**G & S Faces Student Charges**

By Peter Cinquegrani

Two former Governing Board members last week submitted charges to the SBA that the Gilbert and Sullivan Society has violated SBA and Administration financial regulations and that the group is becoming increasingly dominant by people from outside the law school community and is unresponsive to student needs.

SBA Treasurer David Felui and the Student Appropriation Committee, which he heads, conducted an informal investigation of the allegations on February 10, hearing from the group's members, Melissa Weeks and Carol Swan. According to Felui, the committee concluded that there was a prima facie case for the financial allocations, and that the matter should be investigated further at another meeting called for Tuesday, February 16. The committee also decided that the other charge should be investigated by the Faculty/Student Life Committee to whom the matter is being referred.

The substance of the financial matter, according to Felui, is that the Society maintained an outside bank account in violation of both SBA and Administration rules that require all money collected by a student organization to be deposited with the university. Weeks and Swan also charge that the Society is going to use this money that did not appear in their budget to pay outsiders to be director and music director of the spring production of *The Gondoliers*.

Felui stated that part of the case so far is a bank statement for an account in the name of the Georgetown Gilbert and Sullivan Society dated October, 1981. There has not been a deposit of any left over funds from the 1981 spring production.

(No student group is permitted to have an outside bank account. All groups are required to deposit any money they receive with the University that then pays any bills from University funds.)

Mike Gross, one of G&S's producers, stated that the Society does have an outside account. The account was started with seed money from the Administration that is needed each year to begin production. He stated that money from the account is used for purchases necessary for the play that are difficult to accomplish through the regular University billing system.

Current Board member Peter Ives characterized the problem as a misunderstanding that the group is now correcting. Gross noted that records are kept of all monetary transactions and the accounts are reconciled when the books are closed.

Gross admitted that when the books were closed for the 1981 spring production there had been a profit of "a few hundred dollars" that was not turned over to the Society.
Mikva Speaks on
Judge-Made Law

By Ilise Levy

"Journeys don't make policy, we simply enforce policy that is made by others," Judge Ahner Mikva explained to the large crowd in the Hart Senate Caucus Room on Wednesday afternoon, February 10th, 1982. The speech was sponsored by the Equal Justice Foundation, a student-run public interest organization at GULC.

Judge Mikva addressed several issues surrounding the administration of justice in the US. He described the judges' conundrum in fashioning a harmonious case law. He posits judges as caught between two extreme as they attempt to follow the recent cases, determined by the Supreme Court, and meet the practical needs of the litigants before them.

Judge Mikva expressed chagrin at the number of political disputes that are brought before the courts, and his belief that judges are the least suited to determine political issues, such as abortion, housing, and gun control. In his opinion, those issues are more appropriately addressed in the political arena—such as city councils and state legislatures.

Judge Mikva expounded upon this point in his description of the exclusionary rule. "I am not in favor of the exclusionary rule, being sensitive to the needs of the library, supporting other publications when possible, and contributing to a healthy tone throughout the law center community.

Stack is a research assistant for professors Chaeus and Williams. This summer he will be working as a summer associate for the law firm of Kirkland and Ellis.
By Richard Taylor

Georgetown's Frederick Douglass Moot Court Team travelled to Philadelphia February 5 where it won First Place and Best Oral Argument in the B.A.L.S.A. Mid-East Regional Finals. The team of Deborah H. Wedgeworth '84 and David C. Simmons EV '84 has thus earned the right to return to the City of Brotherly Love on March 11 as this region's representative at the 14th Annual National B.A.L.S.A. Convention.

The Team has worked countless hours on the cases of Rogers v. Lodge, U.S., 102 S. Ct. 86 (1981), which concerned the question of what constitutes the proper standard for the courts to use in determining whether a particular voting system is discriminatory. The District Court decision, which was rendered before the decision of City of Mobile v. Bolden, 446 U.S. 55 (1980), held that the at-large election process of Burke County, Georgia was maintained for the purpose of limiting Blacks' access to the political system in violation of their Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendment rights. The Court ordered the existing system of at-large elections be abandoned and that the county be divided into five districts with each district electing one county commissioner. Despite Mobile v. Bolden not being enough to show the discriminatory effects of the voting system), the 5th Circuit affirmed the judgment of the District Court in all respects.

Under the coaching of Dean Everett Bellamy and Attorney Donald Temple, the Team briefed petitioner's case and argued for both petitioner and respondent before judges sitting as the United States Supreme Court. A testimonial to the quality of the Team's performance, (they tied each other for Best Oral Advocate), was the immediate offer to both participants of a judicial clerkship with the Honorable Theodore Z. Davis of the New Jersey Superior Court.

Ms. Wedgeworth is a cum laude graduate of Dartmouth College '76. After graduation, she was employed by the Dallas based firm of Atkin, Gump, Strauss, Hawes & Fisk, a large Atlanta based firm. She is presently serving as a Law Fellow for an evening section here at Georgetown and aspires to become a barrister and solicitor in the State of Georgia.

In addition, David Simmons is a 1977 graduate of Howard University. David's work experience includes serving as a Legislative Assistant to Michigan Congressman John Conyers and as Deputy Special Assistant for D.C. Delegate Walter Fauntroy. Most recently he worked as Chief of Programs Coordination at the United Planning Organization.

The actual Oral Argument before the Supreme Court in Rogers v. Lodge is scheduled for February 23 at 1 o'clock. Rogers represents an opportunity for the Supreme Court to clarify their opinion in Mobile. There has been spirited debate as to whether the opinion in Mobile should be reaffirmed, whether it should be overturned, or whether the decision should be vacated.

Briefs

Tax Board

The Tax Lawyer announced the selection of its 1983-84 Student Editorial Board on Friday, Feb. 5, 1982. The outgoing Board elected the members of the new Board.

As mentioned in last week's Law Weekly, the new Editor in Chief is Stephen L. Palmer. Palmer was given one vote along with the rest of the outgoing Board in the selection process.

The Managing Editor is Marjorie J. Pearson. The Associate Editors are Greg D. Johnson, Catherine H. Perlman, and Mark T. Price. The Contributing Editor is John D. Jr. The Editor in Chief's position wasvacated earlier this year.

The Case and Notes Editors are Lawrence Brotman, Gustavo E. Brillemann, Jana DeSigris, and Peggy Mainor.

The Lead Articles Editors are Kimberlee A. Davis, Marjorie Esterson, Stephen P. Matthews, Charles H. Morin, Jr., and Medina Samanns.

Phonothon

On Wednesday, February 10th, Professor Sherman Cohn met with representatives from six student organizations to discuss the subject of alumni fund-raising. According to Kristin Oberg, Assistant Director of Law Alumni Affairs, letters were sent to 27 GULC organizations inviting them to attend the meeting. The six organizations represented were: Asian-American Law Students, La Alianza, ACLA, Jewish Law Students Association, Gilbert & Sullivan, and the Law Weekly. Law Spouses has also expressed their interest in the project.

Prof. Cohn, Kris Oberg and Todd Decklebaum (Student Fund Raising Committee Chairperson) spoke mainly on the upcoming PHONOTHON campaign. They asked the student representatives to report back to their respective organizations and enlist the aid of eager students as volunteers.

Prof. Cohn explained that the PHONOTHON will take place on the six evening meetings—March 10-11, and March 14-17—between 6:30 and 9:30. Ten student volunteers and ten alumni volunteers are needed to make phone calls to GULC alumni each evening. The volunteers will request that those alumni contribute to the GULC Law Fund.

Certain incentives have been offered to those individuals who volunteer. First, a light supper will be provided for all PHONOTHONers each evening. Also, each student will be permitted to place a 10-minute longdistance phone call, free of charge. In addition, the Student Bar Association will provide free tickets for the plays Chicago, at the West Side Waltz for the two "Team Captains" who volunteer for each evening. "Captains" are responsible for organizing five students (including themselves) for their assigned evenings.

Anyone interested in volunteering to work on the PHONOTHON is asked to contact either Kris Oberg at 625-6177, or Todd Decklebaum in the Law Center Alumni Office, or by leaving a message for him at the Message Center in the First Floor Lobby. Any assistance will be greatly appreciated.

Nader Speaks

Ralph Nader, probably one of America's most famous and effective social critics, will be speaking at GULC on February 25 at 7:00 p.m. in the Moot Court Room. The event is sponsored by the Equal Justice Foundation, an organization Nader helped found as an instrument to promote public access to the legal system.

Geage Attorney

Mr. William Schaap, attorney for former CIA officer Philip Agre and co-editor of Covert Action Information Bulletin, will be at the Law Center this week to address the topic "Legal Consequences of the Investigation of Intelligence Abuses." The International Law Society is sponsoring the event to be held on Tuesday, February 16 at 8 p.m. in Hall 6.

Financial Aid

The prospective first year students have not had their financial aid packages calculated as yet, according to Financial Aid Director Ruth Lammert-Reeves, such packages usually are in the process of being considered at this point, but there is an "increased concern for the students who are already here." "We simply cannot commit any of our funds right now. If the guaranteed student loan program is drastically changed, it will have a major impact on students who receive aid directly from Georgetown as well as those who only receive loans."

It is also possible that the formula which is used to compute a student's eligibility for financial assistance may be changed. As Lammert-Reeves indicated, "It is hard to anticipate the effect of Financial Aid Packages. There is always a concern that it will affect a student's decision to return or attend; there is a concern as to whether students will be able to come back."

There has been a concern voiced that the Law Center's effort to maintain a diverse student body would force up pressures to bear a greater burden of the tuition increase so that more attractive financial aid packages will be available to incoming students. According to Lammert-Reeves, this suspicion is unfounded.

"According to the formula which we use to calculate eligibility for financial aid, we never calculate more than 15 hours of work into the student budget. If a student does not work that many hours, the Law Center simply cannot pick up the slack. There are too many needy students."

"We are also hopeful that the activities of the Alumni Committee will alleviate the burden of the tuition increase. There is always a problem when one is considering tuition and financial aid programs that the school will become one which operates only for those who can afford to pay full freight."

Students who are concerned with the strong possibility that guaranteed student loans will be eliminated are urged to contact their Congressmen.
Clinical Sampler

Clinic instructors will describe their programs for the 1982-83 academic year at Two Town Meeting, open to all students February 17 at 3:30 and February 19 at noon. Both will be held in the Moot Courtroom. The February 10 meeting will be a repeat of the February 17 presentation. A beer reception, open to all law school students, will be held in the student lounge on February 19 from 1:15-4:00.

The two Town Meetings are designed to help students make informed decisions about which clinics to apply for. They provide the only opportunity all year for students to explore all of the GULC clinical programs at once and to discuss them with all the instructors.

Georgetown's clinical offerings are extraordinarily extensive and varied. GULC was among the pioneers in the field of clinical education, and has retained a position of prominence in the field. David R. Bamberger, professor of law and director of the law clinic, says, "Georgetown's clinical programs are as numerous and diverse as any in the country. This tradition and the excellence of the GULC clinical faculty have given the school a national reputation for leadership within the clinical movement."

Georgetown's clinics encompass a wide variety of options: there are clinics open for the spring, for the fall, or for the entire 1982-83 academic year; there are clinics that require from as few as 4 or as many as 12 credits per semester; and there are clinics open to second as well as third year students.

There is also an extremely broad range of subject matters addressed, educational philosophies adopted, and teaching personnel available. These possibilities are described in part in the course catalogues and in other materials distributed by the individual clinics, but the best way for students to get a sense of each of the clinical programs is to attend either of the two Town Meetings and the reception.

The Law School administration also endorses the view that a clinic offers a special form of educational opportunity. Dean McCarthy has stressed the school's commitment to clinics, saying, "Clinical programs are a very important and very special part of our curriculum. I take great pride in the clinics, and I think this is complementing his or her classroom learning with a clinical experience."

These Town Meetings come at a time when Georgetown clinics are being subjected to increasingly intense budgeting scrutiny, but also when the value of a clinical experience is being increasingly recognized. "The law comes alive with exposure to real problems," said Supreme Court Justice Sandra O'Connor recently. "There is no better way to learn how to use your knowledge of the law than in a well-organized clinic." she added.

Appellate Litigation

- The Georgetown University Law Center Appellate Litigation Clinical Program is, in effect, a small law firm which specializes in appellate practice.
- During the year the students, in the course of briefing and arguing appeals, will receive intensive training in appellate practice and procedures, research, issue formulation, and legal writing.
- The students will be treated as "firm associates" and they will have input in various Clinic decisions, including cases taken by the Clinic where a choice exists and the issues to be raised. In this way, ethical and policy questions will be reviewed and the students will help fashion the Clinic philosophy and its goals for that particular year. Each student will produce at least two major written products (e.g., two briefs, or one brief and one petition for certiorari, etc.) and conduct at least one oral argument.

Center For Applied Legal Studies

- Student representation of clients is the outstanding feature of the Center for Applied Legal Studies (formerly named the Administrative Advocacy Clinic).
- Second and third year students (8 of each in each semester) assume direct responsibility for all aspects of case management, including client intake, interview, and counseling; case evaluation and preparation; negotiation with adversaries; and presentation of the entire case before a judicial or administrative tribunal.
- Students in the Center for Applied Legal Studies are expected to work on two basic types of cases in 1982-83. One involves student representation of clients in the social security administrative hearings; the other concerns service to clients in consumer protection cases, either in court or in an administrative tribunal.

Criminal Justice

The Criminal Justice Clinic provides third-year law students with an opportunity to experience every aspect of criminal litigation in a supervised environment which emphasizes meticulous preparation. Students practice as defense attorneys in the courts of the District and suburban Maryland and (if they wish) as prosecutors in the United States Attorney's Office in the District and Northern Virginia or in State Attorney's offices in Maryland. Students working closely with the Correctional Services Program of the Public Defender Service prepare and argue post-conviction motions for inmates in the D.C. Corrections system.

The Clinic focuses on the trial of criminal cases but aims to promote an awareness that lawyers cannot function effectively in any litigation context without a sophisticated knowledge of the relevant substantive and procedural law, the factual setting and the client's needs. Detailed attention is given, during seminars and video-taped simulation to such skills as interviewing, counseling, negotiating, examining witnesses and making an argument to a jury.

Employment / Sex Discrimination

Students enrolled in the Employment/Sex Discrimination Clinic provide representation to federal employees and individual and class complaints of sex discrimination in employment matters pending before the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC), the Merit Systems Protection Board (MSPB), and the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia.

The clinic is also active in policy and strategy development in the area of sex discrimination law.

The clinic enrolls 8-10 students per semester. Students work in teams of two on all clinic cases. Typically, each team will independently prepare and take to hearing before the EEOC or MSPB one individual case or class action per semester. Such hearings are full adversarial, fact-finding proceeding ranging in length from one to three days.

Each team is responsible for one or two additional individual cases which may not go to hearing during the semester.
The Choice Is Yours

Harrison Institute

Economic democracy. Citizen participation. Local self-reliance. Government accountability. Are these the badges of idealism? Of course. But the Harrison Institute for Public Law, such ideals as "participatory democracy" take on a human identity and legal clout: housing coalitions, civic associations, tenant associations, self-help cooperatives. Our clients are the primary actors in a struggle for political and economic survival. Our clients also include government agencies where government is the best agent on behalf of the public interest, recently including the Maryland General Assembly, the D.C. Public Service Commission, and the Montgomery County Council.

Student Role. Working as co-counsel with Institute fellows and staff attorneys, students share responsibility for client relations, case strategy, and legal analysis.

Clinic Organization. The clinic has two units, each with its own specialized seminar. This year the units are housing/finance and land use/administrative law.

Institute for Public Representation

The Institute for Public Representation is a public interest law firm in which fifteen third year law students each semester receive intensive training in legal writing and other advocacy skills, as well as an introduction to the issues raised by the practice of public interest law.

In general, JPR's work involves federal court litigation, administrative proceedings before federal and state agencies, and legislative advocacy concerning bills in Congress. Students work on issues as diverse as nuclear safety, employment discrimination, federal communications law, immigration and refugee policy, the rights of the handicapped, control over corporate political activity, and proposed amendments to the FOIA.

Juvenile Justice

The Juvenile Justice Clinic is a year long program for third year students that provides representation for children in both civil and criminal actions in the District of Columbia Superior Court. Students represent clients individually and each is responsible for approximately five to eight cases per semester. The majority of cases undertaken by the Clinic are currently juvenile misdemeanor charges and terminations of parental rights cases.

While litigation techniques are constantly stressed, the purpose of the program goes far beyond the teaching of skills alone. Its goal is to teach students how to think independently and synthesize ideas, legal principles, and factual information into the process of representing clients. It seeks to develop in students the ability to test the substantive law to determine if it is valid and if so under what conditions.

Law Students In Court

Law Students in Court offers third year students an opportunity to obtain litigation experience in civil cases in the D.C. Superior Court.

Students practice primarily in the landlord-tenant and small claims divisions of the Court. In the landlord-tenant branch of the Court, students represent clients not only in the defense of actions brought by landlords, but also in emergency proceedings initiated by tenants to obtain heat, electricity, water or other fundamental services which are not being provided by the landlord.

In Small Claims Court, students develop skills in arbitration and negotiation by conciliating disputes between parties in addition to providing representation to persons with cases in that branch of the court.

Once assigned a case, students represent clients at every stage of the proceedings. They interview the client and witnesses, prepare the case for trial, prepare and argue motions, conduct or direct investigation of the facts, negotiate with opposing counsel and conduct the trial of the case. During court proceedings, the students examine the witnesses, make arguments to the court and jury and otherwise handle the presentation of the case.

Securities Regulation

The two primary goals of the clinic are to provide: (1) intensive experience in the administrative process; and, (2) an in-depth understanding of certain "frontier" areas of the federal securities laws. Both goals are furthered by the year-long fifteen hour per week work the student does at the Securities and Exchange Commission, under the supervision of SEC staff attorneys.

Another goal of the clinic is for each student to gain wide a range of work experience as is practicable. In the past, students have been able to select from skills areas as diverse as: preparation for federal district court litigation, and trial assistance; reviewing and commenting upon complex corporate transactions and documents; participating in the preparation of Rules and doing follow-up work in rule-making proceedings before the Commission;

Students will also attend two-hour lecture at the SEC each week during the Fall semester, and will prepare a seminar paper for presentation during the Spring semester two-hour seminars at the Law Center.

Street Law: Corrections

This clinic gives law students the opportunity to teach law to inmates at the D.C. Jail, Lorton Prison, and the Women's Detention Center. Law students team teach classes on criminal law and procedure, corrections law, prisoner's rights, and selected civil law topics.

One of the best ways to learn the law is to teach it. This clinic gives law students the chance to explore selected areas of law in-depth and to develop important lawyering skills such as: oral advocacy and oral presentation, dealing with a variety of questions on law and policy, analysis of cases and issues, planning and preparation, and communicating law to laypersons.

Both the field component (teaching three hours per week) and the weekly two hour seminar require substantial preparation. Clinic staff, through both the seminar and field supervision, instruct law students in the substantive areas as well as the innovative, participatory, learner-centered educational methods which characterize the Street Law approach.

Street Law: High School

What does teaching a course in practical law to senior high school students do for your legal education? Street Law Clinic alumni speak enthusiastically: "My knowledge of substantive law is general, and as applied to D.C., increased greatly. What does this clinic teach law students? Applied Legal Knowledge, Professional Skills, Client Communication.

Because of its success here at Georgetown, the Street Law clinical model has been replicated in over twenty-five other law schools. Moreover, because of the success of the program in the D.C. Schools, the National Street Law Institute now services thousands of schools, students, and teachers in all fifty states.
Clinics At The Crossroads

The faculty in the fall supported, in principle, the upgrading of the status of the clinical instructors but rejected, in practice, the establishment of clinical tenure procedures, recommended by the Clinics Committee, which would guarantee first-class faculty citizenship for the clinical instructors.

Dean McCarthy, in a recent interview, proclaimed himself a "proponent of clinics" while announcing at the same time the commitment of resources to the improvement of traditional faculty scholarship as the preferred method of upgrading the educational quality of Georgetown.

It is not clear that these issues need to be directly confronted and resolved.

For a law school audience, being a powerful jury drama that examines the concept of reasonable doubt.

I must add that theater, as art, is not to be judged on irrelevancies like the sexual, ethnic, or racial composition of the cast. It is to be judged on its power to move and entertain. "Twelve Angry Men" should move and entertain all those in the GULC community who see it, "regardless of sex or other classifications." If it does, the complaints of Ms. Spawn and Weeks will be seen as silly and parochial. Let them work themselves into a frenzy trying to integrate "Purgy and Bess," or write women into "The Magnificent Seven."

Jack Marshall

Guest Editorial

McCarthy At His Word

By Pat Merkle

In the wake of Dean McCarthy's unexpected action to increase tuition arises this question: does he run an "open" administration, as he claims, or is the student-faculty committee system just so much window dressing behind which he operates arbitrarily?

The Dean is a powerful authority, and the students and faculty must balance that power with their own voice in Law Center affairs.

McCarthy admitted a degree of truth to the charge that he used the Finance Committee to push tuition over $7,100. Without the open process of the budget mark-up, I maintained that student resentment of his unilateral setting tuition over $7,000 would have been overwhelming. Thanks to the Committee, McCarthy is directly to blame for only the incremental $104.

The battle of the budget will be even fiercer next year, as government grants and other outside sources of funding dry up. To avoid a repetition of this year's fiasco, either the Finance Committee must not mark up the budget, or it must do so with a stronger mandate from other elements of the Law Center community.

Remember the recent Law Weekly editorial calling for a "New Deal for Students"? Although cooped within the rhetoric of class struggle, its author's proposal is sound to speak control of the Law Center budget and program through hard bargaining.

I have no illusion about the effectiveness of the current system, but within it may lie the means for realizing this New Deal. The key is effective mobilization of the student-faculty committees. For the past two years, they have barely asserted any of their authority. This is where most of the bargaining can occur—among students, faculty, and administrators.

My experience has been that formal budget recommendations by committees emerge uncathed from the budget mark-up. The participation of faculty and administrators in this process makes a different result improbable. For the students to take advantage of the advisory committee system, they must first of all get them to meet in time to review the money situation and submit a recommendation to the Finance Committee before November.

McCarthy has bowed the line for that committee which goes through this action every year—the Library Committee. Politically, he has no choice.

There is, of course, the possibility that the Dean will abandon the advisory committee system, or merely disregard their decisions. I doubt he could ever chair another faculty meeting if he did so.

The first step towards renewing students' respect is simply to restore community-wide distribution of the Law Weekly. His action revoking those rights appeared impulsive and was particularly unimpressive, coming as it did with the election of a new editorial board.

The next move is to reconvene the Finance Committee this spring for a review of the clinics and institutes, as recommended by the Finance Committee by unanimous resolution.

The Dean needs to restore credibility to the openness of his policy-making process in order to restore confidence in his decisions. He can ill afford to change the process by which he defines openness. The students, and faculty as well, now have a clear chance to write their own New Deal.
Gulag: Latin Style
By Lisa Betacourt

On Wednesday, February 17th, L. ALIANZA DEL DERECHO will spon-
sor a Human Rights Symposium on Poli-
tical Prisoners in Latin America. The prin-
cipal speaker will be Juan Mendez, Esq.—Director of America Watch and member of the Board of Directors of Amnesty International. A panel of three former political prisoners will also be present to discuss their personal experi-
exences and views on the subject.

Mendez, a former political prisoner himself, was detained in an Argentinian prison for a year and a half. Prior to his imprisonment, Mendez had put his legal abilities to work in defending other politi-
cal prisoners. He was eventually re-
leased by exercising his constitutional
option to either stay in prison or to leave
the country entirely. This option, which
was once an automatic privilege allowed
to all political prisoners, can now only be
exercised at the discretion of the mili-
tary government of Argentina.

Alcida Paternia, who is now a clerk at
the Cuban International Section of The
Czechoslovakian Embassy, was a polit-
cal prisoner for a total of three years. She
spent five months as a “desaparecida”—whereabouts
unknown—and another five months in a concentration camp in South America. She was seized by a military Castro
regime for her participation in University gov-
ernment. She was never given a trial, but
simply thrown into prison. She was re-
leased in 1979 by the same option pro-
cessed as Mendez.

Deborah Benchano is the youngest
panel member on the agenda. She was
taken as a political prisoner at the age of
16 and held for 4½ years. In that span of
time she never had any charges placed
on her. She watched as her 17 year old
brother was murdered in front of her eyes, and suffered many other brutalities
at the hands of the military of Argentina.

The Symposium will take place
at the University of Miami on February
17th, in the Faculty Lounge on the
Fourth Floor. Refreshments will be
served following the presentation, at
which a number of speakers will present
to the panelists personally. The former
prisoners are willing and eager to discuss their experiences—in hopes that America may hear.

Late Bean
By David Lynch

THE LATE GREAT CHRIST-
OPHER BEAN, now at the Kennedy
Center’s Eisenhower Theater through
February 27, Is one of the most charming
love stories to grace a Washington stage
in recent years.

The play, written by Sidney Howard
and based on a work by Rene Faurotch,
chronicles the unhappy devotion to a man long dead.

In the first act we learn that Chris-
topher Bean, ten years deceased, was a
simple-living itinerant handyman down
on his luck in the days of the depression.
The middle-class family of one Dr. Hag-
getti permitted Mr. Bean to use the barn
as a place to sleep and to indulge in some
coll-caravass painting.

It seemed no one liked the work of
Christopher Bean. As a matter of fact, it
was a popular game in the Haggert fam-
ily to make fun of the apparent lack of
talent possessed by the boho artist.

But one person did care. That person
was Abbey, the Haggert’s housekeeper,
played by Jeane Stapleton. From the kitchen window she observed him pain-
ting while she poled vegetables. She fell
in love with this mild fellow whose inner
thoughts were expressed with a paint-
brush. He loved her dearly.

The action of the play centers around
the revelation that Bean’s work is ac-
claimed by art experts, premature and
and even Dr. Haggert attempts to separate Abbey from several now priceless works of the newly heralded

Ms. Stapleton’s depiction of Abbey’s
burning love for the dead painter will
move you. There is no way that this plain
housekeeper could possibly part with the
paintings that are the most treasured
memory of her sweethearts. No financial
offers can compete with such intense

Adding to the delight of the evening is
the all-star supporting cast. Dr. Haggert
is played by Pat Hingle. Mr. Hingle
is one of those actor’s whose face is known
but whose name is not. Those of you
who remember the father in NORMA
RAE will know who I’m talking about.

Alexander Scourby plays the in-
tellectual art expert from New York who
helps prevent Abbey from being ripped-
off. There is an air of grand dignity about
Mr. Scourby that fills the stage the mo-
moments he opens his mouth to speak. He
has terrific control of his speaking voice.

Reviews
Deanery

Tam and Gown Orders

The notification from Josten's will be at the first floor Kiosk on Tuesday, Mar. 2, from 11 a.m. to 8 p.m., and Wednesday, Mar. 3, from 3 p.m. to 8 p.m., taking measuresments and orders. Rental rates for Tam, Gown, Tassel and Hood are $20.75. A refund of $19.75 will be made on any order canceled before May 1, 1981.

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 the Library. "A student is held to have noticed this Code and its provisions by virtue of enrolling at the Law Center." Administrative 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

The deadline for submitting degree applications has passed. However, you may still obtain an application. Come up to the Office of the Registrar as soon as possible so that we may order your diplomas in time for graduation. LAST CHANCE.

Multi-State P.R. Packets

Multi-state professional registration packets/applications are now available at the office of the registrar. Any student who needs an application to take a bar exam, please pick one up.

Evening Hours

The Office of the Registrar will be open until 8 p.m. on the following nights to assist our evening and graduate students: February 9, 17, 23, March 1, 10.

Graduation, Seminar, and Other Papers

Unless otherwise specified by the individual professor, all papers submitted for academic credit must be submitted to the Office of the Registrar in order that a proper receipt may be issued. ALL STUDENTS WHO WILL GRADUATE IN MAY 1982 MUST SUBMIT THEIR PAPERS BY MAY 14, 1982. Papers submitted by non-graduating students must be submitted by May 21, 1982. All papers must be submitted during normal business hours.

State Bar Information

State bars provide our office with some materials and information concerning the application process. If you have any questions, come to our office 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 Bar Examination in July should look at the latest notice from the Bar located at the bulletin board on the New Jersey Avenue entrance.

Veterans

If you are entitled to Veterans Benefits, please come up to the Office of the Registrar and fill out a Veterans Education 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 our terminals are operating.

Duplicate I.D. Cards

If you need a new I.D. card, Protective Services will be here to issue I.D. cards on FEBRUARY 16, 1982 between the hours of 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. on the B-level. This is the ONLY time Protective Services will be here to issue I.D. cards for the semester. If you miss this chance you will have to go to Main Campus for a new I.D. Fee for a replacement I.D. is $5.00.

Graduate Students

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

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.

Class Cancellations

Notice of Class Cancellations are put on a recording that can be reached by calling 624-8594.

SAO

The Student Activities Office staff, in cooperation with the staff of the University Bookstore, is pleased to offer a new, experimental mail order service for members of the Law Center Community. Beginning on Tuesday, Feb. 16th, the staff will be prepared to accept orders for Georgetown and G.U. Law Center monogrammed clothing and items of memorabilia. A...