lives. Both refuse to consider any other way of reducing the problems they address. Both are counter-productive in terms of their stated goals, in the long- and short-run.

The Reagan-Bush answer to drug use, as exemplified by Nancy Reagan's pithy phrase, counsels strong restraint prior to drug use; afterwards the user is on his or her own. But Reagan Bush and other politicians in their guise as drug enforcers, have gone far beyond merely counseling restraint. They have been pouring ever more and more sophisticated technology into interdiction of illegal drugs. Drug Car Bennett and HUD Director Kemp will be trying families out of public housing if one member is a user. The new 'curfew imposed by the D.C. Counsel; in effect, the overworked police department to baby-sit kids. The last two measures may, in some sense, be justified. Public housing residents certainly should have safe apartments. Similarly, kids on the street may or may not pose a genuine threat. What is really interesting, however, is the lack of any of the restraint that the government counsels to individuals in its own solutions. They will try to stop the inflow of drugs at any cost. They will also punish severely anyone who use or deal drugs and their families. So far, however, the interdiction strategy has been wholly ineffective.

While there has been increasing interdiction and deterrence in the Reagan-Bush years, there has also been a concomitant decline in drug counselling, drug education and attempts to understand what causes people to use and abuse drugs. Unsurprisingly, those solutions least favored by our two most recent presidents are the best ones. They have been successful in the past. We have been able to reduce the amount of cigarettes smoked, by requiring warnings on the packages, and the amount of tar and nicotine in those consumed, by listing the amount of those substances in the cigarette. Alcohol use has dropped steadily in the past ten years. It seems reasonable to attribute this to increased awareness about the risks of that drug. We don't, however, throw cigarettes smokers out of public housing projects or consign them with a case of beer in them.

There have been no attempts at all to understand why people use drugs. Day after day, I read about some Bush administration politico deploring the increase in drug violence and usage; but not once has there been a suggestion that we should try to understand and deal with the causes of drug abuse. The reason that it is so important to really work on this is because the underlying roots of drug use and sales affect all of us. It isn't just the kid in the corner or the Colombian drug lord who senses the overwhelming anorexia of present day America. The Reagan-Bush administrations have ignored this because it implicates their political agenda.

Corruption in government, increasing lack of control over one's work and home environment, pressures to conform and to consume have always been part of the American social landscape, but never have they been so evident as in the past eight years. They have led to the sense of hopelessness and despair over the future which drives many to quick solutions like drugs and which harms all of us. Reversing this trend through education, counselling and community response would also lay bare the need to reverse the trend towards centralized economic power, which while fueling, in part, the "recovery" has also brought about the tragic results listed at the top of this paragraph. There is no way Reagan or Bush would ever tolerate that.

By RICH NILSEN

In this, the final Inside Washington column for this year, we list some of the many promises made by George Bush during his 1988 campaign for the presidency. We strongly suggest you clip this column and take a look at it again four years from now (prior to the election of 1992) when they are sure to surface again.

THE ECONOMY

1. Reduce the capital gains tax to 15 percent from 28 percent 2. Seek line-item veto power for the President 3. Support a sub-minimum wage and no increase in the current minimum wage 4. Restore pre-tax reform breaks to the oil and gas industry.

CRIME AND DRUG ABUSE

1. Extend and codify the good faith exception to the exclusionary rule 2. Suspend driver's licenses for those convicted of using drugs 3. Oppose the legalization of any and all drugs (i.e., marijuana)

ENVIRONMENT

1. Continue offshore oil development, except for tract 91 off the coast of California 2. Take effective action on acid rain by reducing SO2 emissions through market-based incentives

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

1. Fully develop and deploy SDI when it becomes logistically feasible 2. Support a joint antitactical missile project with Israel 3. Support genuine freedom fighters (i.e., the Contra) and assist fledgling democracies around the world. 4. Oppose the creation of an independent Palestinian state 5. Seek asymmetrical reductions in NATO and Warsaw Pact conventional arms in Western Europe.

ENERGY

1. Fully control natural gas 2. Increase the fill rate of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve

CAPITOL CURRENTS—The Soviet Union has resumed the bombingarding of the U.S. Embassy in Moscow with low-intensity beams of microwave radiation. The microwave signals, which are used in connection with Soviet eavesdropping devices planted in the embassy, leave a radiation residue which has been linked to post complaints of ill health by embassy personnel.

**Concern that leftist guerilla activity on the rise in Brazil has been confirmed by a recent government report. According to Brazilian sources, nine new underground organizations have recently formed as a means of promoting communist-revolutionary ideals in the country. Most feared is the National Liberation Front (FLN), which is primarily comprised of Sandinistas volunteers from Nicaragua.

****Capitol Hill sources report says that next to run the ethics gauntlet may be Tony Cuenio (D-Cal.). Cuenio reportedly made a bundle on junk bonds through what he has recently described as an accidental computer error at DNC headquarters.

Note: thanks to your readership and support INSIDE WASHINGTON will return to you this paper next year. For now have a great summer everybody! And to all third-years congratulations and best wishes on the bar!
Advocate Available

By TIM MAGUIRE

The Advocate, the yearbook of the Georgetown Law Center, has arrived! The theme of this year's edition is the Georgetown Challenge.

Including portraits of graduating students, group shots, and student organizations, and a generous sampling of unposed campus moments, it is a moment of law school which can only increase in value with the passage of time.

Anita Harewood, a third-year evening student and Assistant Director of the Student Life Office, is rumored to be a one-woman operation in producing the Advocate. But she says student involvement has increased significantly since she was appointed on the yearbook in 1986.

Both the size of the book and the number of graduating students posing for photographs have virtually doubled since 1986. Pictures of underclass students taken during registration are also contained in the book.

Harewood, a University of Maryland graduate, participated in a graduate level under- graduate school paper. She is an experienced photographer for the Georgetown University Relations Department, as well as having the last yearbook published under her direction, as she has decided to step down as Assistant Director of the Student Life Office next year, as well as the last yearbook to benefit from the assistance of Nyll Boggs, a graduating Georgetown University student.

Harewood looks forward to further student participation on coming yearbooks. She points to the formation of a club dedicated to efforts on the yearbook and the work of such first year students as Mark Thomas and Mike Thompson as suggesting enhanced student interest in producing the Advocate, "The bigger the staff, the more coordinated and accurate she points out. Harewood hopes that in the future the yearbook will be run as an independent student activity.

The Advocate can be obtained at the Student Life Office, now located where the old cafeteria was. It is priced at $25.00. Copies for students who have not made deposits on a first come, first served basis.

Georgetown Holds 37th Annual Awards Weekend

Georgetown University conferred its most prestigious awards to seven alumni and a non-alumna during the 1989 Alumni Awards ceremony on April 14-16, at the J.W. Marriott Hotel in Washington, D.C. The Carroll Awards Weekend is sponsored by Georgetown University's Alumni Association.

The Carroll Awards were presented at a reception and dinner on April 15, at 6:30 p.m. University President Timothy S. Healy, S.J., was the keynote speaker. During the weekend, the Alumni Association's Board of Governors also conducted its annual meeting.

The 1989 Patrick Healy Award was presented to Timothy S. Healy, S.J., in recognition of his 13 years as president of Georgetown.


The awards are named for John Carroll, founder of Georgetown and the first American Catholic Bishop, and his son John Carroll, S.J., the 29th president of the University and the first black president of a predominantly white American University. The Patrick Healy Award is bestowed on an alumna or alumnus who has shown dedication to the community and outstanding service to the University. John Carroll Awards are given to alumni of Georgetown University recognized by the Alumni Association for special achievement.

Recipients are selected on the basis of career accomplishment, involvement in public service work, dedication to University principles and volunteer service to Georgetown University.

The recipients of the Patrick Healy Award, Timothy S. Healy, S.J., will be ending his presidency at Georgetown University later this year when he becomes president and chief executive officer of The New York Public Library. President since 1976, Healy also served as an English professor. The nation's oldest Catholic university, nearly 12,000 students from 50 states and 110 countries are enrolled at Georgetown's 19 schools.

Under Healy's direction, student enrollment has more than doubled from 33,000 in 1976 to in excess of 500 million FY 90; and a recently completed five-year comprehensive fundraising campaign generated $170 million from the private sector. The number of student publications doubled from 600 to 11,000; an ambitious construction project at the University's law campus more than doubled, office, classroom, and study facilities. In addition, minority enrollment increased to 17% of total enrollment at Georgetown's colleges in 1989.

Healy received his B.A. in English (1946) and his M.A. in philosophy (1947) from Woodstock College in Maryland. He was ordained a Jesuit priest at the Facultes Saint Albert in Louvain, Belgium (1953). He also received an M.A. in English literature from Fordham University (1959), and his doctorate from Columbia University (1965).

Healy is currently a member of the NCAA Presidents Commission; a member of the Congregational Commission for the Study of Migration and Coop- erative Economic Development; a trustee of the Shakespeare Theatre at the Folger; and a director of the Consortium on Financing Higher Education. He is the author of numerous articles on education, as well as scholarly works on the poet John Donne.

Julian A. Cook Jr. — A U.S. District Court Judge, Cook received his undergraduate degree from Pennsylvania State University and his law degree from Georgetown in 1957. During a career as a trial attorney, he served as the first chairman of the Michigan Civil Rights Commission (1968-71). In 1978, Cook was appointed to the U.S. District Court in Detroit by President Jimmy Carter. He has presided over many significant cases, including the De Lorean fraud trial and litigation relating to the 1987 crash of Northwest Airlines flight #255. He is a member of the Alumni Board of Governors and is a recipient of the University's George E. Cogswell Award.

John W. Mannix — Mannix graduated from Georgetown's College of Arts and Sciences in 1954 and the Law School in 1960. Head of a Washington, D.C., law firm, he has practiced in corporate, construction and labor law. From 1963-83, he was a member of the 352nd Civil Affairs Command, a military government unit formed at the University. Mannix's civic activities include chairing the "Orphans Shopping Tour," Washington's largest annual charitable event. For his work on this event he received the Washington Junior Chamber of Commerce Washington Project of the Year Award.

Mannix helped establish two important programs, the Faculty Senate Scholarship Fund, the University's first student-run and -financed scholarship program.

Joseph E. Jeffs — Georgetown University Lib- rarian for nearly 30 years, Jeffs received an A.B. degree from Georgetown in 1949. In 1954 he joined the University's library staff and served as Assistant Director. In 1960, he published a number of works, most recently in 1985 with "Library: A Catalogue of Books on Asia Minor and the Turkish Ottoman Empire," 1986. He has consulted extensively on library organization.

Jeffs' civic activities include time as chairman of the Committee on Higher Education, Consortium of Universities (1974-80); member of the Board of Directors of the Montgomery Historical Society, and representative of the Capital Area Computer Network (CAP- CON) to the User's Council of On Line Computer Library Center (OCLC). He is currently a member of the University's Planning Committee and Alumni Senate.

Jeffs and his wife, Jeanine, have eight children, four of whom are Georgetown graduates. This coming June, Jeffs will be retiring from Georgetown.

Michael X. Morrell — A 1965 graduate of the College of Arts and Sciences, Morrell received his juris doctor from the law school in 1968 and his M.J.C.L. in 1968. A member of the Washington, D.C., law firm, Akin, Gump, Strauss, Hauer and Feld, he was with the U.S. Depart- ment of Justice's Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs (1970-72) and the National Commission on Marijuana and Drug Abuse (1972-73). In addition, he is very active in the "Friends of the Kennedy Center for Performing Arts," currently serving as chairman.

At Georgetown, Morrell has been president of the Georgetown Alumni Club of Washington, a member of the Alumni Board of Governors and Alumni Senate, and is chairman of the Committee on Development for the Board of Regents. He has established a joint Carol J. and John C. Larchmont, NY scholarship in memory of his father and his company made possible the Bethesda Center at the Georgetown University Medical Center.

Morrell and his wife, Ellen, a 1986 graduate of Georgetown's School of Business Administration, have three sons, one of whom attends Georgetown.

Carol H. Powers — President of the Feminist Studies Program at Georgetown, has been teaching her students an outdoor survival course scheduled to receive bachelor of science degree in nursing in May. A 1970 graduate of the University, Powers received a nursing diploma (1941) instead when World War II changed her plans. From 1959-73, Powers was a trustee and public relations director for Clinic Hospital, Clinton, Mass. In the early 1970s, Powers became the first woman president of a Georgetown University alumni club.

She currently serves on the Nursing Affairs Committee of the Board of Governors and chairs the fund for the Nursing Class of 1941. She is an active member of the Alumni Senate, serves on the Alumni Admissions Program Committee, and is a member of the Alumni Affiliates Phone Book of Volunteers.

With her husband, John, who graduated from Georgetown's Dental School, the Powers have raised five children, two of whom also graduated from Georgetown.

Joseph J. Susens Jr. — A graduate of the College in 1949, Susens is director of U.S. Truck Lines of Delaware, Inc. Active in many civic organizations, he has served as police commissioner, Mamaroneck, NY, and as a member of the board of directors of the United States Postal Service. In 1975 he was made a Knight of Malta by the cardinal of the Archdiocese of New York in recognition of service to the parish of Saints John and Paul, Larchmont, NY.

In his service to Georgetown, Susens has been the vice president of the Alumni Association for the College of Arts and Sciences and chair of the New York/New Jersey Alumni Club. He is currently a member of the Alumni Board of Governors and chair of the 40th Reunion Gift Fund. He and his wife, Betty, have four children.
P.M. Perspectives

By ROSEMARY HAROLD

I can’t decide what was my single favorite comment in the general-response section of the "P. M. Perspectives" night-students survey this term. It went:

"I feel like one of the last tribes of Israel. I believe Christ said it best when he questioned, ‘Why have you aban- doned me?’"

This was from a second-year student I happen to know well. I thought the allusion to George- town’s religious status was a nice touch.

On the other hand, there was:

"More happy hours. Less sad hours.”

This also came from a second-year, though not one I could otherwise identify. Whoever wrote it, I admire the balance and succinctness of the writing.

Thanks to all of you who took the time to fill out the one-page survey for us earlier this month. A recap of the statistical highlights should accompany this column (at least I have one in the same time). Remember this was not a scientifically representative sampling, so the results do not necessarily accurately reflect the views or characteristics of the average evening student—they only reflect facts and opin- ions—perhaps more motivated to respond.

But even so, some of the re- sponses were fascinating, par- ticularly those in the general- comments sections. When people bother to write out such spec- ifics, I figure they must be rather strongly held opinions.

The four of us who worked on this survey (kudos again to Donna Downing, David Reich and Donna Beardsley) found that your comments tended to fall into categories, which I’ve used as a basis for my column this week. Rather than tote up numbers here, I’ve simply reproduced some of the choicer words you had to say.

No Events. No Notice: As might be expected, the leading complaint was the in- frequency with which the law center or various student groups scheduled evening events at times we could attend. A com- pany complaint was that, even if night-student schedules could be arranged, organizers rarely got the word out in time for us clock-watchers to adjust our hours:

"What about evening program?”—second-year student.

"Georgetown cares only about the commuter student. Compared to day students, we get treated as an afterthought. I can’t wait to pull the plug on this place behind me.”—fourth-year student.

"We always seem to be left out of everything. We’re not looked upon as an important part of the law center.”—second-year student.

"Competitions, etc., obviously designed for day students only. Like the profs, like the classes… Boy, am I tired.”—first-year student.

"Like least: Is there a limit on what I can write here…? Journal. Make allowances for night study schedules (yes, most of us work full time).”—third-year student, on a journal.

"Use technology to ‘time shift’ day programs—lectures, etc.—by video and audio tape- ning, then replay at pm, then file in library.”—first-year student.

"Have no idea what is going on in my life to become very involved in extracurricular activities (as I was in college). Anything which makes getting my legal education more effi- cient is something I favor. In fact, if we could convince our busy upperclassmen colleagues to do a seminar for first-year even- ing students, it could be very helpful. For example, which professors are guides are good sources; which professors are best, how to design your class schedule, etc.”—second-year student.

"Evening students have no status. We are treated in a man- ner which could be considered unconscionable and abomin- able at best. Almost all programs are geared toward the day babies. We truly are an afterthought. We pay more, in the long run, for our education and have less classes to choose from, and we certainly are at the mercy of the registrar (or whomever) for our selection of professors.”—fourth-year student.

Limited Courses, Services: As you have already read, the complaints about ex- tracurricular programs often spilled over into the funda- mentals of course options and related services. Nearly everyone who wrote about course selections complained about the limitations:

"Costs too much. Classes are too large and most lectures are pretty sorry.”—first-year student.

"I hate the lack of real choices of classes. I also hate not really feeling a part of the school. All of the really good programs and speakers are during the day.”—third-year student.

"Not enough choices in course during the year and dur- ing the summer, for those who try to get through in 3 1/2 years. Also, why aren’t there any forms of financial aid other than GSL/Stafford/loans?”—second-year student.

"Because many evening stu- dents have day jobs and fam- lies, many need more support services than day students who socialize among themselves more. We often have to prepare for exams, etc.”—third-year student.

"Need more direction for course selection and advisors.”—first-year student.

"In my personal case, I believe students can take care of most ad- ministrative problems by phone is a particular source of aggravation.”—second-year student.

"Classes start too early—6 p.m. would be better. Need more evening programs re find- able. Why do most services here—register’s office, place- ment office, parking office—not open during evening hours? A shuttle bus to Union Station for safety reasons would be a good idea. We are not taken seriously.”—second-year student.

"We need more parking and security.”—second-year student.

"Afrasd they will forget us for on-campus interview programs.”—third-year student.

In defense of the Career Serv- ices Office, I have found the people there very responsive when I have sought them out. But last fall I did have to request that they schedule at least one evening session for the on- campus interview program. I guess the lesson here is that nagging is a useful skill. It is dis- graceful that we have to keep reminding people that we are here, though.

Brothers/Sisters-In-Arms: Another frequent response was how much of us feel being in class with one another. With a few exceptions noted below, many of us acknowledge that the atmosphere changes for the better after 5:45 p.m.:

"Love the program—esp. psychology of evening students—more mo- ture,goal-oriented, symbolic.”—third-year student.

"The best part of the evening program was my fellow students.”—fourth-year student.

"Like the most: the students; 2) being able to go to school part-time (i.e., being able to be something other than being a student).”—second-year student.

"Lack of fraternity among students after first year. Having to come to class almost every night for four years—after 2 years, you are burned out.”—third-year student.

"Not enough social and interesting peers in class; more coopera- tive group; maybe less obsoles- ce chemicals in my evening program.”—first-year student.

"By far the best aspect of the evening program is my fellow classmates. I have never felt anything but the utmost sup- port from any and all. I also feel as if I learned at least as much from them and their lives as I did from class itself. Evening school itself is a miserably long haul; I’m not sure anything can be done administratively to improve that.”—fourth-year student.

Quality of Courses and Profes- sors: Even if we generally don’t like the limited offerings, the quality of what we did get got favorable reviews—most of the time:

"In my years, professors teaching night students were superior, often excellent.”—fourth-year student.

"I like the attitude of the pro- fessors toward evening stu- dents.”—first-year student.

"Boring. Generally pitched at too low a level. Too much a fac- tory approach; too little pro- fessional or intellectual ex- change. In short, the program should be more professional, more grown-up.”—fourth-year student.

First-Year Revenge on Appel- late Brief: Another predictable re- sponse, since we conducted the survey the week appellate briefs were due, was the first- years’ ire about the time and effort required for legal re- search and writing:

"The way legal research and writing is structured, it is difficult for the average night student to do a good job and not let other classes suffer.”—first-year student.

"It’s a living hell. Legal re- search program extremely poorly structured—it should be for a grade and not stuck on at the end of the evening, like a poor stepchild.”—first-year student.

"Lack of&E R&W was very valu- able, but unnecessarily difficult because of the high student/ professor ratio.”—first-year student.

Famous Last Words: I couldn’t find a good categ- ory to pigeon-hole these into, but they were the neat pair of parting thoughts:

"We pay primo tuition and get squat. I will never give a lousy dome to this [place]. Have a nice day.”—fourth-year student.

"If you love your job, as I do, it is the only way to do a legal education.”—first-year student.

Cheers and Kvetches: Good luck to all you first-year night students who will be com- peting in the law journal write- off competition after finals. I know it’s a lousy time to have it, but believe me, early January isn’t any better, especially if you dislike failing behind in classes just as the semester begins.

At least this way, all first- years suffer equally. Thank you to the editors of the journals who decided to punt the special

(Cont. on pg. 11)
P.M. Perspectives
Survey Results

THE RECAP: The average respondent to the evening-student survey was a 29.8-year-old, unmarried, childless man who wants to practice corporate law in Washington, D.C.

Respondents by class:
41.8 percent are first-years.
33.0 percent are second-years.
14.3 percent are third-years.
11.0 percent are fourth-years.

Respondents by gender:
57.4 percent are men.
41.5 percent are women.
*One respondent did not answer this question. (The total J.D. program is 52 percent male, 48 percent female, according to the GULC public relations office.)

Average age:
Males: 29.8 years.
Females: 29.3 years.

Age breakdown by class:
First-years: 29.5 years.
Second years: 29.9 years.
Third-years: 29.3 years.
Fourth-years: 31.4 years.

Time out of undergraduate school:
Average time out: 7.8 years.
Median time out: about five years

Graduate degrees:
36.6 percent have at least one graduate degree.

Married:
45.7 percent of male respondents.
23.7 percent of the female respondents.

P.M. Perspectives
(Cont. from pg. 10)
mid-year competition for the evening division.
It didn’t make sense to wait a whole semester for one more
coaching grade—worse— to
determine who graded on, and I
suspect the special write-on
competition was generally re-
garded as a canon sore by
editorial boards. I know from
personal experience that the
various journals ranged from
good to awful in the way they
issued invitations to those who
made the cut.
But, of course, there is never
gain without some pain. A first-
year evening student pointed
out to me that the journals in
their collective wisdom sched-
uled an advisory competition on
the competition recently at—
you guessed it—3:30 in the
afternoon.
I have since heard an un-
confirmed rumor that the after-
noon session was taped and re-
played for interested students
after an evening class. I certain-
ly hope so; I’d like to think that
all the bitching my class did last
year about the treatment of
night students has sensitized
the editorial boards.
But naturally there was no
word about such tactics in the
pre-mailing publicity I saw,
so it comforted to know that in
this world of flux, some
things never change.

Say “Good Night,” Gracie:
I was going to come up with
some great concluding thoughts for this column, but
forget it. It’s the end of the
year, and the deadline is
pressing, and I’m exhausted. Come to think
of it, that just about sums it all up.
I wish all of us luck with finals,
and I heartily wish they were already over. If you liked read-
ing the column this year, look
up the “Dilemmas” columns I’m scheduled to write for the
ABA Student Lawyer next year.
And try to talk one of your
talented friends into taking over
this one—we need all the articu-
late voices we can get.

John Cusack returns from
Eight Men Out adulthood to the
late adolescent world of The
Sure Thing. Once again, he
takes an otherwise perfectly
good script and infuses it with
singular talent and charm.
Sometimes, this guy is going to
have a line of Oscars on his
mane; in the meantime he
contains himself with comfort-
able roles and emotional
ranges which are far more
realistic and pleasing than
those taken on by other young
actors.

The second-greatest strength
of Say Anything is that the cen-
tral romance does not engulf
the movie, and in fact the title
comes from the relationship be-
tween the heroine and her
father. While the focus is on the
romance between Lloyd
(Cusack) and Diane (Ione Skye),
the movie as a whole is about
how and why people love each
other. Say Anything is a feast of
relationships: between Diane
and her father (John Mahoney,
who was also in Eight Men Out
as well as Moonstruck, Tin Men,
etc.), between Lloyd and his
friend Corey (Lili Taylor, Vin-
cent D’Onofrio’s reluctant girl-
friend in Mystic Pizza), Lloyd
and his sister Constance (play-
ed by his real-life sister Joan
from Working Girl), Corey and her
pompous ex-lover Joe, and
finally Lloyd and Diane’s
father. Not only is it gratifying
to see a movie which celebrates
so many brands of friendship
and love, it is also an asset of
Say Anything that most of these
“resolve” themselves
realistically. This is, Lloyd and
Diane’s father don’t become
fast friends, Corey and Joe
don’t reunite. All the fantasy
and sentiment is saved up for
the relationship between Lloyd
and Diane.

The story underlying their
relationship is a traditional one:
they even acknowledge this in
the ads with the line “A Lloyd
Meets Girl Story.” Despite that,
Say Anything is consistently
good to watch. It provokes
some loud laughter and some
goosebumps and John Cusack
makes every scene interesting.

Predictions: The third and
last Indiana Jones movie is go-
ing to be good, especially
with the presence of Sean Connery
as Harrison Ford’s father. And
speaking of Sean Connery, the
second Timothy Dalton James
Bond movie is due this sum-
mer, called License To Kill. For
carpe diem, Live and Let Die.
Happy law-

Why You Should See This Movie
Say Anything

BY KATHLEEN AKERLEY

as 007: not Connery but better
than Lazenby and easily leaving
Moore far behind. Honey, I
Shook The Kids might just be
Goones with Rick Moranis.
Finally, despite appearances,
Corbin Bernsen is unlikely to
catch up with Gene Hackman
in sheer movie output.
I don’t know what will be-
come of “Why You Should See
This Movie.” My enthusiast’s
outlook is going to be replaced
by the cinematic perspective
of Michele Beasley and whether
or not she believes that prac-
tically every movie has an audi-
ence is unclear. I suggest get-
ing through the summer by
renting Manhunter, Lady-
hawke, Platonic, The Gods Must
Be Crazy and making an out-
right purchase of The Princess
Bride. Wait eagerly for The
Mighty Quinn tape and have
one weekend where you watch
nothing but Karin Heiburn’s
Spencer Tracy movies. The
week before classes resume,
gird yourself up with The Life
of Brian and Monty Python and
the Holy Grail. Watch
Christopher Walken all year
long (and please invite Claudia
and me!) and if you’re feeling
especially kind you might con-
sider supporting my movies if
ever get them out. Happy law-
yering.
Nathan Burkan Memorial Competition

The Nathan Burkan Memorial Competition, sponsored by the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, is the richest national paper competition for law students. Substantial cash prizes are awarded for papers in Copyright Law and related fields. The national competition awards five prizes, with $3,000 going to the first place paper. In addition, each participating law school in the country, including Georgetown, awards two prizes of $500 and $200. The two papers awarded such prizes by Georgetown will be submitted automatically to the national competition. Students wishing to enter the competition should provide three copies of their papers to Professor Chused before June 15, 1989. Each copy must have a standard form stiff cover with a label on the outside showing the title of the paper and the author’s name and permanent home address. A table of contents must be placed inside the front cover. Maximum length, including footnotes is 50 pages, quotes over four lines must be indented and single spaced, and citations must be in law review form. Papers previously submitted as seminar papers or law review contributions may be entered in the competition. Only presently enrolled undergraduate law students are eligible. If you have questions, please see Professor Chused.

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Do We Have Your Current Local Address?
All students are urged to update their biographic information and to ensure that the Office of the Registrar has a current local address and telephone number. Several mailings will occur in the near future. You will not want to miss out on any correspondence because of an incomplete or missing address.

Class Postponements
Notice of individual class postponements may be obtained by calling the recorded postponement number: 662-9446.

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, Aug. 1988). Students may elect to have this "Directory Information" withheld by filling the appropriate form at the Office of the Registrar.

CHHIP
The Board of Directors of the Capitol Hill Housing Improvement Partnership invites you to join CHHIP when it honors Father Healy May 7, 1989. Holy Comforter-Saint Cyprian Church is located at Fourteenth and East Capitol Streets in the District of Columbia. The school is one block from the church at Fourteenth and East Capitol Streets. Parking is available in the rear of the school. Advance tickets or the brunch may be purchased for $10 by calling the CHHIP office at 546-1877. Tickets at the door will be available on a first-come-first-served basis.

Mock Trial To Take Place
The law firm of Arnot, Fox, Kinney, Potkin & Kahn is inviting students to participate in a mock trial taking place in the U.S. District Court on Saturday, June 24th from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Students will have an opportunity to portray either witnesses in the case or as members of the jury. To participate, leave your name and address with the Office of Career Services.

Summer Research Positions
Professor Stumberg is hiring two summer research assistants. One will work on community reinvestment and interstate banking laws; the other will work on sustainable agriculture policy. Both will work on legislative drafting curriculum. To apply, call Bob Stumberg at 573-6000 and mail your resume to him at NCBA, 2900 Florida Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009.

Student Disciplinary Code
A student is held to have notice of the GULC Student Disciplinary Code and its provisions by virtue of enrolling at the Law Center. Copies appear in the bulletin.

Attention All Graduating Students (May '89)
Tickets for the Graduation Gala are available in the Office of Student Life. Each graduating student will receive one complimentary ticket and will be entitled to purchase additional tickets for family and friends at a price of $10.00 apiece. The Gala will be held on Saturday, May 27 (8:30 p.m.-1:30 a.m.) at the Omni Shoreham Hotel. The Howard Devron Orchestra, a twelve piece orchestra, and "Bruno Loves Danger" will provide the evening's entertainment. Light hors d'oeuvres and a "reduced" cash bar will be provided. DON'T MISS THE CELEBRATION... if you liked the Black Cat Bash and the Barristers Ball, you'll love this!!

Library
Notice
Students are reminded that library Reserve books do not circulate out of the building but only for exams. Students who have been relying on Reserve materials for their courses will have to make other arrangements if they need the book in an exam. The reason for this policy is to keep items available for others to use.

Nurse Attorneys Fall Symposium
The American Association of Nurse Attorneys (TAANA) will hold a full day symposium from October 19-22 at the Hyatt Regency in Baltimore. The agenda will include a panel discussion on career opportunities in the U.S. and abroad, how to successfully make the transition from nurse to attorney and from associate to partner to a law firm setting, the mentoring concept, and a seminar on association members in practice.

For more information, contact TAANA Headquarters at 113 W. Franklin Street, Baltimore, MD 21201, or call (301) 752-3318.

The Fall On-Campus Recruitment Program: What You Should Know—What To Expect
The Office of Career Services will hold four sessions for first year students and any other students who did not participate in last year's on-campus interview programs. These sessions will explain the entire process, discuss what students might do over the summer break to prepare for the fall and answer students' questions about the process.

Mon.—Apr. 24, 2:30 Hall 6; 3:45 Hall 8 ; Tues.—Apr. 25, 3:30 Most Court Room

Wed.—Apr. 26, 3:30 Hall 5 Thurs.—Apr. 27, 3:30 Hall 3

All first year and evening students are encouraged to attend.

Financial Aid
Upcoming Deadlines for Financial Aid Applicants
1) Law Center Aid applicants should submit a copy of student and parental 1988 tax returns to the Financial Aid Office by May 1st.
2) Submit Stafford/GSL application, Student Loan Information Sheet (available in Fin. Aid Office), and 1988 taxes to the Financial Aid Office by June 1st.
3) The 1988-90 GAPSFAS should be sent to ETS and Law Center aid applicants should submit the Law Center Aid Application (green sheet) to the Fin. Aid Office immediately. (The deadline was April 1st.)

Contact the Financial Aid Office if you have questions about this process.

1989-90 Student Loan Applications
Stratford/GSL, SLS, and Law Access loan applications for the Law Access Program (sponsored by LSCAI) have arrived. If you would like to borrow through this program, contact the Financial Aid Office for an application.

Financial Aid for Summer Session
Students taking four credits or more at GULC during the summer session may apply for a student loan to help meet their expenses. (LLMs—3 credit minimum.) The application deadline for a tuition deferment has been extended to April 14th. See the handout in the Financial Aid Office vertical file outside Rm. 430, for more information.

Loans for Graduating Students
The Law School Admissions Council has introduced a new loan program, the BEL Loan, designed to assist graduating students while they prepare for the bar exam. Students may borrow up to $3000 through the program. The terms of the loan are similar to those of the Law Access Loan (LAL) program. See the Financial Aid Office for more information and applications.

Graduating Students
The Office of Career Services would like to remind May graduates to complete the Exit Survey they received and to return them to Career Services in exchange for a free gift.

Women in Law as a Second Career
An important organizational meeting will be held on Thursday, April 27th at 3:30 in Hall 5. Please try to attend.
If you enjoyed the Black Cat Bash and the Barristers Ball, you’ll love this!!

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Saturday, May 27
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entertainment provided by:
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and
"Bruno Loves Danger"

brief remarks to be made by:
Dean Pitofsky
and
Dean-Designate Areen

Tickets are available at the Office of Student Life (cheques only). Each graduating student will receive one complimentary ticket and will be entitled to purchase additional tickets for family and friends at $10.00 apiece. Check for times regarding cash purchases.