Reagan Stops Hiring; Students Harmed

By AREX AXIOTIS

RENEE MANGAN

Employment prospects for Law Center
students are being affected dramatically
this year by President Ronald Reagan's
total freeze on hiring of civilian employees
to executive branch applicable to tem-
tary as well as permanent appointments.
It is retroactive to November 5, 1980.

Approximately 20% of the student body
survives on jobs with the Federal
Government, in internships, honors programs, and permanent posi-
tions. Of those affected by the freeze, on
many had turned down alternative offers to
for employment contracts with the
departments while others caught in the
school became found their job prospects
misnamed oversight.

The Law Center Placement Office, to-
gether with other Washington law schools,
is sponsoring a panel discussion on the hiring freeze this Wednesday, April 4
from 4:30PM in Hall 5. Personnel from the
Department of Justice, the Office of
Management and Budget, and the SEC will
be speaking about the effect of the freeze
on the honors programs and summer jobs.

Honors Program

Deputy Assistant Attorney General
William Robie, who will be representing
the Department of Justice at Wednesday's
discussion, anticipates a speedy
and favorable resolution to the plight of the
honors program recruits whose job
candidates have been jeopardized by the freeze.

In the event that an exempted recruit
is being submitted to OMB and that its
chances for success are "relatively good,"

Unlike past hiring freezes, this one contains
a provision, backdating its effect, to
November 5th, that has created reliance
problems for those promised Federal jobs
during that period but who were not placed
on the payroll by January 20th.

Students Affected

A number of students have been hit
particularly hard. Third-year student Ellen
Ochsman turned down eight other offers in
order to accept a position with the
Department of Justice honors program.
Despite her formal acceptance of the offer
on December 5, 1980, and a letter from the
Department confirming her position, she
now finds herself without a job after
graduation. "I was worried about the now
administration," she said, "but didn't expect
the retroactivity. The Department
told me not to panic and go out to get
another job because the honors programs,
they said, has always been exempted in
prior freezes. I'll wait it out as long as I can
but I don't know what my chances are."

Derek Moazedoff, a third-year student
who also accepted into the honors program with
the Department of Justice voiced similar
concerns. "The same result of reducing the
size of the Federal work force could have
been achieved in a better way, mainly
through the attrition of departing em-
ployees, without having to breach valid
contracts of employment. Now a lot of people
are having to get hurt for symbolic
effect."

Elaine Ferris, who had accepted a posi-
tion with the Labor Department and had
given up job hunting altogether said that
"It's really unfair to make the freeze retro-
active into another President's term. This
way the government can't hope to attract
qualified lawyers in the future if such
uncertainty attaches to its offer." She felt
unsure about lending credibility to optimistic
reports of impending exemptions.

Suit Contemplated

Lawyer Taylor, who accepted position in
the IRS honors program, was told to "sit
tight" till the end of the week when more
conclusive information would be available.
He feels he should qualify under a hardship
exemption since he took out a $7000 car
loan in anticipation of his new job. "It's
going to be next to impossible to get a job
in Washington now," Taylor said. "In
addition to the regular demand, all those
attorneys fired by the government and
affected by the freeze will be going into the
private sector."

Taylor maintained that if all other
remedies were exhausted he might file a
class action suit against the government for
breach of contract for employment. A class

Several of the students said they expected
that the defendants have been "lousy." We do
today, and would not delay either
the trial or for failure to complete dis-
covery. The rationale for the court's policy
was that experienced counsel are
expected the court does not have to lead
worth the hand, "Branaian intoned.
He rejected "out of hand," an argument
made by the attorneys from the University's
Dean of Williams & Connolly that thinking about
the possibility of discovery had been delayed.

He also rejected their contention that a
trial date was justified
the difficulties involved in complying with the request for discovery made by the
plaintiff's organizations, reminding the attorneys that the plaintiff's case, not
them, that was jeopardized by the defend-
and failure to produce documents.

The attorneys, who have asked the
judge to dismiss each of the 26 plaintiff's, also
opposed it, pointing out that there might be more time to complete discovery.

Pining out that the University had full
interests in the issues as early as in September
last year, the judge continued, "I don't
that the defendants have pursued
lawyers with the vigor that I would have

Judge to Decide Gay Suit Motion

Lawyers for Georgetown University
sought a speedy scolding from Judge Leonard Braman for failing to carry
discovery diligently in their defense of a
date by gay rights groups that they were
denied official recognition as
organizations.

The judge came as a pretrial hearing
the last Tuesday at which the parties were
expected to discuss what needed to be done
for the trial date, originally scheduled
in February 1982.

The court did not set a discovery cutoff
date, but relying upon counsel to
pursuit discovery with diligence to the end that
appropriate discovery would be fully
yarded—it said it would not delay either
the trial or for failure to complete dis-
covery. The rationale for the court's policy
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lawyers with the vigor that I would have

Sympoison on Women's Issues Scheduled

By ALICE KIPEL

The efforts of a group of Georgetown law students will culminate in a Symposium
on Women and Economic Issues in the
law, which will be held on March 14, 1981
at the Mayflower Hotel in downtown
Washington. The group, headed by third-
year student Jane Juliano, has been
working on organizing the event since Sep-
tember 1979.

The symposium will be an all-day affair,
featuring various speakers, as well as a luncheon to round off the day's activities.
The speakers, nationally recognized
women in the legal profession, will present
papers which they have been preparing
since the fall, covering issues in the law of
economic importance to women.

The Georgetown Law Journal has indi-
cated that it may publish an issue on the
subject, which would include articles
submitted by some of the speakers.

"The speakers should be submitting arti-
cles for consideration," said Articles
Editor Jeff Turner. "We're adopting a
wait-and-see attitude." Turner stressed,
however, that no commitments had been
made to any author.
The keynote speaker at the symposium

Solidarity will be Ann E. Freedman, a professor at

See Judge, page 5

See Judge, page 5

See Symposium, page 8

See Reagan, page 5

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Felini Elected New SBA Treasurer

By LISA BETANCOURT

They had its first meeting of the new year last Monday. The first order of business was the election of a new SBA Treasurer to replace Tanya Potter, who resigned from the position two weeks ago.

The nominees for the position were two second-year students, David Felini and Mike Seller. Their respective nominations were submitted by third-year evening delegate Dennis Hernandez and first-year day student Loretta Garcia. After a brief statement in favor of each of the candidates, a required majority of the membership of the SBA elected David Felini to the Treasurer’s post.

At the new treasurer, Mr. Felini’s first priority is to familiarize himself with the workings of his job and get acquainted with the occupants of the Fourth Floor. He plans to meet with the Deans as soon as possible and try to establish an amicable working relationship with them.

Mr. Felini recognizes the need for more coordinated leadership and fiscal responsibility in the financial matters of the SBA, and stresses the importance of establishing guidelines for allocating funds to the student organizations.

He has been steeped in controversy since September and Mr. Felini feels action should be taken as soon as possible—preferably at the next meeting.

Allocations

The SBA made a number of allocations in response to specific funding requests made by student organizations.

First proposal was for $500 from the Legal Aid Society. The funds were requested to purchase a tape recorder. The second proposal was for $300 from the Students for Social Concerns. The funds were requested to help pay for a study to be conducted by a researcher in criminal law.

By a quick affirmative vote from the Student Appropriations Committee (SAC), the general body voted to appropriate the $500.

Women’s Rights Collective (WRC) presented two proposals. The first was for emergency funding. Due to a budget error, the WRC was left with no money in its account. The Law Center administration had assigned the funds to pay a bill incurred by WRC in February, until the month of July. This was after the accounts for student organizations had been cleared for 1979-80. Thus, without WRC’s knowledge, the bill was assessed against the 1980-81 budget. Through credit given by the administration, the group is able to obtain all but $115. The SBA voted to allocate this sum to WRC.

Clinic Still Lacks Furniture

By MARTA R. VELAZQUEZ

The Sex Discrimination Clinic at 604 G. St., N.W. has been suffering from a lack of office equipment for more than a year.

The clinic is funded through a federal grant approved in the fall of 1979. The grant provides for salaries, fringe benefits, clerical costs, and a typewriter. As a precondition for obtaining this grant, however, Georgetown University promised to supply office space, furniture, and equipment.

On December 1979 Laura Rayburn was named clinic director. At that point furniture for the new clinic had already been requested from Assistant Dean Kevin Corney.

In February 1980, the month after the clinic started functioning, it was moved to its present location. In that move Rayburn, who had received no response from her request for furniture, contacted other unused offices for her office. Many memos later she got two small file cabinets from the Law Center. In addition, she received a surplus shelf and some surplus shelves from the 25-E St.

The second WRC proposal was a theatre funding request to bring a theatrical company (Mischief Mite) to perform at the Law Center on March 20th. The WRC requested and were granted $310 for the project.

Gilbert & Sullivan representatives requested $1,100 for their upcoming production of "Iolanthe." The body of delegates, after an affirmative vote by the SAC, approved the request. A supplemental proposal was made by SBA President Gerry Damsky, for the purchase of a dinner board, the price of which would be divided between the SBA, Gilbert & Sullivan, Ubus. and the Recreation committee. The board would be used by all three groups.

The cost of the dinner board is estimated at $7,000.

After discussion on the matter, the SBA voted to formulate a committee consisting of one member of each of the groups involved and the SBA Treasurer. They will decide whether the investment is a sound one and how much each group will contribute to the cost.

The SBA then voted to allocate $160 toward the purchase of a telephone answering machine for the SBA office. Delegates Martin Philpot (who made the original proposal), and Stan Plochkin were assigned to supervise the purchase.

Student Travel

The next three proposals dealt with student travel to national board meetings. A total of $1,387 was appropriated. $730 was allocated to two members of National BLSA (Wendell Owens and third-year SBA delegate Jawwad Rashid) to travel to Los Angeles and Houston. SBA President Gerry Damsky was appropriated $417 for two trips to meetings of the National Association of Student Bar Associations (NASA). SBA Vice-President Chuck Birnbaum was allocated $240 to accompany Mr. Damsky on one of these trips. According to Mr. Damsky, the reason for sending two GULC representatives on the same trip is because of the price. Mr. Birnbaum could be present at these meetings and act as the voting representative of GULC.

Women’s Conference

A final funding proposal was submitted by two women, Debbie Follini and Jane Juliano, who represent the Organizational Committee for the Symposium on Women and Economic Issues in the Law. The fund will take place on March 14th. In the interest of lowering ticket costs (originally $20)

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Susan Anthony, originally from New York City, was graduated Cum Laude with a degree in Economics from Princeton University in 1980. At Princeton, she did extensive research on community development projects which led to the publication of an article entitled "A Two Year Review of Urban Development. Action Grants" through the Princeton Urban and Regional Development Center. She is presently a first year student at GULC in section three.

Nathany is originally from New York City and graduated Cum Laude with a degree in Economics from Princeton University in 1980. At Princeton, he did extensive research on community development projects which led to the publication of an article entitled "A Two Year Review of Urban Development. Action Grants" through the Princeton Urban and Regional Development Center. He is presently a first year student at GULC in section three.

Commenting on how he viewed his new position, he stated, "It is my hope that more valuable communication will take place between the various sectors of the Law Center community and the Law Weekly. With this sort of communication, the newspaper will be able to present a more cohesive picture of the varied activities and viewpoints present within the Law Center."

"I do pray, . . . for some terrific shock to startle the women of the nation into a self respect which will compel them to see the absolute degradation of their present position; which will compel them to break their yoke of bondage and give them freedom in themselves; which will make them proclaim their allegiance to women first . . . the fact is, women are in chains, and their servitude is all the more degrading because they do not realize it. To compel them to see and feel and to give them the courage and the conscience to speak and act for their own freedom, though they face the scorn and contempt of all the world for doing it!"

With these words written in 1872, Susan Anthony best characterized her own life and her place in history. She neither started the "women's movement" nor saw the fruition of what she worked untiringly for—the right of women across the country to vote. But she left her mark on women and the country with her energy, courage and commitment to the better position for women. To this commitment she devoted her entire life. In several weeks, some groups across the country will be celebrating her birthday on February 15th, paying tribute to her indomitable spirit and her vision of equality for women.

Susan Anthony is best known for having cast a ballot in the presidential election of 1872—4 years before the 19th Amendment gave women the right to vote. The case of United States of America v. Susan B. Anthony was tried before a judge who refused to allow the defendant to testify at her own trial. The judge conducted the case and without leaving the bench, pronounced her guilty and read from an already prepared written opinion. Before being sentenced, and over the repeated objections of the judge, Susan B. Anthony delivered an eloquent speech in which she denounced the "forms of law all made by men, interpreted by men, administered by men, in favor of men and against women," and declared that she would never pay a dollar of the unjust penalty. The sentence was never enforced.

This is only one small saga from the life of Susan B. Anthony. She was born in New York State in 1820 to Quaker parents who saw that she was educated. She was a school teacher for some 15 years before she was recruited to the women's movement by Elizabeth Cady Stanton at the Women's Rights Convention in Syracuse, New York in 1851. The two women worked together for the rest of their lives.

Susan B. Anthony organized the state of New York county-by-county, and circulated petitions door-to-door to pressure the legislature for improved laws regarding women's rights. In the first of many partial successes of Ms. Anthony, the legislature in 1860 gave women the right to retain their own earnings and to sue in court. With Ms. Anthony established and another woman, Susan B. Anthony, the publication of a weekly paper, the Revolution. The paper, radical by the standards of the day, advocated universal suffrage, equal pay for equal work, practical education for girls and more liberal divorce laws.

Throughout her life, Susan B. Anthony maintained an interest in labor problems and the abolition of slavery, and actively supported these causes. The last 35 years of her life were devoted to increasing intensity to the women's movement and to her personal goal of getting the right to vote for women. Through her efforts and those of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, the first women's suffrage amendment was introduced into Congress in 1869. Several months later, two women founded the National Woman's Suffrage Association. For many years after, Ms. Anthony traveled throughout the country almost continuously. She worked, organized, and spoke in support of a federal suffrage amendment, and in various state campaigns. In the West, the suffrage movement grew rapidly, and by 1870 women of Wisconsin had won the right to vote. Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton again prevailed on Congress in 1878 to introduce a women's suffrage amendment. That amendment was reintroduced by each succeeding Congress until it was passed, after MS. Anthony's death.

In her later years, Susan B. Anthony was acclaimed both nationally and internationally as the symbol of the women's movement. In 1888, she founded and presided over the International Council of Women, through which the message of equal rights for women around the world. At the time of her death in 1906, at the age of 86, her goal of women's suffrage had been realized in only 4 states, but she, more than any other person, had paved the way for the adoption of the 19th Amendment 3 years later, granting the ballot to the women of the United States.
"Funding for public interest law has just dried up. We have to think creatively," Dave Mullen explains. Together with Law Center students Nicolas Christakis and Dan Schwartz, Mullen plans to submit a bid to obtain the contract for the food service in the Law Center basement which they hope will not only improve the quality of the food available, but to provide capital necessary to start their careers as public interest lawyers.

They will be competing against such established companies as Marriott, Macke, Servo-Mation, East Street, and, of course, Gordon-Berger the present contractor which many think has done an excellent job for the past three years. Although none of these concerns has yet submitted a bid and other bidders may emerge during the next two weeks before bids are due February 16, only these have so far contacted Dean Edward Bellamy, who chairs the Food Service Committee, to ask questions about the job. Bid specifications were sent out to about 60 potential bidders, Bellamy said.

The three students decided to bid on the two-year contract because "students need to be involved in services that are going on at their school. I've been thoroughly disillusioned by the food at the school," Mullen said.

Part of the impetus for the idea was his admiration for the student-run food co-op at the University of Maryland. Although the co-op at Maryland runs with a lot of volunteer student help which Mullen conceded will not be available at the Law Center, he still believes the concept is adaptable.

"We are going to have a full-time professional manager. We already have one selected. He's working with a major chain where he has worked his way up very rapidly," Mullen said.

None of the students has run a food service before, but each has some relevant business experience which they hope will satisfy the Food Service Committee that they have the requisite managerial expertise. Mullen is currently on a leave of absence from the Law Center and operating his own business.

"We're treated like any other bidder," Christakos said.

They are enthusiastic about the possibilities of offering a diverse and improved menu. "You don't have a grill, so you have to break away from the hamburger, egg sandwich fast food approach. We're hoping to have warm meals for evening students-a complete dinner for under $5. We're going to offer carrot juice for sure, you can say that," Mullen said, explaining that, as a vegetarian, he wants to offer items that appeal to students who are not "fast food junkies."

"None of us are going to gain from this financially. This is not a money-making project. We're going to set up a sort of fund, on a contractual basis, to operate a public interest law firm," Christakos said.

He said he hopes to draw on the experience gained with tenants' organizations while working at the Harrison Institute to start the new law firm.

The Food Service Committee plans to make a decision on the contractor by March 19. The recommendation of the committee must be finally approved by Dean David McCarthy.

Selection of a contractor will be made on the basis "demonstrated financial ability, competency in operating or managing such an establishment, responsiveness to student suggestions and needs, worth of the bidder, and specific terms of the bid submitted," the bid specifications state. In addition, "prior experience in the operation or management of a general food service operations comparable in size and kind to that described herein is preferred, though not required."

Bids are being solicited for course service and vending area services. Although bidders may run both services, they may elect to bid for only one. The vending service and counter service operations are currently run by separate operators. The vending service requested in the bid specifications calls for some expansion of the number and type of services currently provided. An ice cream vending machine has been requested, as well as an additional canned food and an all-purpose food machine dispenser. Bidders are requested to include a microwave oven for student use and a quarter changing machine.
Hiring Freeze

(continued from page 1)

action challenge to the freeze was recently filed in U.S. District Court by the National Treasury Employees Union, contesting the backlog of the freeze to a predecessor president's administration. The suit might be considered moot however if the freeze is lifted by the time the case goes to trial.

April Thaw

It appears that the freeze will not be lifted until at least after the beginning of April, the earliest date President Reagan's revised budget, to which the freeze is tied, can be proposed. At that time, rather than as opening of employment freeze gates, merely a trickle of new positions can be expected since stringent personnel cutbacks imposed through the budget process are envisioned to replace the freeze. Tight personnel ceilings for fiscal year '81-'82 are planned for the executive branch.

According to Georgetown Placement Director Abbie Thorner, the final effect of the freeze on the honors program and summer jobs remain to be seen. Some agencies, she indicated, seem to interpret the exemption created by OMB for "seasonal" positions to include summer jobs, although OMB appears to reject this reading.

In light of the dual purpose of both the honors and summer programs—to secure present employment and to recruit future professional staff—many agency officials believe that these positions should take priority over other employment categories.

Placement Advice

Thorner says that the agencies will probably flood OMB with appeals although it is expected that OMB will grant very few exceptions to the freeze. Thorner urges students to take steps now in planning for the end of the freeze which she notes will not last beyond April according to OMB sources. In particular she emphasizes that those students with signed employment contracts should pressure their agency employer to file an appeal with OMB. She stated that they should also write a letter to their Congressman and OMB suggesting that some action be taken on their behalf.

Even those who have been assured by the agency that their job is unaffected by the freeze should request an appeal, Thorner stressed. "The agency has merely expressed an opinion as to the interpretation of the OMB guidelines which may not subsequently be borne out," she said.

Reduced Competition

Students who have not secured a contract should not be discouraged to continue through the application process, according to Thorner. Nonetheless, agencies and departments are accepting applications, and are considering potential employers. She pointed out that it would be to the students' advantage to be near the employment gates when they are opened in April. In fact, she indicated, that aside from the actual cutbacks and apprehensions caused by the freeze this may be an ideal time to hunt since the freeze will inhibit would-be applicants, thereby reducing competition.

(See related story and text of orders pages 6 and 7)

Dean McCarthy

On Oral Advocacy

BY LISA BETANCOURT

Dean David McCarthy gave a two hour talk on oral advocacy for all the first year students last Thursday. Attendance was mandatory, but less than half of the first year class actually appeared. The Dean even commented on the minimal turnout, making a joke about the fact that the event was emphasized as a required one by the Law Fellows.

McCarthy gave an informal and humorous speech, filled with jokes, anecdotes and witty references to his own "involved" figure. He spoke about oral advocacy from three perspectives: those of the advocate himself; the structure and content of the argument; and the rules particular to moot court competitions, like those coming up for first year students in the spring.

The Dean stressed the two basic objectives of oral advocacy—persuasion and clarification. The psychological aspect is the key to a good argument, in his opinion. He stressed that the fact that an advocate must maintain "eye contact" to maintain a psychological advantage.

He went on to expound on the age-old rules of oral advocacy concerning an advocate's speaking technique and style. He warned against quoting directly from famous opinions, and encouraged all future advocates to time their arguments ahead of time.

In conclusion, Dean McCarthy advised the students to "Know yourself. Avoid distractions. Always be prepared." He ended the lecture by reminding them that "There is no greater psychic feedback than the persuasion of another person."

The students responded enthusiastically to the lecture. Barrister's Council member Dorothy Stanbaugh said simply, "I thought he was superb.

The entire speech was put on videotape and will be shown to smaller groups of students who missed the original lecture. On Friday evening, February 20, Dean McCarthy is scheduled to give the speech again for the first year evening students.

Judge

(continued from page 1)

Information he wished to obtain through discovery could be introduced by affidavits from his own clients. When Wilson responded that affidavits had already been submitted from Dean McCarthy, Dean Schoeman and President Healy, Brennan cited those statements as "conclusory" and "not the sort of stuff that Rule 56 calls for."

Clint Hockenberg, former leader of the Gay Rights Coalition at the Law Center appeared encouraged by the development. He has complained that the University is "big-financing it," by seeking to exhust the plaintiffs financially. Bobad and Grall are working on the case on a pro bono basis. According to lawyers for the plaintiffs, Williams & Connolly has three attorney's assigned full-time to the University's defense.

Hockenberg said the University's desire to depose each of the plaintiffs is primarily motivated by its desire to impose burdens on the gay rights group's lawyers.

Brennan directed the District of Columbia to file its memorandum of support for the plaintiffs' motion for summary judgment by Thursday. The District has intervened to contend that its statute, which the University is accused of violating, is supported by a compelling state interest.

The argument on the motion for summary judgment will be heard at Superior Court at 10 a.m. on February 19.

GET CUTE FOR MOOT

4 out of 5 judges sustain a healthy oral presentation

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KEEP
RED CROSS
READY
By ARTS ANDERSON
Federal hiring freezes are nothing new. There have been approximately half a dozen freezes in the past twenty years. At the time President Reagan ordered the total freeze, President Carter already had a one-for-two limit on the hiring of civilian employees in the executive branch, permitting one new employee for each two that departed. Carter’s limitation however applied only to full time permanent employees.

What makes Reagan’s freeze unique is its retroactive effect and the “strict implementation” that the directive is called for.

In his memorandum to the heads of executive agencies dated January 20, 1981, Reagan termed the freeze “necessary” because the national budget is “out of control.” He cited the fact that federal spending has increased by more than $100 billion dollars over the past year. Reagan billed the freeze as a first step toward reducing significantly the overall size of the federal work force.

Reagan had promised a hiring freeze during his campaign, although the decision to backdate its effect came as a surprise. Some agency officials feel that the retroactivity of the freeze was adopted as much for shock value as for substantive effect. Reagan wrote in his memorandum that “this will be a demanding period for all of us.”

Reagan delegated to the OMB director, David A. Stockman, the responsibility for issuing implementation guidelines of the freeze.

OMB Bulletin No. 81-6 (which is republished below) outlines the permissible exemptions to the freeze. Paragraph 6 contains the controversial backdating provision, which states that employment contracts would be honored after January 20, 1981 only if they were signed before December 31, 1980.

Office of Management and Budget Makes the Exemption

Bulletin No. 81-6 January 24, 1981
TO THE HEADS OF EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

SUBJECT: Federal Civilian Hiring Freeze

1. Purpose. This Bulletin provides for an immediate and total freeze on all Federal civilian personnel as directed by the President on January 20, 1981. Instructions are also provided for appeals in a very limited number of situations where exceptions may be warranted.

2. Recision. OMB Bulletin No. 80-7, dated March 17, 1980, is hereby rescinded, together with any exceptions granted under its provisions.

3. Authority and Background. The Budget and Accounting Act of 1921, as amended. The President has directed that a total freeze be placed on the hiring of Federal civilian employees in the Executive Branch. This Bulletin outlines the steps that will be taken to carry out this directive.

4. Coverage. These instructions apply to all Executive Branch departments and establishments.

5. Policy. It is the policy of this Administration that the overall size of the Federal civilian workforce shall be reduced as expeditiously as possible. Toward that end, Executive Branch departments and establishments are directed to stop immediately all hiring.

Except for the exemptions listed below, this hiring limitation applies to all departments and establishments and to all types of appointments, temporary as well as permanent.

6. Exemptions. The following exemptions to the hiring freeze are permitted:

a. Upon determination by the agency head that hiring is necessitated by emergency situations involving directly the safety of human life or the protection of property. The determination must be based upon a clear indication that human safety could be affected directly or that property could be damaged. Such a determination may be applied in situations where medical, hospital, or other health care is furnished directly and where protection of property or persons is the primary purpose of employment. Air safety functions are also included. This exception does not apply to employment involving research, or other activities that ultimately affect human safety. It also does not apply to employment for maintenance of facilities or land and forest management.

b. Reassignments of personnel within an agency.

c. Hiring in accordance with full and written commitments made on or before November 5, 1980, by agency personnel officers.

d. Hiring by the U.S. Postal Service.

e. Reassignments of personnel within an agency.

f. Appointments to Executive Level positions or noncareer appointments in the Senior Executive Service.

h. Appointments to Schedule C positions. In filling these positions, the number of such appointments may not exceed the number of Schedule C positions existing elsewhere in each agency on November 5, 1980.

i. Hiring by Executive Branch agencies whose board total employment as of December 31, 1980, was less than 100. (Hiring by such agencies will not exceed the number of vacancies that occur after December 31, 1980.)

j. Seasonal hiring of temporary employees consistent with historical hiring patterns may be continued, provided that the agency is forms OMB in writing in advance of its hiring plans. Such hiring of temporary employees may not be used as a means to circumvent this Bulletin.

k. To facilitate the transition, a limited number of noncareer positions may be established for up to 120 days.

l. Hiring for positions in the Executive Office of the President that are necessary for an orderly transition and operation of the new Administration.

7. Appeals. Additional exemptions may be granted in a very limited number of cases if a determination made by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget that such action is necessary to assure that essential services are provided, fundamental
Analysis and Complete Text of the Freeze Retroactive to November 5, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE HEADS OF EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

SUBJECT: Federal Civilian Hiring Freeze

DATE: January 29, 1981

OMB Bulletin 81-6 provides the details on the hiring freeze ordered by President Reagan on January 20, 1981. Paragraph 6c of that bulletin provides that an agency head may be applied to other approved programs activities within the same appropriation in the following order of priority:

a. To offset the need for mandatory program supplemental appropriations or amendments that could otherwise be submitted to the Congress under the provisions of the Antideficiency Act (31 U.S.C. 665a).

b. To reduce the 1981 pay supplemental transmitted with the 1982 Budget.

OMB Sets Strict Hardship Guidelines

- the individual involved was prudent in his or her actions (for example, in terms of timing of severing other employment or taking on new financial commitments in anticipation of a new job);

- the actions of the agency and the individual were prudent in light of general public knowledge that a freeze would be applied; and

- except for the hiring freeze, the prospective employee would have been employed in the position offered.

The agency head must be satisfied that each of the above conditions is met before making a request to this office.

Third, if requests are to be submitted, they are to be consolidated into a single submission signed by the agency head. The submission is to provide the following information on each case:

- Name of prospective employer;

- Position, grade and nature (temporary, career-conditional, etc.) of prospective appointment;

- Organizational designation and location of prospective work place (do not use acronyms below the agency level);

- Name, title, and office telephone number of personnel officer who signed the commitment letter;

- Name, title, and office telephone number of person who directed that the commitment letter be issued;

- Any other pertinent information relating to the job offer (e.g., in accord with the one-for-two hiring information); and

- Circumstances leading to the view that a serious hardship exists under the conditions outlined above.

David A. Stockman
Director

In a memorandum dated January 29 to the heads of executive agencies and departments, OMB director David Stockman issued further guidelines to be followed in "hardship" cases. It states that cases submitted to OMB for consideration should "potentially present a severe hardship."

It appears that "hardship" will be strictly construed by OMB. Stockman echoes President Reagan's message by writing that the current situation calls for "demanding sacrifices." The appeal must demonstrate to OMB's satisfaction that reengaging on the employment obligation will result in "demonstrable, severe, and irreparable financial loss" to the would-be employee.

In addition, the prospective employee must show that he was "prudent" in his actions taken, in anticipation of the new job.

Another Reagan directive with potential significance for law student employment opportunities imposed a 5% reduction requirement on executive departments and agencies for consulting services and contract studies and analyses for fiscal 1981. These cutbacks affecting legal/litigation studies, legislative and regulatory studies, are in addition to those ordered by the Carter administration.

Other Steps To Halt Spending Ordered

MEMORANDUM FOR THE HEADS OF EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

SUBJECT: REDUCING UNNECESSARY FEDERAL SPENDING

DATE: January 22, 1981

Coping with runaway deficits in the current and pending budgets is one of the most urgent tasks before us. Thus, today I am taking four steps that will help reduce unnecessary Federal spending.

Effective immediately I am directing that, to the extent permitted under law, each Executive Department and Agency:

- Cut obligations for travel by 15 percent from the amounts available for the remainder of this fiscal year.

- Cut obligations for consulting, management and professional services, and special contract studies and analyses by 5 percent from the amounts shown for 1981 in the budget transmitted to Congress on January 15. (The cutback in consulting services is to be in addition to cutbacks ordered by the Carter Administration and the Congress.)

- Stop, until further notice, procurement of furniture, office machines and other equipment, except military equipment and equipment needed to protect human life and property.

- Finally, I am directing that Members of the Cabinet and other appointees set an example by avoiding unnecessary expenditures in setting up their personal offices. Appointees are not to redecorate their offices. This directive does not preclude reasonable and necessary cleaning, painting, and maintenance, or structural changes essential to the efficient functioning of an office.

The Director of the Office of Management and Budget will issue detailed instructions for carrying out the first three actions listed above. I am delegating to him authority to grant exceptions in those few cases where exemptions are necessary to provide essential services.

As with the hiring freeze, I ask that this directive not detract from agency operations that directly affect the delivery of vital public services. Again, you should establish a clear hierarchy of needs within your agencies and assure that essential services are not interrupted.

These four actions, together with the freeze on hiring of Federal civilian employees announced on January 20, will help redeem our pledge to the American people of a government that lives within its means.

Ronald Reagan
Reagan's Acts: Form over Substance

By KENNETH M. KINOSHITA

One of Reagan's first actions assuming the Presidency was to sign the Order of office, which effectively lifted the restrictions on his campaign promises. In the course of the two weeks that President Reagan has held office, there have been three other measures that Reagan promised to do once he became President. Among those promises that he has kept is to institute a freeze on federal regulations, abolish the Council on Wage and Price Stability and the deregulation of the oil and gas industry.

There is an old political axiom that goes, "it is one thing to promise something on the campaign trail and it is another thing to keep those promises once one is elected. There is also another old political axiom that goes, it is one thing to promise something on the campaign trail and it is another thing to keep those promises despite all of one's good intentions once the reality of one's elected office has set in. Like all such axioms, these two axioms have a grain of truth in them. The American people have had a somewhat cynical experience with political campaign promises. They have seen Presidents come and go and have heard many promises made and only a few kept. Thus, during election time, they listen to the promises and even cheer them but also during the fall of that year, they are not kept. This is because of the people who support and the realities of the office of the President of the United States.

The American government is a massive bureaucracy with a momentum all of its own. The President cannot turn it around with the stroke of a pen. It makes it difficult to change directions or even to slow down. It is difficult to make any change when you are well intentioned and no matter how brilliant you are the bureaucracy is the President himself is a pursued flotsam for the American political system. The bureaucracy, in fact, is one of the reasons why the bureaucracy, in fact, is one of the reasons why the bureaucrats are left unscathed. But the bureaucracy is not an all-powerful, all-wise, all-knowing organization. The bureaucracy is also a human organization, subject to human nature.

The President of the United States is, in fact, a single person and as such has to deal with the consequences of his actions. The President is the leader of a country and as such has the responsibility to lead the country. The President is the face of the country and as such has the responsibility to represent the country. The President is the symbol of the country and as such has the responsibility to defend the country.

The President is hardly as powerful as he is faced with constitutional limitations on what he can do. He must even share some power with the Legislative branch of the government. The President is inherently a political office which demands that he must cater to the interests of the public that elected him and to the people who elected him. The President cannot do what he pleases. He has to consider the views of the people who elected him.

Therefore, one must ask first, why did President Reagan take the actions that he did. Second, what effect did those actions have, and finally, if those actions are advisable and in the best interest of the country.

President Reagan should be lauded for his fine intentions and for his very real desire to keep the promises that he made to those he elected him. There is little doubt in anyone's mind that there are serious wrongs with our federal government and it can certainly be said that the sheer size of the federal government is an economic burden to the country. It is true that federal deficit spending is a major factor in the economic problems that America faces. It is also true that America faces a problem of how to reduce the size of government. It is a problem that has been in existence for a long time. It affects all of us, all of us must be concerned about how we can solve these problems and fulfill the needs of the population. It is a problem that has been in existence for a long time. It affects all of us, all of us must be concerned about how we can solve these problems and fulfill the needs of the population.

The hiring freeze has been tried several times before. It has never been effective in reducing the size of government. At most, all that could be said about them is that they have been a failure. It is difficult to see how we can solve these problems and fulfill the needs of the population. It is a problem that has been in existence for a long time. It affects all of us, all of us must be concerned about how we can solve these problems and fulfill the needs of the population.

The point is that there is a problem of how to reduce the size of government. It is a problem that has been in existence for a long time. It affects all of us, all of us must be concerned about how we can solve these problems and fulfill the needs of the population. It is a problem that has been in existence for a long time. It affects all of us, all of us must be concerned about how we can solve these problems and fulfill the needs of the population.

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Library Book Resheling Drive To Start

Convinced that the persistent problem of library users leaving books unshelved is a result of socialization—a culture of negligence—an ad hoc committee including students from the library committee, SBA and library staff has arranged to train fellows who teach the legal writing and research fellows to inculcate their first-year students with new ethics.

The training, which will take place during the next two weeks, will emphasize that "group behavior in the library is dysfunctional." The impact of the current situation is community-wide, and it is clear that something more than individual effort is needed to change the pattern," according to a principal architect of the plan, Pat Merkle.

Merkle said the committee hopes to dispel the notion that "in a law school with the largest total enrollment in the country, you cannot foster a sense of cooperation."

The approach proposed by the group has been used effectively in businesses and factories to reduce litter, according to Merkle.

"First-year students are conditioned by upperclassmen. I think it's really important to get to them right away," said Gordon McHenry, student chairman of the library committee.

Merrill Spiegel said part of the problem is that many undergraduate students are told not to reshelve their own books and they are never told that they must reshelve books in the Law Center library because there are so many users.

The plans group to measure the success of the re-education program by keeping track of the number of hours spent on reshelving by library employees, or keeping tabs on certain areas of the library, and posting the results regularly to let users know how the plan is working.

It is clear that first-year students are only part of the problem. According to library staff, the journals are among the worst violators, and set a poor example for other students.

The faculty are blamed for taking books from the library for extended periods of time, often without officially signing them out. Library policy is not to tell students whether the book is checked out to a professor, but to inform the professor that the book has been requested.

At its meeting last Monday the SBA, at the request of delegate Deane Notini, endorsed a resolution urging Dean McCarthy to adopt stricter rules regarding faculty use of the library, and referred the proposal to the library committee for refinement. (See box below.)

"There's no real policy," Notini said, "the dean has instituted a policy that gives the faculty free rein."

Merkle said that the "caring community" approach depends on the involvement of all elements of the community of users: "Noticing the event and confronting the behavior in a gentle way is two-thirds of the solution. The library staff is unable to do this," he said.

Library staff member Mled Siler-Regan agreed that library users can't be threatened effectively enough or consistently enough to make a difference.

The committee hopes to expand its membership to involve as many students as possible in the management and monitoring of the program.

Although the appeal to first-year students may be too late in the year to affect those who have completed their brief-writing for the spring, according to Barristers Council member Dorothy Stambough "the idea is that this will have limited impact on students, but it's beginning. To be effective we have to just start informing students."

Freedman Trivia Test

BY RANDY FREEDMAN

Tired of sophisticated lingo and multisyllabic language? Bored of conceptual cerebral exposition and charcoal gray suits with Gucci briefcases? Well then, welcome to the first of a series of weekly cartoonish movie trivia tests presented by those staffers of the Law Weekly who are falling ou of school and nothing better to do with their time. Each week, you, as reader, will confront highly challenging questions characterized by total inscrutability and media madness. Go ahead, give it a go, we won't tell. Besides, look around, there now, no one looking Throw away your inhibitions and revert back to that pre-professional mentality of your younger years. You were once younger, I assume. Just think, in this world of madness and chaos, isn't it nice to know that some people are still devoting their precious time to pure senselessness?

THE JETSONS

1) Who did George Jetson work for? What did he make?

2) What was the name of George's boss's companion?

3) Who was the first name of George's boss's wife?

4) Where did Elroy go to school?

5) What was the name of the fix-it-man?

6) What was the name of the mechanical, robot maid?

7) What was the dog's name?

8) What was the name of the robot that once threatened to take George's job away from him?

THE FLINTSTONES

1) Who did Fred Flintstone work for?

2) Where did the Flintstones live (name of town)?

3) What men's club did Fred & Barney belong to?

4) What was the name of the head of the men's club?

5) What was the name of the little Martian man they visit Fred & Barney, now and then?

6) At the end of each episode of the Flintstones, the Flintstone clan is seen driving away from a drive-in movie. What was the name of the movie?

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Setting An Example

The University Administration is attempting to demonstrate to its law students that the big guy has all the advantages when it comes to legal battles. The lesson on how to harass a weak opponent became so blatantly obvious, during the past three weeks of intensive discovery and pretrial maneuvering, that the respected Judge Braman was moved to deliver a carefully-worded 15-minute warning to the University’s lawyers. He cautioned them that their conduct approached the limits of propriety.

What had they done to earn the reproach? The University’s strategy has three principal components: delay and prolong the litigation until the law school’s new buildings are completed; hire every conceivable witness; and ignore the costs of discovery by opposing even reasonable requests and deposing all conceivable witnesses, thereby depriving the young lawyers pressing the cases’ case of time to represent paying clients.

The University has notified the plaintiffs of its intention to depose every single plaintiff (there are some 26) prior to trial. Yet the crux of the factual dispute is whether the denial of recognition constitutes religious conduct by the University. As Braman told the University last week, evidence on this issue can be submitted by affidavit. Therefore the depositions appear valuable only as tools for harassing and intimidating the plaintiffs, who risk exposure to questioning about their private lives. Some examples:

It contended, in its motion for a continuance January 20, that it needed more time for discovery on the Establishment Clause issue, which, it claimed, was new to the case. Braman rejected this argument “out of hand” last Tuesday, since the issue was clearly raised in the motion for summary judgment plaintiffs filed last fall.

It conducted no discovery until nearly three months after Judge Braman set a trial date and told the parties they would not listen to arguments that more time was needed for discovery. When the pretrial date arrived, the University asked for a continuance of “many months” based on its inability to complete discovery.

If these are the usual tactics in the profession, just part of “zealous representation of the client within the bounds of the law,” they are permissible, of course, but that does not mean they are appropriate measures. The University is setting a cynical example that undermines the sense of professionalism and fair play that, as an educational institution, it has a responsibility to foster among its students.

Fortunately, there are signs that the strategy of exhausting the opposition may backfire in Judge Braman’s court. By setting the motion for summary judgment for argument on the 19th, he has evinced a desire to put the test the University’s position that further discovery is needed.

The dispute is founded on a conflict of principles, and should be decided on that basis, not by the brow beating of the University’s economic power, which, after all, depends on the tuition paid by students. And the students, it should be remembered, are on the record as favoring by a clear majority the recognition of gay rights groups.

Letters

Crime Reporting

To the Editor:

Your Jan. 19 article (Key Thieves Stalking Library) on students’ keys being stolen in the library contained two statements that constitute irresponsible journalism.

The two students interviewed identified the persons who called their homes. All of the persons who stole their keys, as black males. As a journalist, I know that there was no need to mention the alleged thief’s race.

The women didn’t know that they were Black and they were not giving a description of the alleged thief because they did not see him. Printing the women’s statements did not further the interest of the story — which was to remind students to be more careful.

Shelby Vance
1st year, evening

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To the Editor:

The letter to the editor “El Salvador Facts,” which appeared on the last page of your January 26 issue, was incorrectly attributed to La Alianza del Derecho. Although the forum of El Salvador was co-sponsored by our organization, the letter announcing the event was authored by a member of the National Lawyer’s Guild. They should receive credit for putting together the program and publicizing it. We regret any inconvenience this simple mistake may have caused them.

La Alianza del Derecho

Reagan

(continued from page 8)

retrospective nature of the freeze has worked great hardship on those affected. Many people who have relied on those promises have suffered from the freeze. Many have shown up jobs, homes and friends in reliance of the promise of a new job. Others have not taken alternative jobs in return for such new jobs. Many will not find new jobs, and the place of jobs that were lost. The freeze will certainly not improve the high unemployment problem presently faced by America. The freeze will also have an effect on the efficiency of government. Many agencies have severe manpower problems already and cannot efficiently perform functions they must perform (this is differentiated from the question of whether or not the functions they perform should be performed since they are mandated by law or executive order to perform these functions). If this freeze is ruled effective by the courts, the federal government will not be considered a non-employer. No one will be able to trust the reliability of any government job offer. Certainly, this will prevent the best people available from considering taking a government job as an alternative to other jobs available to them (this point is being made by the Justice Department in order to save their programs). If the government cannot attract the best people it can get, then this only aggravates the inefficiency of the bureaucracy that already exists.

Likewise, abolishing the Council did little good. By abolishing the council before it would have died a natural death, Reagan has made it necessary to go to an already overburdened Congress and make it necessary for it to pass a resolution to keep it operational. Because the functions of the Council must be carried out even after it deceases, Reagan must burden another agency with carrying out its current functions. Finally, by deregulating oil and gas, he subjects the American people to an unnecessary round of inflation in view of the profits and admissions of the oil and gas industry.

One must therefore ask President Reagan, why is he doing these actions that should not be done rather than producing a more realistic solution.

The Georgetown Law Weekly is published weekly during the school year by the students of the Law School of Georgetown University. All statements of the editors and staff are made in their capacity as editors and staff of the Law Weekly. Georgetown University does not necessarily endorse the views of the Law Weekly. Permission to reprint material or to quote from the Law Weekly is granted by the editor. Page 10—Law Weekly—February 2, 1981
Res Pendens

Calendar For February

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<td>Amunity International, 545, Hall 6</td>
<td>Gas rights lecture, 6:45 p.m., 18-44</td>
<td>Replacement of I.D. cards, 11:30-5 A.M., Registrar</td>
<td>Wine tasting, 8 p.m., 18-33</td>
<td>Deadline for exam conflict requests</td>
<td>Last day to reschedule exams</td>
<td>Spring course confirmation deadline, Registrar open until 8 p.m.</td>
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<td>Spring course confirmation deadline, Registrar open until 8 p.m.</td>
<td>Dance Marathon, 2020 White Carnegie, Main Campus, 9 p.m.</td>
<td>International Law Society meeting, 9:30, Hall 11</td>
<td>BALSA meeting, 8 p.m., Hall 2</td>
<td>Let's pollock, 8 p.m., Faculty Lounge</td>
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From the Dean

Tam and Gown Orders

The saleman from Josten's will be at the first floor Kinns on Tuesday, Mar. 3, from 11 a.m. to 8 p.m., and Wednesday, Mar. 4, from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. taking measurements and orders. Rental rates for Tam, Gown, Tassel and Hood are $19.10. A refund of $18.10 will be made on any order canceled before May 1, 1981.

Inclement Weather

In the event of inclement weather, snow, ice, etc., all segments of the Law Center, classes, examinations, offices, clinics, institutes, and the library will remain open and in operation as scheduled. No operating unit of the Law Center will close because of weather conditions, including snow. In the event of difficult transportation conditions, all faculty, staff, and students are expected to make every reasonable effort to meet their respective responsibilities.

From the Registrar

Spring Course Confirmation

Confirmation of Spring 1981 registration has been mailed to all students. Please review this mailing carefully for you may receive credit only for courses and sections in which you are properly registered. Report any discrepancy by February 9, 1981.

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 4th floor Registrar's Counter and in the Library. "A student is held to have notice of this Code and its provisions by virtue of enrolling at the Law Center." (pg. 18, Administrative and Academic Regulations, August 1980)

24 Hour Conflict

The form for resolving a 24 hour conflict in your exam schedule is available at the Registrar's counter. The deadline for filing such a request is in February 6, 1981.

Cancellations

Class cancellations will be posted on the level 1 bulletin board, between halls 7 & 8. The same information can be obtained by phoning 624-8794.

Addresses

Please make sure that the Office of the Registrar has your current biographical information, including your address.

I.D. Cards

Current I.D. Cards may be updated for the Spring Semester at the Registrar's Counter every day after 2:30 p.m. Replacement I.D. Cards will be issued on Wednesday, February 4, 1981 from 11:30 a.m. - 3:30 p.m. and Wednesday, March 11 from 1 p.m. - 5 p.m. There is a $3 replacement fee for lost cards.

Exam Taking

If you would be interested in participating in workshops at the Law Center, designed to desensitize you to the anxiety of exam taking situations, please contact Sr. Mary Himeni at the Office of the Ministry or Jo Rosati at the Office of the Registrar. Individual or group workshops may be offered depending on the interest.

Late Hours

The Office of the Registrar will be open until 8 p.m. on the following nights in February: the 3rd, 9th, 18th, and 26th.

Exam Feedback

Requests to review evaluated exams or papers must be made in writing, within thirty days after grades are made available. The deadline to request to review exams is March 6, 1981. Requests may be returned after this date.

Spring Graduation

All students who will graduate in May 1981 must fill out an application for graduation at the Registrar's counter. This is the form that diplomas are ordered from; we must know how you wish your name to appear on the diploma.

From the Library

Jobs

The Law Library has positions available for student assistants in a variety of departments at $4.50 per hour. All students may apply. A hidden fringe benefit includes the opportunity to better learn the organization of the collection and library procedures. Apply by contacting Barbara Taylor in 212B.

From Placement

Job Freeze

All students and alumni holding offers, awaiting responses, or considering submitting 171's for permanent or summer jobs in the govt. should attend a panel on Gov't Jobs, The Freeze, and The Future on Wednesday, Feb. 4, from 4-5 p.m. in Hall 5. All area law students invited.

From the Alumni

Help Wanted

The Student-Alumni Relations Committee needs your ideas. The goal of the Committee is to make the Law Center a

(See Res Pendens, page 12)

Seven electronic machines now dominate one corner of the student lounge, raising over $20,000 annually for the student bar association.
Res Pendens—

(Continued from page 11)

more enjoyable place. If you have some suggestions for programs that would enable us to realize this goal or if you are interested in serving on the Committee, we would like to hear from you.

Please call Kristin Obery, assistant director of Law Alumni Affairs, at x3839 or 625-4616, or leave a note in the Alumni Association mailbox on the 6th Floor.

From Student Activities

La Alianza

We cordially invite all Latinas to our Women's Potluck Dinner on Friday, February 6, at 8 p.m. in the Faculty Lounge. Refreshments will be served. All interested women please leave a message for Lisa Bassett at the Alianza Office in 1B-47. We look forward to meeting all our Hispanic sisters and having a truly enjoyable evening.

BALSA

BALSA will hold a general body meeting on Wednesday February 4, 1981 at 8 p.m. in Hall 2.

Susan B. Anthony Dinner

The 4th Annual Susan B. Anthony Dinner will be held on February 17th, at Copley Hall on the main campus. A cash bar will open at 7:30 p.m. and the dinner will begin around 8 p.m. (we will wait enough time for night students to arrive at main campus). The keynote speaker will be the Hon. Ruth Bader Ginsburg, judge for the Court of Appeals, D.C. Circuit. Tickets will be on sale for the next several weeks through the WRC office and in the student lounge at various times. The price for students is $8 for non-students is $13. All are welcome to come and join in the festivities and the celebration of Susan B. Anthony's birthday!

Wine Tasting

The Wine Tasting Society meets on Thursdays at 8 p.m. in 1B-33. All are welcome; just bring a bottle of the home, student, or non-student wine and cheese.

Dance Marathon

The Community Action Coalition is holding an organizational meeting for its annual Dance Marathon. Proceeds to the Benjamin Banneker Scholarship Fund, which aids needy D.C. high school students attending George Washington University. Volunteers are needed for business solicitation, registration, and planning. Help us out at 9 p.m. February 23rd in 202 White Graveren, Main Campus of Georgetown.

Gay Rights Lecture

Joe Tom Easley, Associate Professor of Law at American University, will discuss the integration of Lesbians and Gay men into city life in "Gays and District Police—Politics and Prostitution," rescheduled in 1B-46 at 4:45 p.m., Tuesday, March 2.

ILS Speaker

The International Law Society is pleased to announce that Congressman Ben Gilman (R-N.Y.) will be speaking on "Political Prisoners—What Congress Can Do," at 8:00 p.m. Wednesday, February 18, in Hall 2. Congressman Gilman is a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee and Ranking Republican on the Inter-American Affairs Subcommittee. A wine and cheese reception will follow the talk.

ILS Meeting

The James Brown Scott Society of International Law will hold a general membership meeting Wednesday, February 4, at 3:30 p.m. in Hall 1. All members are requested to attend. Items to be discussed include upcoming events, potential employment opportunities, and plans for the future. If you cannot attend, call the office during office hours for pertinent information.

New office hours for the spring term have been posted. Feel free to call or drop by.

Amnesty International

Members are urged to attend a very important meeting on Tuesday at 5:45 p.m. in Hall 6. After showing of an award winning Af film and some refreshments, the membership will vote on its agenda for Spring 81 and individuals will be elected to volunteer for managerial positions.

PAD

Phi Alpha Delta will hold its annual election banquet on Sunday, February 10, in the faculty lounge. All positions (Justice, Vice-Ju.stice, Treasurer, Clerk, and Marshall) are open for the running. A job description of each office is posted on the Phi Alpha Delta Bulletin board. Nominations will be taken from the floor. All members are encouraged to attend.

Members are also reminded that spring semester dues ($5.00) are now due.

Book Exchange

Please pick up your cash & umold books in 1B-32 or on Wednesday Feb. 4 from 1:30 to 2:30.

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