Law Clubs: A Case Study in Neglect

By MARTA VELAZQUEZ and ARES AXIOTIS

"How do you evaluate the Law Center's commitment to the teaching of legal research and writing skills?" This was the question the Law Weekly posed to those Law Fellows who volunteered to speak candidly, no holds barred, about their experiences in the Legal Research and Writing program, in exchange for our withholding their identities.

The comments provide an insider's view of the Barrister's Council. They do not purport to be a representative or exhaustive sampling of opinion. The value of the information obtained consists in its being an eyewitness account.

The assessment is disturbing:

* "The Barrister's Council co-ordinators are not getting cooperation from the Fourth Floor in implementing ways to improve the program."
* "Faculty members are playing hide 'n seek with law fellows to avoid their obligations as faculty advisors to law clubs."
* "Many law fellows are simply not competent to do the job they are being asked to perform."
* "The faculty consistently refuses to take the necessary steps to ensure professionalism in the teaching of law clubs."
* "Law clubs should not be taught by upperclass students."

A complete story of our report this week must also include an account of the obstacles and resistance one encounters in doing an article about the Barrister's Council.

Several weeks ago the Law Weekly sought to obtain restricted "blind" access to faculty and student evaluations of the law fellows' performance from the Barrister's Council. The Barrister's Council refused to comply with our request, including one for simply statistical data from the evaluations.

The Barrister's Council's possessive attitude towards its own turf turned into a bunker mentality this week as it learned that the Law Weekly was researching an article on law clubs. One Barrister's Council co-ordinator wanted to know why the Law Weekly was "lambasting" the program. That person refused to provide us with any information about next year's law club set-up, aside from stating that improvements in law fellows training and an increase in faculty participation were envisaged.

Another co-ordinator remarked that if any individuals had any complaints about the operation of the program, they should contact the program director.

(See Law Clubs, page 5)

Student Killed in Hit and Run

Patrick H. Fuke, a second year Georgetown Law student, was struck and killed by a car last Wednesday, as he was jogging early in the morning through Rock Creek Park. The driver of the car did not stop and has not been identified.

Fuke, who was from Hawaii, was the Treasurer of the William Howard Taft Chapter of Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity, International. He graduated from University of Pennsylvania in the class of 1979.

The Phi Alpha Delta expressed its anguish over Pat's tragic death and extends its deepest sympathy to his family. "Pat's dedication, sense of humor and consistently sunny outlook inspired those of us who worked with him and were his friends. We will deeply miss him," said Phi Alpha Delta.

Memorial services are being scheduled for this week. Dean McCarthy and a group of Patrick's friends will be sending condolences to his family. All those wishing to participate please contact Ron Kotoshirodo at 667-6230.

D.C. Street Law Clinic Stages Mock Trial

The 1981 Street Law All Star Mock Trial was held at the Moot Courtroom of the Georgetown University Law Center on Wednesday, April 15. The high school participants were welcomed by Dean David J. McCarthy and the Honorable Terrel Bell, Secretary of the United States Department of Education.

The Mock Trial, which is sponsored by the public schools of the District of Columbia and the District of Columbia Street Law Project of Georgetown University Law Center, was based on the following scenario: The district attorney brought charges of assault and battery, and a complaint for malicious prosecution against a defendant. Despite the fact that the point of controversy was whether the judge's instructions were clear, the interests of the defendant outweighed the rights of the prosecution.

1981 marks the tenth anniversary of the Street Law Project and Mock Trial (See Street Law, page 11)
Clinic Wins Case on Paper Bag Privacy

By Randy Haley

The Georgetown Appellate Litigation Clinic played a major role in a recent 7-4 federal court ruling that broadens the Fourth Amendment exclusionary rule. Professors Michael Gelner and Larry Ritchie filed an amicus brief on behalf of the defendant in the case U.S. v. Ross. The decision by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, expanded the Chadwick-Sanders rule which states that people have a reasonable expectation of privacy in their luggage, and are therefore protected from warrantless searches.

The brief, which was written by student counsel Des Valz, presented the argument that a citizen stopped by police has a reasonable expectation of privacy in a paper bag, thereby requiring accosting officers to possess a valid warrant in order to open the bag. In attempting to define the paper bag within the luggage classification, Valz said, "a bag is a wide-ranging term and includes all containers where personal items are kept." U.S. v. Ross concerned an automobile stop and search of a suspected drug dealer, Ross. The investigating agents, who were acting on an anonymous tip, searched the car without a warrant and discovered bullets on the front seat, a gun in the glove compartment, and a paper bag from the trunk. The bag and paper bag were opened at the scene of the search. The paper bag contained $3,000 and the bag contained glassine envelopes containing a heroin-based substance.

At the trial court level, the money in the paper bag was the only item suppressed under the exclusionary rule, but the U.S. Court of Appeals, on March 31, added the glassine envelopes in the paper bag to the list. The opinion was written by freshman Judge Ruth Ginsburg, the wife of Georgetown Professor Martin Ginsburg.

While the decision was based partly on the brief, it relied primarily on the dissent of Judge Bazelon when the Appeals Court vacated the case last year. Judge Bazelon did not participate in the March 31st trial discussion. Bazelon's dissent noted that poor people often utilize paper bags in the same manner as the less impoverished use suitcases. The judge sarcastically stated that the Fourth Amendment should not be applied on the basis of whether or not the aggrieved can afford an American Tourister.

The Appellate Litigation Clinic brief focused on this argument as well as on the general need for juridical uniformity on what constitutes "luggage." As Vezel noted, "the one thing the courts do not want is for the police to be in a position to exercise discretion over what constitutes luggage and what does not.

Professor Gelner pointed out that although paper bag is easier to penetrate than normal closed containers, an officer is not supposed to disturb a paper bag in a manner which would expose its contents. "I would assume, on the other hand, that if an officer lifted a weak bag by its sides and the contents of the bag fell through, the plain view doctrine would apply, provided that the officer acted in good faith," Gelner added.

The opinion was not rendered without a blistering dissent entered by Judge MacKinnon which questioned the validity of applying Chadwick to the case at bar because he felt that neither the bag nor the paper constituted luggage.

While Gelner noted that it is too early to predict the impact of the Ross decision given its present transitory position, he implied that the case may be important enough for the Supreme Court to hear. There are, however, two similar federal cases pending as well: Robbins v. California and New York v. Belton.

While it would be premature to hail Ross as a liberal victory due to the conservative transformation taking place at the Supreme Court, one can only wait and see.

Prettyman Fellow Battles D.C. Judge

BY GERRY HARGROVE

With the admission that Georgetown University uses its courtroom as a "judicial playground", Judge Joseph Ryan, of the D.C. Superior Court, banished Ms. Greta Van Susteren, an E. Barrett Prettyman Fellow with the Legal Intern Program, from his courtroom.

The admonition from Judge Ryan was the result of an imbroglio that began January 12th when Van Susteren was unable to represent her client in a preliminary hearing on stolen auto charges. As can commonly occur in criminal defenses, Van Susteren was scheduled for two concurrent appearances; one in Judge Ryan's courtroom, and one in another courtroom.

According to Van Susteren, she notified Ryan's clerk of the problem, indicating that she would return as soon as possible. However, when the case was called some reports stated that the case was called three times and she was not present, Judge Ryan asked another attorney, James H. Tatem, to act as temporary counsel for Van Susteren's client.

Ms. Van Susteren objected to this representation because Tatem was representing another defendant in the same case. As a result there was a potential for conflict of interest because the two defendants had different defenses.

Ms. Van Susteren then appealed to the D.C. Court of Appeals, asking for an additional hearing with her acting as counsel. The court denied this motion, although it did indicate that it was confident that Ryan would grant a second hearing.

On February 19th, Ryan did grant a second hearing, but with an interesting twist; he removed Van Susteren from the case as an ineffective attorney, and ordered her to have no further contact with her client. At this point, James M. Doyle, Van Susteren's supervisor in the Legal Intern Program, filed a writ of mandamus with the D.C. Court of Appeals, asking that Judge Ryan's removal order be overruled. The Court denied the writ, indicating that it was within the Judge's power to remove an ineffective counsel.

According to the March 17th issue of the Washington Star, in a letter to Chief Judge H. Carl Moultrie, Ryan defended his action as "entirely proper. Ryan, a graduate of the Law Center, himself, also blanched Van Susteren and other members of the intern program for turning the court into a playground.

Ryan officially removed himself from the case March 16th, and was replaced by Judge Nicholas S. Nunn, who has reassigned Ms. Van Suteren to the case.

Tax Lawyer Expands Board

In light of recent developments at The Tax Lawyer, a decision was made to expand the student editorial board. Greg Clayton will serve as the new executive director, Melissa Harrison and Marty Parks will fill the new lead articles editors, and Emily Sharpe will become the new case notes editor. These changes were made as a result of The Tax Lawyer instituting a mandatory writing program for its staff members, a program which becomes effective with the new staff coming in this August.

In addition, The Tax Lawyer is working under a revised production schedule which reallocates the editors' workload over the entire year.

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Top Beaudry Advocate Named

By WILLIAM NATBONY

The 1981 Georgetown Supreme Court convened for the final of the Robert J. Beaudry Oral Argument on April 16th at the Monroe Moot Court Room, Presiding at the trial were the Honorable Harold Greene, U.S. District Judge for the District of Columbia, the Honorable David Schwartz, Trial Judge, U.S. Court of Claims, and the Honorable Harriet R. Taylor, Judge, District of Columbia Superior Court.

The overall winner of the Beaudry argument was Margaret Flaherty, while Judith Shapiro was named the runner-up. Bruce Falby and Beth Perovich also competed in the final round of arguments which was the culmination of a competition that began with sixty first-year students.

The arguments were based on the actual case of United States v. Jannotti, and involved the appealing of an execution finding as well as the appealing of a decision that conduct of government agents involved in an ABSCAM type operation was so outrageous as to violate due process.

John Erick, Tanya Potter, Mark Shifrin and Lisa Turgell were the Beaudry Fellows that instructed the advocates on leading to the competition, and George D. Bisbee and James A. McKowen were the Beaudry Coordinators for the Barrister’s Council.

Plaintiffs’ Attorneys Educational Program

Association of Plaintiffs’ Trial Attorneys of Metropolitan Washington, D.C. is sponsoring its annual educational program and awards luncheon at the Hyatt Regency Hotel, 400 New Jersey Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C.

May 8, 1981
Program

9:00-12:00—TOPIC: TRAUMA—ORTHOPEDICS AND NEUROLOGY—Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, Treatment, Examination, Diagnosis and Prognosis for Neck and Back Related Injuries.

SPEAKERS

JOHN C. BUCUR, M.D., Neurosurgeon
Dr. Bucur is a member of the Neurosurgical Society.

CRAIG W. GARRISON, M.D., Orthopedic Surgeon
Dr. Garrison is a Professor of Orthopedic Surgery at both Georgetown University and George Washington University.

Dr. Bucur and Dr. Garrison will combine their talks with visual presentations, with a Question and Answer period to follow.

12:00-2:00—AWARDS LUNCHEON
Our honored guests will include members of the Judiciary of the several Courts of the District of Columbia, as well as members of the D.C. City Council.

OUTSTANDING CONTRIBUTION TO THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE
Hon. William E. Stewart, Jr., Superior Court

COMMUNITY SERVICE AWARD
Hon. Charlotte Jarvis, D.C. City Council

CERTIFICATES OF ACKNOWLEDGEMENT AND RECOGNITION
Hon. Leonard Braman, Superior Court
Hon. William Thompson, Superior Court
Hon. Fred McIntyre, Superior Court
Hon. George Gallagher, D.C. Court of Appeals

TRIAL ADVOCACY AWARD... Earl H. Davis, Esquire

LAWYER OF THE YEAR AWARD... To be announced at the Luncheon

OUTSTANDING Moot COURT LAW STUDENT AWARD... To be announced at the Luncheon

2:00-3:00—“ELEMENTS OF PERSUASION”
THEODORE KOSKOFF, Esq.

3:00-5:00—“PRODUCTS LIABILITY”
HARRIET PHILO, Esq.

PHILOSOPHY OF TORT LIABILITY
MACHINE SAFETY
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Mr. Philo is the current President of the Association of Trial Lawyers of America (ATLA), and probably the most recognized authority on products liability in the country.

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Barristers Chosen

The Barrister’s Council has announced the appointment of the coaches and administrators for several advocacy programs for the coming school year.

The appointments made up the expansion of the number of full-time staff members to seven.

Christopher G. Karras, a member of the class of 1983, will be in charge of the National Moot Court Team. Karras, a member of the 1980-81 National Moot Court, is on the staff of C.I.B. and was a law fellow this past year.

Barristers Chosen

Bradford Stein, also a member of the class of 1983, will administer the Jessup International Moot Court Team’s activities. Stein is a graduate of Catholic University with a B.S. in 1971 and has been a teacher and filmmaker at D.C. public schools.

Ellen Curcella and Ellen Amaranth have both been appointed to coach the administrative law and labor law moot court teams next year. Ellen was a member of the 1980 National Moot Court Team and has served as an intern and staff assistant on Capitol Hill. Allan was a member of the Jessup International Moot Court Team in 1980-81, and is a public utility attorney in the Washington, D.C., office of the Federal Communications Commission.
Tips on Building a Law Practice

By JEFFREY P. DAVIDSON

If you would like to meet a successful lawyer, attend a local meeting of the Heart Association, United Way or American Cancer Foundation. Successful lawyers know that giving back to their community and civic associations is an excellent way to be of service to the community, and to help build their practice. In building a law practice, it is not so much what your capabilities are—but it is assumed that you are fully competent in the practice of law. The important thing is getting known throughout your community, and getting known among your peer group and other professionals. By volunteering your services and assisting civic and charitable organizations, people come to know you as a person, and then feel comfortable in using you as legal counsel.

Publications

Does your firm submit a publication to a law journal in an effort to reach a wide audience and establish yourself as an expert in a particular field or branch of law? There are two avenues to achieve this goal. One is to be published in law journals and publications in the country, including Beacon's Publicity Checker, The Working Press of the Nation, and The Working Press of the Nation, and Writer's Digest. Other sources include general law journals and journal based journals, such as the Yale Law Review, Harvard Law Review, Stanford Law Review, or alternatively. It is extremely valuable to be published in a law journal, and it can be as simple as documenting a particular point of view, a case history with which you may be familiar, or something of general interest to the "law" reading public. Of course if you have researched, be sure to order multiple copies and leave them around your office, mail them to friends and associates, and do not be afraid to make an attractive reprint in folders that can be submitted to clients.

News Releases to Media

Do you know that you can submit a news release, that is, information about your firm, to newspapers and radio at no cost, and obtain free publicity? Some of the items that make good press releases include promotions of individuals within the firm, the hiring of new personnel, addition of new partners, contract awards, relocation of offices, and expansion of services. Each of these items is sufficient information to make a good news release. Read your local newspaper this evening and you will probably spot two or three news releases about a firm in your area. It might concern a new office or a new partner. If you write an article and submit it to the city editor with details regarding who to contact if follow-up information is desired.

Directory Listings

Many lawyers and law firms overlook the fact that they can obtain a directory listing for free or a very small fee by creatively seeking various printing sources in their area. For example, in metropolitan areas where the phone books are larger than an inch thick, you will often see a community phone book consisting of local merchants. Chances are that placing a display advertisement or one line listing may bring in additional business. Other places where your firm may be listed include college desk blotters, minority business directories (if your firm is minority owned), information booklets, or circulars distributed by such groups as the Small Business Administration, public interest groups, and consumer groups.

For a small fee, you can place an ad in the neighborhood newspaper which usually reaches a market that is altogether different from that of major metropolitan newspapers.

Jeffrey P. Davidson is a management consultant serving small and medium size businesses in eight Eastern states, as well as other businesses throughout the country. He is a manager with the Energy Management and Marketing Division of IBM Corp. in Falls Church, Va. He holds B.S. and M.B.A. degrees from the University of Connecticut. Mr. Davidson has lectured at various colleges and has written several articles on small business.

You can place a larger listing in the directory on the main floor and, of course, buy a larger bold print advertisement in the yellow pages.

Seminar Presentations

Do you know that many local organizations like the Small Business Administration, community colleges and other clubs (e.g. the Lion's Club, DAR, Rotary, inter alia) are actively seeking speakers? Why not volunteer your services and speak about some aspect of the community that you can interestingly present. You might relate your experiences as a lawyer in regard to some topic of concern to the group. If you give a good presentation and are, in fact, able to influence the audience, then you may rest assured that you will be contacted by individual members regarding legal representation.

"Public Thank You" Messages

This method has been used many times successfully. It is not an advertisement, but a public thank-you message. The objective here is to draw attention to the firm by stating your appreciation for the clients. It does not appear as advertising and gets other people interested and aware of your firm. The way to do this is to place an ad, usually in the local news section or business section of the newspaper stating that your firm "wishes to thank its 250 clients for letting us help you with your hopes and dreams. May your coming years be as profitable as the ones that have passed." You then list the name of your law firm, your address and phone number. This message has been known to bring in many calls, and once again does not appear to be advertising, thus maintaining your professional image.

Sponsor Public Service Announcements

Through the radio you may have a message presented by the announcer, who states that your firm is sponsoring a message of "public concern." In other words, you are disseminating information that will benefit the general public, which is not in any way, connected with your firm. However, because you have taken the time and effort to inform the public, the announcer will state that this announcement was presented as a public service by your law firm. You have therefore gained exposure to a wide variety of people and businesses.

Information Booklets

Publish and distribute an information booklet. A possible title could be entitled: "Facts on Home Settlements," or "Achieving an Effective Divorce Settlement." Or other literature of general interest to the public. In no way does this have to be a comprehensive legal brief. However, as the public becomes knowledgeable about legal matters, they realize that it is best to have these matters handled competently by professionals. Thus, you can distribute a small informational booklet that will be read and will prompt people and firms to call you. This has been done successfully by opticians, and other specialists in medicine. Management consultants have also distributed "facts on" booklets of this nature, as have accountants, and the booklets generate business.

Referrals

Let us not forget that the referral system has been, and continues to be, one of the most effective ways of generating new clients. Do you know that everybody knows at least three people who are probably in need of your services? Do you realize that every person you meet each day is not a potential client, but knows three or other potential clients? Many times you do not even seek to ask.

The traditional "pecking order" in seeking referrals is to start with your relatives, then of course move on to close friends, and finally to your good clients. It is particularly important to seek referrals through this last group because no one can give you advertising and promotion as effectively as a referral from one of your satisfied clients. As a matter of fact, this type of referral is worth its weight in gold and can be awarded at any price. Make sure that you contact your clients on a regular basis. Let them know what you are doing, where you have been, and tasks you have performed, and who you have met. You do not have to name names. Let them know that you are doing well, and you will be happy to work with them again. Also, find out for whom it is time to talk to clients. Did others want you to contact them to discuss expansion of their business? Are there other legal requirements for which actively seeking clients? Why not volunteer your services and speak about some aspect of the community that you can interestingly present. You might relate your experiences as a lawyer in regard to some topic of concern to the group. If you give a good presentation and are, in fact, able to influence the audience, then you may rest assured that you will be contacted by individual members regarding legal representation.

Holiday Greeting Cards

This is a standard in many industries and a practice maintained by many professionals. It is a nice gesture to send holiday greeting cards to friends, associates, clients, and near-by businesses to let them know that you remember them, that you are in business and that you truly wish them well.

Reciprocal Professional Referrals

This is an important network that is usually well-established in successful firms. What is involved is establishing your credentials with other professionals with whom you may come in contact, on business deals, personal matters, negotiations, inter alia. Included here are bankers, real estate agents, doctors, and other law firms. More than likely your firm may specialize in one field and another firm may specialize in a different area that does not overlap. The law firm with which you have a reciprocal professional referral system will send a client to you, and you, in turn, will do the same for them. The best service the client. Bankers, real estate agents and doctors are mentioned here because they frequently are involved in situations in which you may be asked to assist with mergers, inter alia. Meet the professionals in your community, and you will discover that a strong reciprocal professional referral system can be generated.

National Associations

Join local and national associations, especially those that make referrals. Joining a law association adds credibility to the firm. Moreover, associations usually publish informative newsletters, magazines, and can keep individual law firms and lawyers informed of the latest information from Washington, D.C., and the latest developments in the legal profession. The national and local conventions held by associations are often a good way to meet others in the profession and to acquire new information and ideas. Do not underestimate the benefits of joining national associations.

Adding a Partner

One way to build the firm is to add a well-known partner. This is done quite frequently in consulting or CPA firms where a partner may "buy in" to the firm. In many instances, the addition of the new partner or principal, will not only add to the volume of business, but will create a synergistic effect, thereby yielding even greater business.

In addition, when a new partner is added, your firm obtains additional exposure through news releases and selected mailing to clients. Similarly, many of the other techniques that we have discussed may apply.

Conclusion

Not all of the promotion techniques outlined above apply to all firms. The techniques that do apply should be practiced on a continuing basis. Develop the habit of sending out a newsletter at least quarterly. Also make it a point to attend civic and charitable association events. Send out those greeting cards when holiday time rolls around. Dig for referrals and directory listings and continually meet with professionals in the larger community. These are the ways to build your law practice day after day, year in and year out. If you follow these methods, in a short time you will realize that your phone won't stop ringing.
Death Penalty Opponents to Speak

Two lawyers who have taken the lead in the defense of those who face the death penalty will speak to students of the Georgetown University Law Center at 4:30 p.m., Tuesday, April 21, in Hall 1.

Millard Farmer, a flamboyant defense lawyer who was jailed for contempt of court after accusing a prosecutor and judge of racism in one death case, and Andrea Young, the daughter of former UN Ambassador Andrew Young, will use the Team Defense Project, an Atlanta based organization which takes the "worst" death penalty cases in an effort to stop executions in the southern states where the death penalty is most frequently imposed. (Of the 669 persons on death row, 411 are in the states of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and Texas.)

The Team Defense Project has developed a technique of a "team" approach to the defense of its cases, utilizing not only a number of lawyers, but also medical experts, social scientists and volunteers in its efforts. The Project has also become known in legal circles for its use of non-traditional methods, such as community organizing, in its efforts to stop the execution of its clients.

The meeting with Farmer and Young is being sponsored by the Georgetown Legal Aid Society, the National Lawyers Guild Chapter and the Black Law Student Association.

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Law Clubs

(Continued from page 1)

they should deal with the Barrister's Council directly, rather than going to the Law Weekly. The law fellows who did speak to the Law Weekly identified five major sources of shortcomings in the Legal Research and Writing program:

--confusion over program goals,

--problems in administrative structure,

--lack of law fellow training,

--inadequate office space and support services.

Goals

Part of the problem with the Legal Research and Writing program is that no one seems to have any definite idea of what exactly it is expected to accomplish. Without a well-defined goal or overarching mission for law fellows, the program loses uniformity and consistency in the nature and quality of its services.

Assessment of whether the law clubs are doing their job right presupposes a clear conception of what that job should be. Ask ten law fellows what that conception is and you get ten varying answers. In the end, it seems that the program is an agglomeration of often inconsistent functions that are lumped together curricularly in theory and left to be sorted out (in practice) by each law fellow in his or her own way.

The question is what are law fellows specifically supposed to be doing? Are they in the business of teaching the use of legal research tools, or the mastery of legal writing skills, techniques of advocacy, or proficiency in legal citation?

The objection is that the program accommodates so many obligations that as a result it ends up discharging none of them adequately.

Disagreements over goals derive from two warring conceptions of the course. One camp believes that teaching first year students how to write should be the focus of the program. According to this dominant-end theory, faculty involvement must be directed to the first year students themselves, since students teaching is inadequate to impart complex writing skills.

The other view sees the program as a basic orientation course for first year students. Such an inclusive-end theory is that in which emphasizes a get-your-feet-wet approach, is content with the bulk of faciliation consisting of instruction to the law fellows.

Administrative Structure

The Law Club program is directly under the supervision of the Barrister Council staff, which is composed of the law fellow co-ordinators. These co-ordinators oversee the fifty law fellows, who in turn teach twelve to fourteen first year students each. A faculty advisor is assigned to every pair of law clubs. The Barrister's Council and the law club program fall under the charge of the student/faculty Legal Research and Writing Oversight Committee.

Critics of this elegant hierarchical structure point out that it has failed to work in practice. The faculty/student Oversight Committee, it is charged, has not lived up to the active role envisaged for it by the Law Club Program Committee in its 1978 report. Specifically, the Committee has not provided the substantive guidelines for the training of law fellows and the assessment of the adequacy of their teaching skills.

Although the chairperson of the Oversight Committee serves as the overall faculty advisor to the program, the faculty member has not been involved in the ongoing supervision of the day-to-day operations of the Barrister's Council, as for example a faculty advisor to a clinic would be.

The faculty members of the Committee have also played no part in supervising the performance of the faculty advisors to the law clubs to assure compliance with their duties. The student co-ordinators on the other hand lack the stature to elicit and manage a uniform and consistent standard of faculty involvement.

In the absence of structural enforcement mechanism, faculty input remains variable and ad hoc.

Daily oversight of the law fellows is left to the student co-ordinators. Yet, although the co-ordinators are required to look at everything the law fellows hand out, in practice the fast pace of the program and the sheer volume of material precludes an in-depth examination. The rule is that law fellows come to Co-ordinators when they have difficulties, rather than Co-ordinators closely monitoring law fellow classroom performance.

Law fellows themselves enjoy considerable autonomy in the running of their classes. This enables the law fellow to exhibit a great deal of initiative and flexibility in the conduct of his or her law club. Each fellow is expected to create a complete set of problems with model answers. But one result of the de-centralized setup is the wide variability in the complexity of the problems assigned from one law club to the next.

In addition, there is an absence of guidelines as to the type and length of hypothetical cases law fellows may assign first year students. The problems used may be actual, unresolved ones, or fictional fact situations. They may cover aspects of the law discussed in class, or legal issues unrelated to actual classroom instruction. Case records for some law clubs may be ten pages, while other groups have to deal with a one hundred and fifty page record handed out by the law fellow. While specific instructors may be blamed for placing an exaggerated load on their first year classes, or for assigning briefs of extraordinary complexity, the source of the problem lies in the general lack of guidance provided Law Fellows during the year.

Problems have also been reported with the law fellow partner system. The two partners are supposed to split the work equally between them, and are responsible to one another and to the coordinators for their share of the tasks. In reality, it may not work that way. One law fellow may end up doing far more work than the other. If a law fellow does not do his share of the work, a former law fellow commented, nothing can be ever done about this. Although alternate law fellows are chosen once the year starts no one is substituted.

Another crucial problem affecting the overall structure of the Legal Research and Writing Program, is its lack of continuity. The Barrister's Council changes composition every year. While this may inject new life and dynamism into the council, it also precludes long-term planning and follow-up. It has been suggested that an administrative assistant—someone who will not change with the years—is needed.

One co-ordinator, a two-year veteran of the Barrister's Council, for example was unaware of the existence of the 1978 Law Club Program Committee Report which was the most comprehensive product of reform ever drawn up for the Law Clubs.

(See Law Clubs, page 10)
Professor Page Offers a Sneak Preview

By LAILA ATALLAH

Professor Joe Page, on the Law Center staff since 1964, has been working on a biography of Argentina’s Juan Peron for the past five years. He is also the author of The Revolution That Never Was, a highly praised book about Brazil which was published in 1972.

He began writing about Latin America after a 1963 trip to Brazil with Ralph Nader, his classmate at Harvard Law School. When he returned to Brazil in 1964 to research his book, he was arrested and falsely accused of being a “Communist agitator” because he’d tried to interview a political dissident. Page spent a harrowing night in jail before being cleared and released.

When he was in Paris in 1968 researching his Brazil book, he got caught up in the Student Rebellion and took to the streets.

His biography on Peron is nearing completion. The Law Weekly spoke with him about it and about the impact this book has had in his life.

What will your biography be different from any other biography of Peron?

This will be the first full biography of Peron in any language. Also, I’m writing for a North American audience and in that respect it’ll be useful. North Americans have been conditioned to think about Peron in those days extraordinary—quite erroneous. The original portrayal of him is that he was nothing more than a South American fascist military dictator. Without any recognition of the good things about him. It’s very difficult for us to understand how he could’ve come back to Argentina after all those years [after he was overthrown] and become President again.

One thing I’ve consciously done in the book is to try to present things as best I could from the view of the Argentines, to rectify some of the distortions.

How did Peron first rise to power?

He originally came to power as a colonel when a group of military officers took over the government. When you read the cables coming out of the U.S.

Embassy then, you get a sense of confusion. The Embassy staff weren’t sure whether it was a fascist coup or an anti-fascist group.

Peron was very clever at military politics and he had the foresight to know that the working class in Argentina had certain problems and desires. And he, so to speak, “nationalized” the working class, an expression he made them part of the government. He asked for the position as head of the labor department. The other officers were quite glad because at the time the department did almost nothing but statistics gathering.

But Peron began cultivating ties with labor leaders, and supporting workers in their demands—just the opposite from what our government is doing now. Peron won the support of Argentine workers.

Did he actually improve things for Argentine workers?

Yes. He redistributed the GNP to increase the workers’ share. He encouraged migration to the city from the countryside, because there were more jobs.

What made Peron different from any other Latin American dictator?

Peron embodied the strengths and weaknesses of the Argentine people. He represented the people’s aspirations. He had the support of urban workers and of the peasants. They heard his voice on the radio. He became their patron, the person who cared for them.

Someone I interviewed told me that Argentina was like an orange; when you squeezed it Peron was the juice that came out. It may not be quite true, but that’s the perception of a great many Argentines.

It’s incredible that he started out as a fascist-sympathizer and a military officer and then when you get to the 1970’s, he becomes the hero of Argentine youth—which is in large part leftist.

Peron had charisma. Even Americans who were trained to hate him were enchanted by his charm.

He had a tremendous relationship with the crowds. There’s a story that one day he wanted to give a speech and patch up relations with the U.S. So he asked a speechwriter to write him a speech praising the U.S. . . . He got up there in front of the crowd, got into the middle of the speech, and started getting carried away. The old anti-Yankee rhetoric came out. He just went on and on, he came back, shrugged his shoulders and said, “Well, I just couldn’t help it. We’ll do it next time!”

He was in many ways an interpreter of the people’s desires. He tried to sense what people wanted and then do it. He never tried anything when there was resistance from “this people.”

There’s a classic example shortly after the invasion of South Korea. Peron got carried away and started saying some nice things about the South Korean people and the U.S. fighting Communist aggression, and started to suggest that Argentina send troops along with other countries to help South Korea. There was a reaction against that from the people that he quickly flip-flopped.

He was not going to impose his whims on the people as is in the nature of most dictators. Although, toward the end as the economy worsened, he could tolerate less and less dissent and became more repressive before being overthrown.

What about Evita Peron; what made the people love her so much?

They loved her because she was one of them. She had made it and she didn’t turn her back on them. The dour, shabby women, loved her. To them she was a symbol . . . of hope. She was a very simple person, very crude. She’d had to scratch her way up.

She’s not at all the way she’s made out to be in these silly plays. Her role is distorted. For example, the myth is that she created Peron.

Actually, Peron used her for political reasons. He was a master of politics. He used her to do the things he didn’t want to do. For example, Evita would make speeches about an issue he wanted aired and stir up trouble, then Peron would step in as the conciliator.

I would have liked to have met Evita. She was such a genuine person. She was the actress who came to believe in her role. She really believed what she was saying, unlike Peron. Evita either hated someone

Photo by David Larson
of Forthcoming Peron Biography

crowd getting into our car. We just got people and there was no violence, startlement, and along the highway there was nothing.

On the way back. After all, I wasn't much people, Shipton had no friends. He would betray anyone, no matter how long their association or how much that person had helped him, if it benefitted him. I lost patience with him.

What is the condition of the Peronist movement now?
The Peronist movement is very divided. Most people would like to develop a "new" type Peronist Front, similar to the Christian Democrats in France, and similar to the British Labor Party. Although with a strong worker's orientation, but still a middle class party, not a working class party.

I have people who are called vertists who admire the leadership of Isabel Peron [Peron's widow], with orders given from the top down.

This is a task. I know what a Peronist is. It's a vague set of beliefs which started as whatever Peron said it was. Now with him gone, it's very difficult to know what it is. He wrote books, but they're too flexible to be much of a guide.

I want to continue it in a viable form, I must come to have with some kind of coherent idea better than what they already have.

What was your personal reaction to Peron as you were working on the book?
My perspective on Peron changes throughout the book. I found myself sympathetic to Peron when he comes on the scene and when he becomes President in 1945. He is doing some good things, some interesting things, and still has some good people in the government. This is the golden age of Peronism.

But after he's been in power for a while and the economic situation deteriorates, he gets very repulsive and corrupt. You definitely can't root for him at that point. Then he gets overthrown and deserves it. But some of the ones who come in to replace him are incompetent and mess things up.

Then I watch with ambivalence what he does in power. It's a master performance the way he manipulates Argentine politics from afar. On the one hand I admire for the way he's pulling it off, on the other hand I realize that he's doing it for the sake of doing it and not because he wants to do anything good for the country. He wants personal vindication—to show they were wrong about him in 1955 (he was overthrown) so he can put on his military uniform again, and get back all the property they took away from him.

But in doing what he's doing, he causes tremendous harm to the country. The pendulum game he encourages creates a situation of instability. Terrorism has flourished.

After Peron died, Isabel became President and was largely controlled by Peron's former valet Lopez Rega. Rega left Argentina before Isabel lost power. Where is he now?
We don't know. He always claimed to be a warlock, so he could be anywhere. He may even be here in this room...

Could you tell me about the visitations you've had?
Within the past four years I've had visitations from Juan and Isabel, Rega, Jorge Borges, and Ava Gardner.
Some people would call them dreams, but I don't think they are. I can never tell when it's going to happen; I keep a pen and a pad of paper by the bed. I hope Eva will come.

Do you suppose the warlock Lopez Rega may have something to do with it?
If anybody could pull it off, he could. He has engaged in astral visitations and things like that. But there's a tendency to blame everything on him and that's overdone.

Were you shocked or frightened?
No. I just thought it was inspiring. It sort of gave me the impression that I'd "arrived."

In terms of understanding them? No. In terms of their understanding me.

What were the visitations like?
Some were better than others. The problem with Peron is that he never told the truth too often (which makes it hard to do a biography). Even in the dream I couldn't take him too seriously. He and Isabel were badmouthing Eva, saying that she was "unimportant."

What makes you think that these were not dreams?
It would be a comedown if they were only dreams.

I don't like to contemplate that possibility. I've never had any other dreams about people I wanted to interview. It could have been the translation of desire into some sort of phenomena.

I didn't seem to have any control over the answer or what they were doing. I would have liked to have gotten more information, because I didn't learn anything I didn't already know.

What did Ava Gardner tell you?
Nothing much. She used to live in the same apartment building in Madrid that Isabel and Juan Peron lived in. She wanted to postpone the interview. That's very dangerous.

There's a curse attached to my doing this book. At least eight people have died in the past 3 or 4 years—people I've been in touch with and about to interview—from natural causes. Very spooky. Now I get very nervous when someone puts off an interview. If I can have visitations, I can have a curse, too.

What was your visitation with Borges like?
He told me just about the same stuff he ended up telling me when I interviewed him in his apartment in Buenos Aires. He was saying terrible things about Peron—his rabid about him. He started referring to Eva Peron as a prostitute, which he has on many occasions.

I said, "Okay, I'm a historical investigator, and I just can't write that she's a prostitute. I have to verify that."

So he said, "I'll tell you how to prove it. You know the towns where she lived as a girl? You go to those towns and check their pharmacies' records for the time that Eva Peron was there, you'll find that the consumption of a drug we use to cure V.D.

It sounded great at the time and I wrote it all down. Then I thought about it later on and it doesn't make any sense.

But after all—be a poet.

What does Rega say to you when he visits?
Nothing. But he never talked to anybody. He was always there with Peron and Isabel, so why shouldn't
Supreme Court Docket

Monday, April 20

10 a.m.—American Express Co. v. Kees-er (80-202). Whether the business excep-
tion to the Truth in Lending Act applies
to credit cards issued to a business when an
individual is also liable and may use the
cards for personal purposes.

11 a.m.—Arkansas Louisiana Gas Co. v. Hall, (79-1789). Whether natural gas pro-
ducers may recover breach of contract
damages based on higher price rates than
those they were paid with the Federal Ener-
gy Regulatory Commission.

1 p.m.—Heffron v. International Society for
Science in Conscience, Inc. (80-757). Whether the First Amendment prohibits
states from restricting the areas of a public
forum in which religious contributions may
be sought.

Tuesday, April 21

10 a.m.—U.S. Postal Service v. Council of
Greengate Civic Associations. (80-608)
Whether a Federal statute prohibiting any-
other one other than the Postal Service from put-
ting anything in individual mail boxes vio-
lates the First Amendment.

11 a.m.—First Natl. Maintenance Corp. v.
NLRB (80-544). Whether a company must
bargain with its union before closing an
unprofitable part of its business solely for
financial reasons.

1 p.m.—Rowan Components, Inc. v. U.S.
(80-780). Whether benefits provided to
employees for the convenience of an em-
ployer, which are not "wages" for Federal
income tax purposes, are nevertheless
"wages" for Social Security & Unemploy-
ment tax purposes.

No arguments are scheduled for Wednes-
day, April 22, 1981.

Week of April 27

Robbins v. California (80-148) (1 hr, 20
min.)
New York v. Belton (80-328) (1/4 hours)
U.S. v. Turkette (80-808)

UMV of America, Local No. 1854 v.
NLRB (80-289)
NLRB v. Amex Coal Co. (80-692) (Cons.-
1 hour)
Howe v. Smith (80-5392)
Jones v. Helms (80-850)
Donovan v. Dewey (80-901)
Schweiker v. Gray Panthers (80-756)
United Assn. of Journeymen and Appren-
tices of the Plumbing and Pipefitting
Industry v. Local 334, Etc. (80-710)
Natl. Geriomedical Hospital and Ger-
ontology Center v. Blue Cross of Kansas City
(80-802) (1/4 hours)

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(Continued from page 7)

be the same way in the visitation?

How did Rega come on the scene to begin with?

He’s an Argentine, an ex-cop, retired under shady
circumstances. He runs into Isabel in Argentina in
1965, then shows up in Madrid in 1966 and worms
his way into the Peron’s household, starting out as
Peron’s valet. Pretty soon he’s Peron’s private secre-
tary.

Rega and Isabel get to the point where they screen
Peron’s letters and phone calls. There are stories
that in order to get their way with Peron they’d withhold
medicine from him or they’d stop talking to him.
They’d treat him like a little child until he behaved.
Who had such control over Isabel?

Because Isabel believed in the occult. I don’t think
they were lovers. The impression that I’ve gotten is
that Rega had quite a bit of sexual energy.

How did Peron meet Isabel?

Isabel was an Argentine who was dancing in the
"Happy Land" nightclub in Panama when Peron met
her. A few weeks later, he was living with her
under the pretense of being his secretary, though she
couldn’t type.

Does she have any special qualities about her the
way Evita did?

Absolutely not. What was extraordinary is the fact
that she was such a nothing—so pallid compared to
Evita—and the fact that after having Evita he would
then bring back someone like Isabel is just mind-
blowing. She’d try to imitate Evita—she’d dress and
wear her hair like her, and shed get out there and
speak. But she never could pull it off. Peron tried to
use her politically the same way he used Evita. Speak-
ing in chess terms, he was always "using his Queen."

Someone told me in an interview that Peronism
isn’t a political movement but a monarchy—the King
and the Queen and the Court Jester—Rega. Rega was
always talking about the occult and Peron was
always laughing at him.

Was that the general reaction to Rega?

Yes, up until it wasn’t safe to take pot-shots at him
after Peron died. There was a hilarious article about
Rega in an Argentine magazine. Rega had written
some strange books. One is called Exotica
Astrology. The magazine took the book to a number
of astrologers in Buenos Aires for a "review." They
all thought it was terrible: derivative, nothing ori-
ginal, copied from various sources, and badly copied
at that.

Another book, Alpha and Omega, he says he co-
authored with the Archangel Gabriel.

These books are documentary proof that the man
who was once the most powerful man in Argentina is
a pure loser.

What is the situation in Argentina now?

The economic situation is really bad. Inflation...

Bankruptcies...

The economy—they’ve been applying down there is
the same stuff we’ll be getting here under Reagan.
So if you want to get into a booming field of law, go into
bankruptcy law. Pretty soon we’ll be having plenty
of them there.

The government has killed about 15,000 people.
These were basically innocent people who were killed
not because they were terrorists but because they be-
longed to some group or knew somebody...

The families and relatives want an accounting.
They know it’s the military who were responsible and
the military knows this. They won’t permit an ac-
counting.

The military is saying there: We are the vic-
torius army and no victorious army permits its own
Nuremberg." The only way they can prevent an
accounting taking place is by staying in power.

From reading parts of your book on Brazil, I was
struck by the way you wrote about the people and
their struggles. It was a scholarly book, but it seemed
that human beings were your primary concern. Does
this reflect the way you view the world?

I do have a sense of identification with the down-
trodden. I developed an empathy for the peasants of
Northeast Brazil and their attempt to change to a really
horrible situation there.

It’s the sort of empathy born of experience. For
example, seeing a baby in its mothers arms—very
moving thing. Although in Northeast Brazil it’s a
very common thing, I still remember vividly the
first time I saw that. I’d heard about it and read
about it—but it’s nothing like seeing it.

And there’s nothing like walking through a pea-
sant’s hut in the sugar zone and seeing how people
are living so close to the Stone Age.

That’s why I have no sympathy for these trickle-
down theories of economics that say that we’ll aid
the middle class and the rich and maybe something
will trickle down to these people. I can’t tolerate that.

I can’t tolerate the human sacrifice that’s involved
with that.

I guess part of the sympathy that I do have with
Peron, and the Peronist movement is the same sort of
feeling towards the des camisadore, the shirtless, who
became the chief beneficiaries of the Peronist move-
ment. It’s a sort of identification with the "outs" I guess.

Not that I really expect a lot of revolutions to suc-
cceed. And I realize that revolutions often devour
their children. I view it more as a process than an end
in itself.

That may reflect a tendency on my part to the
Quixotic or to tilt at windmills. A lover of lost
causes.

Because they’re lost or because of the end they’re
trying to achieve?

Because of the end. But I don’t have any illusions
that the end is going to be reached, or at least that
it will be reached in my lifetime. But I feel that one has
to try

Are there major changes needed in our society?

Yes. We have to work toward a more equitable so-
ciety, to eliminate injustices and discrimination.
Injustices that are social and economic as well as
political.

Can lawyers make a difference?

They can try. We did ten years ago. Of course,
there’s not much of it going on now. Perhaps people
are tired or disillusioned about using the legal system
as a means of change.

Are you?

No. I’d like to get back to it as soon as I finish the
book. I was involved in a lot of things several years
ago. In aspects of consumerism—which is in a sense
an effort to broaden decision-making that affects
people’s lives. The things we were doing in the field
of occupational safety and health was to bring about
greater worker involvement in the conditions of the
workplace. Those are the little things.

Don’t ask me what the big things are! Except to
bring about a grass-roots movement for change.

But I fear what might happen in five or ten years
is a revolution that is a right-wing one. We’d get a
"Man-on-a-Horse"—an authoritarian Reagan type.

How would you describe your political sympa-
thies?

Nothing that you could categorize. But I’m sure
I’m the only law school professor in the country with
a picture of Bakunin on my office wall.

Are you an anarchist?

No, not really. I dabbled in it. I guess I’m at heart
romantic.
Musings On Violence

By SHARIE ANITA BROWN

Some believe that violent crime only affects the poor. They read the crime statistics and feel no emotion. "Routine" street violence is expected and accepted. Most of us feel removed from daily violent activity. Only sensational and extraordinary crimes seem to merit public outcry.

Yet, violence in America is a reality that everyone. It is the reality for every woman who exits the metro at night. It is reflected in the senior citizen's graceful and triumphant return from the bank. Every student who has to leave the library late at night knows the reality. The rich and powerful take refuge in their secured, suburban estates because they know the reality. It is a fact of life that has become a way of life.

Over twenty Black children are dead in Atlanta. The death toll increases almost daily and the media dutifully reports the tally. We listen and cringe. For many, the Atlanta tragedy is part of an endless, unfolding nightmare. It is not real. It cannot be real. It is too horrible. Mass killings of young Black children justifiably evoke enormous outrage.

Ronald Reagan probably never feared an armed robbery, a mugging, or an aggravated assault. He1 whisked about in limousines with Secret Service men. He ran the country. Violent crime only seemed to concern him in an intellectual, removed, unpassionate way. The attempt on his life was hardly a routine crime, but today it is unusual.

We accept our violent society. We even adapt to it. Some were unsurprised and unconcerned at the news of Reagan's shooting. These people believe that violence is a feasible means of achieving a desirable (if not orderly) political end. They also lament the botched and lost opportunities of past assassination attempts.

The public actually expects Presidential assassination attempts. Indeed, many still regret that no one ever took a shot at Richard Nixon. These people believe that Nixon's lack of assassins might be construed as a public approval of his programs and policies.

The world mourns when a John Lennon is murdered. They talk about his genius, his wealth, and his lifestyle. Mass murders in Atlanta with strong racial overtones attract attention as well. The shooting of a President is particularly newsworthy. However, extraordinary, sensational crime should not be the only trigger of a nation's outrage and concern.

Another persons was murdered in Atlanta this summer. He wasn't a part of a mass killing. Nor was he rich, powerful or famous. Joseph Stewart Lee was a seventeen year old Black high school graduate from Philadelphia. He eagerly awaited the start of his freshman year. He was to attend Moorehouse College in Atlanta.

Joe had the same hopes, dreams and fears that we all have before we enter college. He even took a summer job in Atlanta in order to meet his expenses for the upcoming school year. Today he is another statistic in Atlanta police records. While working his shift at a gas station, he was fatally shot through the chest during an armed robbery attempt. His death was a perfectly common, routine matter. There was nothing sensational or exotic about it. His virtues (save for loving family and friends) will go unsung and unheralded.

There are hundreds of people like Joseph who are beaten, raped, shot, and molested daily. Sometimes they are rich and famous. Other times they are young and hopeful. More often they are poor and powerless. However, the reality of violence is there for all. Moral outrage, pain, and indignation are appropriate and natural responses.

Theoretically, Congress exists to represent our interests. Strict gun control laws might help. Preservation of job training programs for the unemployed might help. Educating the public on crime might help. Let them know. You are made as hell and you're not going to take it anymore.

Pepsi-cola and Bacardi

1000 Grilled Cheese Sandwiches to Go

By HARVEY HYMAN

The following interview was not taped before a live audience.

Q. Why are you interviewing yourself?
A. What makes you so inquisitive this afternoon? Anyway my decision to do this interview has strong support in In re Descientes' Meditations. I'm not sure of the cite on that, but I know that it has not been overruled. .

Q. Don't you have anything better to do? Why aren't you studying for finals? By the way what is your favorite scourch?
A. If you must know, my favorite scourch is Chivas Regal, but due to financial limitations I drink a lot of Pepsi-cola. I consented to do this interview in lieu of studying for finals because Socrates told us that the unexamined life is not worth living. Socrates also drank a lot of Pepsi-cola but that ended up in a Athenian bar tender spiced up his cola with a dose of hemlock.

Q. Why concern yourself with what Socrates had to say? After all he had nothing to do with the founding of

ETS (Educational Testing Service)?
A. That's true. Socrates always preferred the essay format over multiple choice questions. On the other hand (to borrow a phrase invented by Socrates but popularly attributed to the Fiddler on the Roof), Socrates rejected other virtues of achieving a desirable (if not orderly) political end. They also lament the botched and lost opportunities of past assassination attempts.

The public actually expects Presidential assassination attempts. Indeed, many still regret that no one ever took a shot at Richard Nixon. These people believe that Nixon's lack of assassins might be construed as a public approval of his programs and policies.

Q. That was such a good thing.
A. I must answer yes without qualification. Socrates sought only to interpret the world not to change it, see, Karl Marx v. United States, 401 U.S. 37, 41 (1971). He is not responsible for all the wrong turns and excesses of later, revolutionary praxis. Moreover, Socrates never carried a Jacobin Dist. credit card on the other hand, even if his words fathered bloodshed in the streets of St. Petersburg, in the social revolution against France, in the Italian Anarchist movement, in the Mexican Revolution, etc., I would not forswear him like Peter. I am all for the heroic men like Zola and Clemenceau who defended Dreyfus against a nation gone insane with intolerance.

Q. O.K. You've made your point. Enough already. Moving on to a different topic more close to home, I heard that you rejected a firm offer of employment from the well known firm of Nomin, Plotkin, Mench, Macher, and Schmuck. Is that true? And if so how do you intend to pay back your student loan?
A. I think I will have a garage sale this summer.

Q. Why would you reject a high paying job with such a prestigious firm?
A. For one thing, the offer was never really that firm. They were looking for someone with better teeth who had Tax II and Corporate Finance under their belt. The other reason is the 13th Amendment. I know there's no state action involved here, but I am still highly suspicious of their job requirements for an associate, namely a willingness to work 75 hours a week shoring paper clips and servicing the office copier.

Q. What's wrong with that? You would still be making enough money to see Elephant Man 365 times a year, own a Mercedes convertible, and buy control of the company that makes Chivas Regal!

A. Actually those items would have been covered by fringe benefits. The real reason I suppose is my desire to emulate Socrates.

Q. Does that mean wearing a toga and walking around barefoot while you annoy people with rhetorical questions and shrill polemics?
A. No, not really. I would say that every person—even the unemployed and underpaid—can carry on where he left off. The central ideal must be constant re-examination of how we societally our world, is discharging its obligations to feed, clothe, shelter, and provide for its members, and to make certain that all of them have a genuine opportunity to develop their talents and personalities in a state of liberty, equality, and fraternity.

Q. That's a beautiful sentiment, but aren't you being overly romantic and more than a little blind to the course of world history?
A. I have no choice in this matter. Can you see the little daemon sitting on my shoulder?

Q. Oh yes, of course. By the way, what have you been putting in your Pepsi-cola? Maybe a little Bacardi now and then?
Geltner and Ritchie

We note with regret that Professor Michael Geltner and Professor Larry Ritchie are leaving the Georgetown faculty. We feel that the Law Center is losing two of its finest teachers, and human beings.

In the classroom, as well as in their capacity as directors of the highly acclaimed Appellate Litigation Clinic, Michael Geltner and Larry Ritchie brought creativity and style to the study of law. Their brilliant advocacy before the United States Supreme Court and the Courts of Appeals brought a significant degree of prestige to Georgetown.

Law Clubs

(Continued from page 3)

Law Fellow Training

Unlike a number of law schools in the United States, the Law Center employs exclusively upperclassmen as instructors for its legal writing program. Any qualified second or third year student may be chosen. The ones selected are presumed to have evidenced a number of skills: good writing technique; creative problem-solving; and teaching ability.

Extremely, by the end of the first year all GULC students share some of the qualities mentioned. In actuality, most second year students recognize that good writing is a matter of practice, and many are not confident of their writing abilities until their third year. The questions that arise, then, is do Law Fellows, particularly second year ones, receive any training to sharpen these skills?

For a former Law Fellow, the legal writing and research training amounted to a two-hour glorified library tutorial. There were no training sessions for law fellows prior to the start of classes. As a supplement to orientation Law Fellows created hypothetical cases and wrote bench memos under faculty supervision. Given the quality and/or quantity of professors' involvement in this process, the results varied widely.

The Law Weekly has learned that extensive changes in Law Fellow lesson plans and teaching guides for next year are being contemplated, but the extent of additional resource allocation to the Law Clubs in terms of funding and greater faculty time commitment is undetermined at this time.

The actual training of any new law fellows receive is acquired by trial and error through year-long participation. Given that being a Law Fellow is usually a one-shot deal—third year students graduate and most second year people do not want to repeat the long hours and somewhat minimal pay—incoming first year law students do not benefit from the experience acquired by the former teachers.

One former law fellow suggested that, given the difficulty faced by students without teaching experience in the legal field to come up with adequate hypotheses, a professional problem-creator might be employed by the Barrister's Council.

Faculty Support

It is impossible to discuss Law Club problems without dealing with the legal colleagues of the program. Those faculty who participate in the program have two Law Fellows assigned to them on a random basis. Their obligation as faculty advisors consists of: supervising the general work of the law fellows; helping them devise problems, and correcting the bench memos.

The professors who perform the tasks just outlined have been classified into three categories by a past member of the Barrister Council: 1) the disappearing and unhelpful; 2) the approving, but unhelpful; and 3) the new professors.

The disappearing type is by far the most common, as any first year student may attest to. The unavailability of the faculty member makes it impossible for the Law Fellow to consult him or her on any aspect of law club activity. In addition, the absence of a professor may make the students nervous as to the quality of instruction they are receiving from the law fellow. Given the type of training received by student teachers, the participation of the faculty is the single most important factor in determining the overall excellence of the process. A good faculty advisor means the difference between appropriate fact patterns and the bench memos, or mediocre although earnestly performed work by the law fellow.

The approving and unhelpful professor gives glances at the problems and the briefs, makes a few corrections, and is unfailingly pleasant to work with. He or she is ultimately as negligible a source of aid as the disappearing ones.

This type of faculty also shares some characteristics with the new faculty. The new faculty members are not responsive "per se," they are just unfamiliar with the workings of the Law Club system. They generally arrive at the Law Center after the initial writing exercises have to be approved; and supervising Law Fellows and preparing for a regular course load may be too much work during their first year. Even as a minimum, the faculty advisor does not meet individually with each law student in his or her law club during the course of the year to discuss a sample of the student's writing. Faculty advisors also fail to meet with their law club at the beginning of each semester to discuss solutions to common problems in writing and analysis.

Physical Resources

The Barrister's Council room, which serves 50 (fifty) Law Fellows, members of all advocacy teams, and is the major focus of communications between Law Fellows and all 650 first year students, has less space dedicated to it than any of the journals. The office typewriter available to Law Fellows during the day is an older model, and the ever-reigning confusion in the office makes it a near impossibility to type in the room during the day. The one secretary assigned to the Council cannot be expected to serve all the needs of both the Law Club and Moot Court programs. In addition, chronic xeroxing problems plague the staff.

The lack of support services, supplies, and access to a good xeroxing machine hamper instructional efforts on the part of law fellows. In the words of a former Fellow: "When I took on the responsibility of teaching a Law Club I was really naive. I thought my biggest efforts should go into building rapport with my students and trying to think of new ways I could show them what legal writing was. Then, first semester I found out that my major time allocation had to be finding a way to xerox things. Either the xerox machine was broken, or there were other people using it, or the Barrister's Council card could not be found. I xeroxed some short things with my own money rather than spend hours or days waiting to xerox things, but I couldn't afford to do that with longer things."
Winslow Boy to Play at Eisenhowe
### From the Dean

**Tutorial Program**
Anyone interested in being a Head Tutor for the tutorial program, academic year 1981-82, please contact Dean Bellamy in Room 403 for an application.

### From the Registrar

**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 at 4:30 p.m. A student is held to have noticed this Code and its provisions by virtue of enrolling at the Law Center. (pg. 18, Administrative and Academic Regulations, August 1980)

**Registration Results and Add/Drop**
Results of the Fall 1981 registration have been mailed to all those who submitted their forms. Add/drop will be held on Apr. 22-23 from 10:30 a.m. - 2 p.m. and 4:30 p.m. - 5:45 p.m. These will be the only days and times to change the courses that you are registered for until August after arena registration.

Graduate, Seminar, and Other Papers
Unless otherwise specified by the individual professor, all papers submitted for academic credit must be submitted directly to the Office of the Registrar in order that a proper receipt may be issued. ALL STUDENTS WHO WILL GRADUATE IN MAY 1981 MUST SUBMIT THEIR PAPERS BY MAY 8, 1981. Papers submitted by non-graduating students must be submitted by May 15, 1981. All papers must be submitted during normal business hours.

Bar Forms
Attention all graduating students! Now is the time to check with your state bar for all filing deadlines and to get any certificate to be filled out by the Law Center into the Office of the Registrar a.s.a.p. We will complete the Bar forms and send them upon your successful completion of all degree requirements and graduation.

**Previous Exams**
Copies of previous exams are available in the Library, to be used as study aids. With the permission of the professor offering the course, these exams have been put on reserve and can be copied on the machines in the Library. Please check with the Circulation Desk for assistance.

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. You may leave your card and pick it up after your terminals are operating.

**Late Hours**
The Office of the Registrar will be open until 6 p.m. on Apr. 22nd.

**Class Cancellations**
Class cancellations will be posted on the Level 1 Bulletin Board, between halls 6 & 7. The same information can be obtained by phoning 624-8194.

### From Financial Aid

**Arrangements For Your Summer Mail**
Due to the potential for changes in several of the financial aid programs, it is very important that all financial aid recipients (including Guaranteed Student Loan borrowers) arrange to have their mail forwarded from their permanent addresses and give their lenders and the Financial Aid Office their summer addresses. This will allow you to be contacted should the need arise.

**Aid Notices For Next Year**
Financial aid evaluations for applicants who filed their GAPSFAS applications by the February 10, 1981 filing date will be mailed on or about Fri., May 22, 1981. Notify us if you want the notice sent to an address other than the one you listed on the GAPSFAS.

**Guaranteed Student Loan Borrowers**
Students who plan to apply for a Guaranteed Student Loan for the 1981-82 year should complete the application process before they leave the Law Center for the summer. Contact your lender for application instructions and materials. We are out of HELP/DC applications (although more are on order). Students can obtain single copies from the local HELP/DC office by sending a self-addressed, stamped envelope to HELP DC, 1001 Conn Ave., NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.

### From Student Activities

**Fellowship**
Overseas fellowships available for graduate study-research in over 50 countries; applications and information may be obtained from Janine Farhat, Office of International Programs on the main campus (625-3322) or 134 North Building. Fulbright-Hays competition campus deadline is Oct. 1, 1981; Rhodes and Marshall applications due Sept. 23. There will be a meeting for all interested Rhodes and Marshall candidates on Thurs., April 30 at 5:30 p.m. in Room 63 Poulton Hall (37th & P St.).

### Classified

**TYPING**
By Legal Sec'y, IBM-11, Inexpensive. Conveniently located. Editing etc. (780-1688)

Summer sublets wanted for law students clerking with law firm in D.C. Should have an apartment available for all or part of the summer, please call (202) 857-1601.

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### Event Summary

**The Chancery Restaurant and Bar**
704 NEW JERSEY AVE., N.W.

**NOW OPEN 11 AM-12 MIDNIGHT**
**HAPPY HOURS 3-7**
**DARTS AND ELECTRONIC DISTRACTIONS!**

- **.90 draft**
- **1.10 domestic**
- **1.75 imported**
- **1.25 mixed drinks**

2 FREE SHOTS OF SCHNAPP OR ANISSETTE WITH EVERY PITCHER OF DRAFT

Treat yourself to afternoon delights of dancing and drinking.