Placement

Operation: Reach Out

The Placement Office is now in the process of talking to student groups about on-going projects, new projects, the Spring GRIP, Spring on-campus interviews, non-traditional legal employment opportunities, etc. Any student group who has not set up an appointment, please call the Placement Office. Placement also encourages any comments, suggestions & questions that you may have.

Requests are coming in from employers wanting to interview on-campus. Any interested 1st, 2nd, 3rd year students and LL.M.'s should keep checking the bulletin board for resume drop deadlines and interview dates.

Any student who is interested in speaking with a Placement Office counselor regarding, among other things, legal career alternatives, please feel free to make an appointment.

The Public Interest Consortium, scheduled for March 2 promises to be an interesting forum in which to learn about public interest career opportunities. It will be held at George Washington University's Marvin Center. Detailed information will be available in mid-February.

The National Association for Law Placement Survey of Government Jobs is now available in the Placement Office. This covers not only full-time but also summer clerk positions.

The Guide to Fall Interviews is available to first year students. Just fill out a registration card and pick one up.

The next Wednesday Forum will be on February 10 and the topic will be Dual Career Couples.

Reagan Proposes To End Grad Loans

By Duane Boggs

Secretary of Education Terrell Bell announced in mid-December a Reagan administration budget-cutting proposal that would eliminate all graduate and professional students from eligibility for Guaranteed Student Loans (GSLAs).

According to numerous articles in The Chronicle of Higher Education, college administrators nationwide are concerned, saying that such a policy would create chaos in the financing of graduate education.

Ruth Lammert-Reeves, Director of Financial Aid at GULC, says that graduate and financial aid professional organizations are currently in phase one, an educating process of getting the word out to graduate deans nationwide. Strategies are being formulated based on the fact that every member of Congress has students among his/her constituency.

Profs Make the Journal

Defining Discrimination Under Title VI and Deciphering the Meaning of Article III

The Georgetown Law Journal has recently published articles by two GULC professors. The October issue (distributed to students at the start of this term), contains articles by Professors Charles Abernathy and Thomas Krattenmaker in the fields of Civil Rights and Constitutional Law. Both articles are expected to have considerable impact on legal thought in their respective areas.

Professor Abernathy, in his article, "Title VI and the Constitution: A Regulatory Model for Defining Discrimination," discusses the proper interpretation of "discrimination" under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Title VI bars discrimination in programs receiving federal financial assistance. Considerable litigation has erupted over how to define the discrimination that the title prohibits. The Supreme Court has addressed this issue several times, most notably in the Bakke case, but so far has failed to resolve the problem.

(See Profits, p. 6)
Clinics

Harrison to the Rescue

Based on a legal analysis authored by the Harrison Institute, the Montgomery County Council reaffirmed a ban against campaign contributions from companies bidding for the county's cable television franchise. The ban, initially proposed by Councilmember David Scull, drew strenuous objections from the Maryland Attorney General, the County Attorney, and the County Executive. In various memoranda and testimony, these officials claimed the ban was preempted by the state elections law and was unconstitutional as an abridgment of free speech.

Cable T.V. franchises worth millions in net profits have become one of the hottest issues in area politics. Montgomery County's caution has been stimulated, in part, by the bitter fight now underway in Prince George's County. The P.G. County Council awarded its franchise in part to Storer Broadcasting Co. over the objection of its advisory commission. Storer was represented by former P.G. County Executive James Glasson. Alleging "back room" political influence, a citizens initiative campaign is being mounted to invalidate the Storer franchise.

Faced with the legal roadblocks raised by government attorneys, the Montgomery County Council was on the verge of withdrawing its contribution ban last December. Scull, however, persuaded his colleagues to defer action for two weeks so that a third legal opinion could be obtained.

The Council then turned to Georgetown's Harrison Institute. The Harrison opinion letter and testimony were delivered on December 15th by Institute Director Jason Newman and Codeirector Robert Stumpen. They advised that the Council could regulate campaign contributions of corporations without violating the First Amendment, citing Supreme Court authority less than 48 hours old. As for preemption, the Institute distinguished the objectives of regulating the franchise process from the general elections law.

While recognizing that lower courts would probably follow the reasoning of the Attorney General, the Institute concluded that the Council "would have a reasonable legal position well grounded in Maryland home rule doctrine should its proposed (campaign limitations) go before the Court of Appeals."

In public testimony, the Assistant County Attorney retorted that "if somebody's going to sue, [they will] grasp at anything that might be a violation. [The Harrison] opinion says, at most, that you might win the suit. That was apparently enough assurance for the Council, as Councilmember Scott Fosler related, "I think it's worth the risk." When the issue came up for a vote on January 5th, the consensus had emerged to hold the line on the campaign contribution ban.

Following the vote, Scull was (See Harrison, p. 7)

HELP WANTED TO WORK ON PUBLIC INTEREST CAREER BOOK
Volunteers Needed to Assist in All Aspects of This First Time Publication
Be Involved
Find Out Crucial Job Info Firsthand
Be Acknowledged in the Publication
Contact: Phyllis Tatik - 546-7059
or leave message in
Equal Justice Foundation box,
Student Activities Office

Administrative Team Bones Up For Court

The Barristers' Council is pleased to announce the selection of the National Administrative Law Moot Court Team. The members of the 1982 Team are Devastarie Curry, William Natbony, and Whitney Skala.

Devastarie Curry, a second-year night student, graduated magna cum laude from Stillman College in 1971 with a B.A. in Political Science and Sociology. Currently, Devastarie is employed as a Hearing and Appeals Analyst for the Social Security Administration.

William Natbony, a second year day student, graduated cum laude from Princeton University in 1980 with a major in Economics. Bill, in addition to his duties as a law fellow and teaching street law, is a law clerk at Kohn, Milstein, Cohen and Havsfeld.

Whitney Skala, also a second year day student, graduated from the University of California at Berkeley in 1980 with a double major in Political Science and Economics. Whitney, a participant in last year's Beaudry Cup, is a law clerk at Paul, Hastings, Janofsky and Walker.

The oral competition will be held on March 26, 27 and 28th at the University of Dayton. Currently, the team members are briefing the argument on behalf of the Petitioners in the case of Businessmen for Air Safety v. Federal Aviation Administration, which is before the Supreme Court on a writ of certiorari. The Team Brief is due March 1st, 1982.

Budget Pinch

By Peter Cinquegrani

All journal editor-in-chiefs contacted have expressed dissatisfaction with their proposed budgets. Sentiments were best encapsulated by Georgetown Law Journal Managing Editor Joe Brenner who said, "All the money requested was necessary to keep running smoothly, but we are no more entitled to school funds than any other group."

The journal involved in the greatest budget conflict is Law and Policy in International Business. This law review is three months behind in getting out its issues because of delays produced by switching to new computerized production equipment. According to Editor-in-Chief Allan Sullivan, the delay can be made up, so that two more issues will be produced this year.

However, there may not be enough money to produce LPIB's second issue. The fiscal year may end before it can be produced; and, according to Assistant Dean Denis Ransmeier, the Finance Committee did not include funds in next year's budget to cover the printing costs of an extra issue.

LPIB may have enough money to produce the second issue if the paper costs for next year have already been prepaid at the beginning of the new fiscal year. If not, according to Ransmeier, it still may be possible to produce both issues by using cost-cutting measures or by transferring money from other departmental budgets that are not depleted by year's end.

The American Criminal Law Review had submitted a request for funds to cover a first floor bathroom into additional office space. The Finance Committee rejected the request even though the conversion itself had been approved by the Administrative Matters Committee. ACLR Editor-in-Chief Terry Red stated that he would still try to write something out over the summer.

Ransmeier stated that there were still efforts being made to find a way to cover the space within the budget. One quotation received from a contractor estimated the cost of conversion at $1,000. If there was unappropriated money left at the end of the year, there is the chance that some of that could be used for the conversion. Otherwise, ACLR will have to try for funding again next year.

All the journals are faced with the prospect of using cheaper paper or putting more words on each page in order to make up for inflation costs not met by the budgets.
Meet the New Law Weekly

Much to the relief of many, the Georgetown Law Weekly is now under new management. The incumbent editors-in-chief are pleased to announce the selection of Lisa Betancourt and Nancy Rooney to succeed them as editors of GULC's most widely read publication (and don't let anyone tell you it isn't). Liz Betancourt is a second year student; she joined the Law Weekly staff in the fall of 1980. Liz was born and raised in New York City and hopes to return to her hometown after graduation (whenever that may be). She received her Bachelor's Degree from Hofstra University in Hempstead, New York, where she majored in political science, and minored in abstractness.

On a more serious note, Betancourt claims that no immediate changes are planned in the structure and organization of the Weekly. "Although our critics may disagree, we are content that the Law Weekly has been run in an exceptional manner—to the credit of our former editors, Alice Kipel and Ares Axiotis."

Nancy Rooney is also a second year student and has been writing for the Law Weekly since the beginning of the semester. A graduate of Villanova University, Nancy served as Associate Editor of their undergraduate newspaper.

"One of our first priorities will be to recruit some new staff members," Rooney explained. "With more writers, we hope to be able to expand both the type and the scope of the stories we cover."

Carolyn Herterich has been named the new Photography Editor replacing David Larson. A graduate of Johns Hopkins University, Carolyn is also a second year student.

Judges Need Help Too

By Bruce Thomas

The availability of judicial clerkships was emphasized by three Law Center alumni at this semester's first Wednesday Career Forum sponsored by the Career Planning and Placement Office.

"There are a lot of judges that need help out there," said Tony Reckert, who clerked for Chief Judge Diggs of the Maryland Court of Appeals. Tim Thurston, former clerk for the Maryland federal district court, maintained that it is not necessary to be on a law journal to land a judicial clerkship. "It's an uphill battle," he said, "but it can be done."

The alumni emphasized that the key to obtaining a judicial clerkship is first to decide that you want to be a clerk and secondly, not to be too selective. "Anybody can get a clerkship...if you really try," stated Alice Covington, a clerk on the D.C. Court of Appeals. Thurston suggested that the easiest clerkships to get are with four types of judges: new judges, senior judges (typically over 70), rural judges, and judges who remained two year clerkships.

All three alumni agreed that the advantages of a clerkship far outweigh the disadvantages. Writing experience is said to be one of the most important benefits. Gaining an inside knowledge of how courts work and what judges look for is also cited as extremely beneficial.

Other advantages mentioned by the speakers were learning value, resurgence potential, and "buying time." If you're not sure what you want to do, said Reckert, "at least you're doing something respectable while you think about it."

One disadvantage mentioned was the loneliness associated with the job. There is very little interaction with other people, said Reckert, "and I wasn't used to that." Another problem is the financial sacrifice. Many people do not want to put off their career, particularly for a two-year clerkship.

The speakers could not emphasize too often that a clerkship experience is dependent on the judge. "You are the mirror of your judge," stated Reckert. Students were urged to "check your judge out." A judge's work habits, scholarship, and utilization of his clerks should be investigated as much as possible.

The varied uses of clerks was evident among the three alumni. While Reckert noted his clerk's advocate role and close relationship with his judge, Thurston stated that he generally saw his judge less than 10 times a day and corresponded through memos. Covington summed up by saying that the important thing is being able to adjust to your judge.

The nature of the clerk-judge relationship makes the interview crucial to the selection process, said Reckert. "Most judges are looking for someone they can get along with."
Drinan Reacts to Reagan

The Congress has all types of things to do to resist the dismantling of a good and compassionate society by Mr. Reagan.

By Nancy Rooney

Below are excerpts from an interview with the Rev. Robert F. Drinan S.J., professor of law at Georgetown Law Center on his perceptions about the state of the union in 1982.

Father Drinan served five terms in the U.S. Congress as a Representative from the Fourth District in Massachusetts beginning in 1971. Currently, he is president of the Americans for Democratic Action, a group devoted to the development and promotion of the national progressive agenda.

THE CONDITION OF THE ECONOMY

I think that many now realize that Reagan's economic program is disastrous. It is not producing economic prosperity. The recession is deepening.

Two million people have lost their jobs since Reagan took over—two million in one year! Interest rates are still very high and the deficit over the next two or three years will amount to 400 billion. That's just catastrophic.

I think Reagan may have committed a great historic blunder when he defied all of the advice of his fellow Republicans and said that he was not going to have any new taxes.

Bill Moyers made a very good point when he said that this is precisely what LBJ did in 1966. He was going to wage the war, increase massively the expenditures of the Pentagon, and not increase taxes. Many have said that was the beginning of this inflationary spiral.

ON THE BUDGET PROCESS

I was never enthusiastic about the budget process from the very beginning. I said that what we should do is to take all of the needs of the country and make our priorities. Then, we could raise or adjust taxes to meet these priorities. The budget system now does not do that.

The budget system currently says let's go forward with the existing programs but it does not have the built-in mechanism to look at the vision and the dream.

The Americans for Democratic Action (ADA) testified against the budget. We think that it has locked the Congress in and has prevented the progressives from introducing programs that have to be financed somehow.

EFFECT OF REAGAN'S SOCIAL POLICIES

Already, Reagan's programs have been destructive. Just take students going to school, they will experience very shortly the very, very severe cutbacks that have been made.

Every person getting food stamps receives less. Every person in federally subsidized housing pays more. All of us are subject now to all types of noxious or bad substances in the air because of the weakening of the environmental laws. I could go on and on.

Reagan's changes have had a devastating impact on the quality of life all over America. It is going to go on for a long time.

It is going to take a long time just to come back and catch up to where we were. It is frightening that so much could have happened in one year and we still have 35 more months of Reagan to go.

CONTEMPT FOR THE POOR

Ronald Reagan is educating the middle class to hate the poor. It was evident in his televised address on the state of the union when he said anyone who has been in a grocery store knows that there is massive fraud and abuse in the food stamp program. That was an instance where he exploded in anger in the middle of the television camera.

He is very angry. He is angry about the feelings people have when they approach the cash register and someone ahead of them has food stamps...

It is easily documented that Reagan is trying to make the truly needy feel ashamed and inadequate. He keeps saying that we will have food stamps for the truly needy. The fact of the matter is that he has never used the term, "the truly needy," he implies that there are millions out there who are not truly needy and who are on our backs.

The people who have affluence have always looked down upon the poor. Self-righteousness, they tend to think they are lazy. Reagan has played to this belief.

REAGAN AND CIVIL RIGHTS

It is very clear that Reagan wants nothing with civil rights at all or affirmative action. He is going to try to dismantle the entire civil rights program. Reagan doesn't want any busing and that means that he does not care about whether blacks get a good integrated education.

FATE OF THE SOCIAL QUESTIONS

I am not certain what the fate of the so-called social questions, such as busing, abortion, prayer in the schools, will be. The Moral Majority wants to push very strongly on these issues in the Senate. If the Senate passes something by a 2-vote, it would be a tremendous incentive to get the House to go the same way.

I assume the Administration would be in favor of all of the above issues as a divisive issue among all of the economic agenies that I am afraid of coming this year.

REAGAN'S SUCCESS WITH THE CONGRESS

Enough Democrats defected and all of the Republicans came forward to support Reagan and the important people...
Ran Administration

Washington got his economic program through the Senate. A key factor was the fact that Reagan gushed almost unanimously among the Republicans. As for the House, the tax bill apparently on the theory that the House would give the man a chance. Somehow I did not have given him a chance.

NEW FEDERALISM

always been that it is a very dangerous idea. The New Federalism really denies the notions contained in the Constitution. It is the idea that we are going to fight the government to get more independence of the people and to serve the general welfare. It is the basic things to our Constitution.

In the current Congress, we have been fighting all history to say we are going to de-federalize aid to dependent children. We have cut Medicaid stamps while in a big, big contradiction, we are fighting to federalize Medicaid. It does not make sense to say that the federal government will bear the cost of the medical care of the poor and that states will take care of their food and income.

So, in the new year of the Congress, we will face a reversal of their cooperation. I do not think the New Federalism will have a friend in the House.

CONGRESS BECOME INJUDICATIVE?

In fact, they have been saying for 100 or 200 years that Congress did fantastically well in their interference to stop the war. We impeached a President and eliminated the military draft. Congress passed the Civil Rights Act, cut through bills which gave six billion dollars for kids going to college. We invested the billions in the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. We put through an independent Agency, where Presidents can not withhold this money.

We put through the War Powers Act over the veto of President Ford. We wrote the Freedom of Information Act. This was all done in ten years. It is always open season on the Congress. It seems to me that any rational approach would say that the past decade was enormously productive.

LIBERALS IN CONGRESS

The voices are still there but there are not enough of them. All of the polls, including the Gallup and the Harris, show that there is no generation long shift to the right. The election of November 4, 1981, did not demonstrate that there is a massive change of public opinion. On the essential things, people think the same way now that they did 10 or 20 years ago.

You can argue that the past election was a fluke and we will see if that is true by the November election this year. All history suggests that the Democrats should do very well.

POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE INFLUENCE

I think that they are a cancer in political life. Now there are thousands of these Political Action Committees (PACS). Any corporation can form one, solicit the stockholders and the management, and get thousands of dollars for their candidates. I think they should be outlawed and we should have at the congressional level what we have at the presidential level, namely an allocation of public funds for candidates. Right now, you have, quite literally, big business buying seats in the Congress.

THE MORAL MAJORITY'S MIGHT

Well, they are not my favorite people. I keep thinking that they have peaked and they may over. It is difficult to assess the impact of the Rev. Jerry Falwell and the Moral Majority since they engage in such demagoguery. The worst thing about the new right is its intolerance. I think that we will know more about them and their political clout by the end of this year. It seems wise, however, to continue all efforts to promote dialogue rather than derision of the religious right.

ISSUES CONGRESS SHOULD ADDRESS

The Congress has all types of things to do to resist the dismantling of a good compassionate society by Mr. Reagan.

They should get us out of El Salvador and stop military aid. We should not be supporting that government.

Congress should also say immediately that the U.S. should not be training 600 boys from El Salvador at Fort Benning. We have never done this in the history of America—to train a whole battalion from a foreign country not merely to be soldiers but to be officers. This is getting into the war just like we got into the war in Vietnam.

They should re-establish the Human Rights program that Carter and the Congress established. This program is now being destroyed by the Reagan administration. They should clearly improve our foreign aid program. I learned recently something that is just appalling. The Reagan Administration wants to cut back on the funds for UNICEF from 41.5 million to 26 million. No country in the entire world has ever reduced its contribution to UNICEF, a program for children.
Journalism– A Disruptive Practice

Journalism, in essence, must be a disruptive practice if it is to be successful. News, contrary to popular opinion, is not an object out there to be grasped. The production of true and accurate information is an ongoing search, not a discovery.

The news process demands searching, questioning, and pondering to bring to light all the factors bordering on the subject to be discussed. It is the journalist’s duty to be the voice of a multitude of views on a matter. It is thought that truth will emerge from this diversity of opinion.

It is our intent to use the Law Weekly, in the best-tradition of journalism, to spark dialogue and debate on all of the issues of concern to the entire law school community. Our mission must be to serve as more than a mirror to events; we want to affect them. We want to make the discussion a clearing house for future events.

We take pride in the services the Law Weekly can offer this school, namely a relentless questioning on the issues, a careful synthesis of information, and an objective analysis on our reports. We hope the Law Weekly will continue to serve as part of the leadership of the law center community.

A commitment to dialogue and debate is not a license for subjectivity, sensationalism, or advocacy. We pledge to bring a openness of mind, a respect for the facts, and a dedication to clear writing to all of our reporting.

It must be emphasized, however, that tension and discontent are inevitable in the process of reporting. We want this tension to continue so that we may all become sufficiently informed by it.

Loans

In a bold departure from traditional inquiries, Professor Abernathy suggests that courts have been misreading the legislative history of the act. After conducting an exhaustive investigation of the legislative intent, Professor Abernathy concludes that Congress actually desired to leave the interpretation of discrimination up to the agencies charged with enforcing Title VI.

Until now the focus of disagreement has been on whether Congress meant to allow administrative agencies to interpret Title VI. Professor Abernathy’s conclusion that Congress left the choice of standards to administrative agencies was made in a somewhat startling revelation in this age of political distrust of such agencies, but future courts and commentators will be hard put to refute Abernathy’s analysis of the legislative record in support of his view.

Moreover, if the Abernathy approach is accepted, it will have a major influence upon the enforcement and effectiveness of the civil rights laws. This month the Supreme Court granted an injunction on the very issue that the article addresses: whether a plaintiff bringing a Title VI claim must show a discriminatory intent, or whether mere showing of disparate impact is sufficient. (Guaranty Ass’n v. Civil Serv’n Com’n of the City of New York, No. 81-431).

Professor Thomas Kratennaker’s Commentary, "Article III and Judicial Independence: Why the New Bankruptcy Courts are Unconstitutional," is of immediate significance. Timed to appear prior to the Supreme Court arguments concerning the constitutionality of the bankruptcy courts: (Northern Pipeline Construction Co. v. Marathon Pipeline Co., No. 81-150), Professor Kratennaker launches a major attack on these courts as created by the 1978 Bankruptcy Act. Under the Act, these judges serve for only a limited tenure, and without salary protections, even though Article III of the Constitution requires life tenure and undiminished salaries for federal judges. Professor Kratennaker examines both the language and historical purpose of Article III, and concludes that Congress may not set up courts such as the Bankruptcy Courts without granting full salary and tenure protection.

Using the Federalist Papers and the works of Montesquieu, Professor Kratennaker demonstrates the framers’ fear of Congress’s power to control judges. In creating the salary and tenure guarantees, the framers hoped to preserve an independent judiciary. In ignoring these requirements, Professor Kratennaker concludes, Congress has violated the Constitution.

The Kratennaker analysis could have serious ramifications. Professor Kratennaker frankly acknowledges that his rationale could result in a finding that the Tax Court is also unconstitutional. Moreover, a slight broadening of his rationale could call into question other so-called "legislative courts." Despite those implications, Professor Kratennaker urges the Supreme Court to address the basic question: "Does Article III, section 1 mean what it says?"
Review

Inconstant Rover

By James A. DeVita

The Pulger is currently running a 17th Century play by Aphra Ben entitled The Rover. Though relatively unknown today, this play was apparently hot stuff back in 1677. It centers on the adventures of three English cavaliers. The cavaliers were a group of English noblemen who were forced into political exile after Oliver Cromwell defeated Charles II in 1651. They left England and roamed throughout Europe as homeless mercenaries seeking fame, fortune, and especially feminine favor. In the play, the fun starts when our three intrepid cavaliers, Belville, Fredrick, and Willmore, the Rover, become romantically involved with three Spanish ladies, one beautiful courtesan, various pimps, prostitutes, nuns, and gypsies, and assorted specimens of "nobility." The play centers around two themes. The first theme is a protest against forced marriages illustrated by the devious plans of the three Spanish ladies who artfully escape from arranged marriages in order to consort with the dashing cavaliers. The second theme is that of inconstancy in love, personified by Willmore, the Rover, who utilizes a combination of dash, charm, and several very clever, bold-faced lies to seduce a variety of women. Eventually, as in all true romantic comedies, all of our assorted couples are properly paired off and even Willmore, the Rover ends up happily married to a beautiful Spanish lady.

The play is interesting in several respects. Feminists will be interested to know that the author, Aphra Ben is considered to be the first professional woman playwright. She also had a rather exciting life. She was born in 1640 and by her mid-twenties, she had married and widowed. In 1666, she was hired by the British government to be a spy in Antwerp. The government failed to pay her for her services, however, and upon her return, she was thrown into debtors' prison. Upon her release, she embarked upon a writing career in order to support herself and by her death in 1689, she had written 14 novels, 17 plays, and numerous poems.

Despite all of the above, however, I must say that I found the play as a whole to be mediocre. Though billed as a comedy, it is really only mildly amusing. It has very few memorable lines, little, if any philosophical discourse, and the repartee is rarely witty. The acting, on the whole, is adequate, but not excellent. The play is saved from a serious case of boredom by the strong performances of the two leading players. Lucinda Jenney is very good as a Spanish lady and eventually she saves the elastic Rover. Chip Bolick, who plays the Rover is excellent. His performance is starkly different from his swashbuckling entrance, (the swings in from the third balcony) to his amor-laden final surrender to the terrors of the (fag) marital bed, he is truly a cavalier's cavalier. On the whole, the play is worth seeing. If you are tired of law school, (who isn't?), and you'd care to do a little time-travelling, I suggest you stop by.

Free Films

GULC CINEMATEQUE SOCIETY PRESENTS: FREE MOVIES

Swept Away (Dir. L. Wertmillner) Mon. Feb. 1 at 8 p.m.

Gises & Wispers (dir. J. Bergman) Mon. Feb. 8 at 8 p.m.

Amacord (dir. F. Fellini) Tues. Feb. 16 at 8 p.m.

The Exorcist Thurs. Feb. 25 at 10 p.m.

Last Tango in Paris Thurs. March 1 at 8 p.m.

The Maltese Falcon

Mon. March 15 at 8 p.m.

Alternates: The Wild Bunch/Life of Brian/Bullitt/Papillon/Romeo & Juliet.

ALL FILMS ARE SHOWN IN THE MOOT COURT ROOM OF GULC. ALL FILMS ARE FREE—courtesy of your SBA.

If you have questions, comments...
Deanery
In the event of inclement weather (snow, e.g.), all segments of the Law Center—classes, examinations, offices, clinics, institutes, and the Law Center itself—will be closed. If classes are cancelled due to wet weather conditions, including snow, all the event will be cancelled except for the Law Center itself. If the Law Center is closed, the Law Center will remain open and there will be no operation as scheduled. No operating unit of the Law Center will be closed because of the wet weather conditions, including snow. In the event of difficult transportation conditions, all faculty, students and staff are expected to make every reasonable effort to meet their respective responsibilities. However, when an area wide transportation emergency develops of the sort just experienced by the city, please listen to the radio program (WMAL and WRC) for announcements regarding class cancellations.

Registrar
Academic Regulations
The GULC Student Code of Professional Responsibility is detailed in the ADMINISTRATIVE AND ACADEMIC REGULATIONS. Copies of the code are available on the 5th floor of the Registrar's Counter and the Library. "A student is held to have noticed this Code and its provisions by virtue of enrolling at the Law Center."
Administration and Academic Regulations, August 1981.

Privacy Act
Under the provisions of the Privacy Act, the Law Center may release certain information designated as "Directory Information" (see the Administrative and Academic Regulations, August 1980 edition). However, the Act provides that students may elect to have this "directory" information withheld by filing the appropriate form in the Office of the Registrar.

May Graduation
If you intend to enter May 1982, you MUST submit a degree application to the Office of the Registrar by February 5, 1982. This is the last chance to submit the application so that we can order the diplomas in time for graduation.

Evening Hours
The Office of the Registrar will be open until 8:00 p.m. on the following nights to assist our evening and graduate students: February 1.

State Bar Information
State bar provide our office with some materials and information concerning the application process. If you have any questions, comments or concerns and any information we have available, we will be happy to share with you.

New Jersey Bar
All students interested in taking the New Jersey Law Bar Examination in July should look at the latest notice from the Bar, located in the bulletin board on the New Jersey Avenue entrance.

Veterans
If you are entitled to Veteran Benefits, please come up to the Office of the Registrar and fill out a Veteran Educational Benefits card as soon as possible.

I.D. Cards
Current I.D. cards may be updated for the Spring semester at the Registrar's Office every day after 2:30 p.m. You may leave your card and pick it up after your terminals are operating.

Do We Have Your Current Local Address?
All students are urged to update their biographical information and to insure the Registrar's Office has a current local address and telephone number.

Graduate Students
Rules for Writing Graduate Papers may be picked up at the first floor Kiosk or the fourth floor Registrar's Counter.

Class Cancellations
Notice of Class Cancellations are put on a recording that can be reached by calling 624-8399.

Placement
N.Y. GRIP
New York GRIP preference sheets will be in the Career Planning and Placement Office early this week. Check at the office for the specific date.

Financial Aid
GAPSFA Applications
Any returning JD student wishing to apply for financial aid for the 1982-83 year should pick up a GAPSFA application packet from the Financial Aid Office. Completed forms should be mailed to BTSK in Princeton, N.J. by February 10, 1982.

Outside Scholarship List
A revised list of scholarships awarded by organizations outside the Law Center is available in the Financial Aid Office. Most application deadlines for the 1982-83 year are in mid-March or earlier.

Health Services
The Law Center Health Office will be closed Mon., Tues., Wed.—February 8, 9, 10. The Main Campus Student Health Service located in St. Mary's Hall will be open during regular hours 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Their phone number is 624-4111.

Student Activities
Asian-American Law Students Association Chinese New Year Celebration—All members are encouraged to join in our celebration as we usher in the Year of the Dog on Saturday, February 6 from 6:30 p.m. to 7:30 for those interested in joining in P.A.D. feel free to attend.

Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity
is sponsoring a Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity meeting on Thursday, February 11, at 8 p.m. in Room 1B-33. We will discuss elections of officers, dues drive, and spring activities. All P.A.D. members (interested parties) should attend.

Phi Delta Phi Meeting

Gilbert & Sullivan
The Georgetown Law Alumni Association and the Georgetown Gilbert and Sullivan Society announce auditions for "Rosalind's Revels Two Angry Men:"
Tuesday, Feb. 2, 7-10 p.m.; Wednesday, Feb. 3, 1-2:30 p.m.; Wednesday, Feb. 7, 7-10 p.m.; Thursday, Feb. 4, 7-10 p.m. Auditions will be held in the GULC Chapel.

La Alianza
La ALIANZA DEL DECECHO will have a general membership meeting on Wednesday, February 3rd, at 8:00 p.m. in Hall 2. Mrs. Janet Gales, Interview Coordinator for the Career Planning and Placement Office, will be meeting with us to discuss our placement needs. All students are invited to attend. MESA members are requested to meet at 7:30 p.m. in the ALIANZA office, room 1B-47, to discuss the agenda for the meeting.

P.A.D.
PHI ALPHA DELTA LAW FRATERNITY is sponsoring a FREE party to be held on Friday, February 5th from 6 p.m. to 8:30 p.m. The party will be held in the Piano Lounge at Strong Hall on the GWU Campus (620 21st St., N.W.). The party is open to all P.A.D.s and their guests. Those interested in joining P.A.D. feel free to attend.

Wine Tasting
The Winetasting Society will meet Wed., Feb. 3, at 5 p.m. in Room 1B-47, first floor of the Faculty Lounge. Members should have visited at least one faculty member's class by then.

Thomas More Society of Wine Enthusiasts
The meeting for all those interested in finding out about the national Thomas More Society will be this Thursday, Feb. 4 at 12:45 p.m. in Room 1B-33. Thomas More was the first non-cleric Lord Chan- cellor of England and was an outstanding scholar, statesman, lawyer and said—"A man for all seasons." At the meeting, which should be by 1:30 p.m. a 30-minute film will be shown entitled "A Matter of Conscience." There will also be brochures and information about the society's forthcoming prominent speakers.

The first speaker of the year will be Dr. Bernard Basset, S.J. Professor of Medicine at the University of Orleans in Orleans, France. The evening will include an address by a notable speaker as well as a wine tasting.

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