McCarthy Ends Tenure As Dean

By Denise Pagano

In a letter addressed to the Georgetown University community, President Timothy S. Healy, S.J. announced the resignation of Law Center Dean David J. McCarthy at the expiration of his contract on June 30, 1983. McCarthy has served as Dean of the Law Center for eight years; both personal and professional reasons were given for McCarthy's resignation.

In an interview on October 14, McCarthy expressed his desire to return to the classroom as well as return to work on the second edition of his textbook, "Local Government Law in a Nutsbble." "I really miss the classroom; with all the traveling I've been doing, it's become impossible. I also want to spend more time with my family," he stated. McCarthy will remain on the Law Center faculty, and would like to teach a first year course—"perhaps property or torts, which would tie into my knowledge of local government law."

In his letter, Healy commended McCarthy for his many accomplishments. Healy stated: "He has appointed twenty-seven of the Law School's sixty-three full-time faculty members, and more than half of its clinical instructors... the Graduate Program has grown, and he has managed both to keep numbers stable and to raise standards in the J.D. program. Support for the Law School has increased several hundred percent. Other changes include... a steady growth in the Law School's prestige and reputation."

McCarthy was reluctant to pinpoint any particular achievement as being exceptional. "Everything the Law Center has accomplished during my tenure has been a group effort. Probably the most significant achievement we've had has been the faculty quality we've been able to attract."

McCarthy is apparently proud of the progress the Law Center has made during his tenure. "I think that we're on the right track. We could be on a faster track on a couple of things, such as fund raising, and a solution to our space problems. But we're on our way. I think this is a good time for someone else to step in and use their creativity."

Healy emphasized the necessity of quickly selecting a new dean. Healy will be appointing a committee of eleven members, a majority of which will be members of the Law School faculty, to compose the Search Committee. McCarthy will also nominate a student for the committee.

McCarthy has few regrets as to events which have arisen in his past eight years as Dean. "My only regrets would have to be my mistakes; if I have made them. I regret them."

Webster Focuses on Undercover Tactics

By David Pierce

William H. Webster, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, delivered his keynote address for the third annual Thomas F. Ryan Memorial Lecture last Wednesday, October 13. Webster's speech, delivered before a nearly full room in Copeland Auditorium, was entitled "The Informant, the Undercover Agent, and Electronic Surveillance: Serving the Ends of Justice."

Webster's background qualified him to discuss the legal issues surrounding undercover tactics. He obtained a law degree at Washington University School of Law. Following private practice and service as a United States Attorney, he was appointed Judge of the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Missouri. In 1973, he was elevated to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit and served on that bench until he assumed his current position in 1978.

The Director prefaced his topic discussion by defining the conflict which accompanies the use of undercover tactics: respect for privacy versus protection of society. Justice, he claimed, is achieving a proper balance of these two concerns: an "ordered liberty."

He then described how the FBI tries to achieve this balance with respect to specific law enforcement techniques. The Informant

"He is perhaps law enforcement's most important tool," claimed Mr. Webster. "Any police officer will tell you that if he doesn't solve a bank robbery within 24 or 48 hours, he isn't going to solve it without an informant's help."

The Bureau relies heavily on criminal informants. Their names for informing vary. Some do it for money, others for revenge and others as a result of prosecutorial pressure. "Almost all seem to be influenced by the fact that we're the FBI," he stated. "They trust us."

According to Webster, the FBI's main concern with informants is control. The FBI exercises control in several ways. Initially, the recruiting agent conducts a suitability inquiry. The agent assesses the prospective informant's potential productiveness, the likelihood of violent behavior and other factors. Once the informant is accepted, the Bureau attempts to develop a positive relationship of trust with that person. "We are prepared, when necessary, to drop a case to protect an informant's identity," said Webster. Finally, the Bureau delineates the informant's boundaries. These boundaries are formed both by internal bureau standards and attorney general guidelines. Though an informant may, in some cases, be permitted to participate in criminal activity, such permission does not extend to participation in violent crimes or the initiation of criminal acts."
Placement: Snags in Interview Process

By Christopher A. McLean

According to Abbie Thorner, Director of the Placement Office, this is one of the busiest times of the year for her office. There are 40-50 campus interviews daily scheduled for next week. Students should pay close attention to the notice posted on the bulletin boards outside the office. Because of the exceptionally brisk activity of the Placement Office this coming week, it is especially important that students carefully write down their interview times. The Placement Office may have difficulty answering phone requests for appointment information.

The Placement Office is attempting to swifty post interview notices—so the 300 fortunate, employers are not cooperating with the Placement Office. Interviewers are not meeting the notification deadlines of 7 to 10 days prior to the interview. They are also not submitting their selection lists alphabetically as requested by the Placement Office. These have been very delicate problems for the students' best interest to simply refuse to allow firms to interview unless they conform to the Placement Office guidelines. The Placement Office has been requesting conformance while at the same time attempting to accommodate any employer interested in interviewing Georgetown students.

The Placement Office is aware of the confusion that arose a few weeks ago over posting of employer interview selection lists. Apparently new bulletin boards were ordered last spring to be placed upstairs. However, when the boards arrived, they were late and the wrong size. When Placement learned that the upstairs postings were not working out because of poor lighting and crowded conditions, they decided to move the notices back to their traditional place outside the Placement Office. Thorner said, while the traffic outside the Placement Office is at times hectic, they decided to move the notices back downstairs because interviewing students don't need the stress of fighting the commotion and poor lighting upstairs. Sign-up books will, however, remain upstairs at the kiosk, staff permitting. If a student should need access to a sign-up book when there is no one at the kiosk, the books are available at the Placement Office during office hours. Finally, the Placement Office wants to remind students that they should not be discouraged if they do not get selected for campus interviews. Often on campus interviews have vacant time slots available. These spots can be claimed by any student on a first come first serve basis on the day of the interview and not the day of the interview. It is not unusual for students to take such openings to get call back notices. The most important thing for job seekers to remember is to not give up. Only 5% of the jobs available are obtained through on campus interviews. The most productive avenue of employment is through the employer binders and personal inquiries. If you have any questions about finding a job, you should not hesitate to contact the Placement Office. The hours of the Placement Office are 9-9 Monday through Thursday and 9-5 on Fridays.

Webster Cont'd from p. 1

Electronics Surveillance

Webster stated that electronic surveillance is used less often than informants in Bureau investigations. This can be attributed to the invasiveness of the techniques, the high screening standards the FBI uses, and the considerable expense which is involved.

Despite these factors, Webster claimed that electronic surveillance is invaluable in certain circumstances. The most serious among these is the possibility of harming an informant or undercover agent. Furthermore, electronic surveillances provide persuasive evidence according to the Director. A spectacular example of this was Abdul"Azzam.

Webster acknowledged the substantial privacy issues involved in electronic surveillance. However, he claimed that adequate safeguards exist to curb misuse (so-called minimization techniques). The first check is statutory, and the Bureau must prove to a judge that there is probable cause to believe the subject is engaged in criminal activity, that he is likely to discuss the activity over the phone (in the case of a wiretap) and that he is likely to use a particular phone.

Once the FBI has permission to install the intercept, the agents are very careful to observe internal guidelines. The incentive is the possibility of having a case thrown out for poor execution.

Webster outlined minimization techniques with respect to wiretaps. When a light flashes on indicating the phone is in use, the agent is permitted to listen in. This automatically triggers the tape recording equipment. If someone other than the persons covered by the order is on the line, the agent is required to hang up. This simultaneously cuts the tape recorder off. If it is the subject speaking, the agents may continue to listen until they have verified the nature of the conversation. If it is unrelated to criminal activity, they must hang up. If it is about illegal activity, whether or not it is the activity the agents were originally interested in, they may continue to listen.

Undercover Agents

"The bottom line for the undercover agent is control, discipline and staying power," stated Mr. Webster. Most undercover projects originate in the field after other measures have failed. This is due not only to the expense but also the danger to the agents themselves and potential legal problems which could arise.

The Bureau takes pains to avoid entrapment. In Abscam, the FBI had evidence from the Department of Justice of actual transactions on closed circuit television. When the attorney deemed it necessary, he would pick up the phone, make a friendly call to the undercover agent and give the appropriate advice.

Bases for rejecting undercover proposals go beyond issues of legal safety and excessive agent involvement in criminal activity.

Webster recounted a number of "war stories" where covert operations resulted in success. An informant was a cornerstone in an operation that produced over 110 convictions for union corruption, including union leader Anthony Scopo. Operation Ganglekonz utilized electronic surveillance to severely weaken the Philadelphia crime family. Undercover agents struck a major blow against the largest drug cartels in the Bankshores case.

Naturally, Webster's presentation culminated in a discussion of Abscam. Abscam began as an operation to recover stolen artworks and securities. The FBI's agents struck a major blow against the largest drug cartels in the Bankshores case.

Naturally, Webster's presentation culminated in a discussion of Abscam. Abscam began as an operation to recover stolen artworks and securities. The FBI's agents struck a major blow against the largest drug cartels in the Bankshores case.

At the conclusion, Webster added that the FBI is always on the lookout for new information. The FBI will not hesitate to approach an individual about the possibility of working undercover.

Competitions Announced

LAW: GULC will be sending a team to the Robert F. Wagner, Sr. Labor Law Moot Court Competition. It is a national competition, last year drawing more than 70 teams from throughout the U.S.A. The competition will be held in New York City from March 24-27.

The GULC team is selected by tryouts open to all JD candidates who have completed their first two semesters. The tryouts involve a written brief and an oral argument. The pattern for the tryouts will be available at the Barristers' Council, during the week of November 1. Watch the Barristers' Council bulletin board and Res Pendens for more details.

ADMIN LAW: This year, Georgetown will sponsor a two-person team to represent the school in the University of Dayton National Administrative Moot Court Competition. The actual competition will be held in Dayton, Ohio during the last weekend in March, 1983. Over 20 schools are expected to participate.

During the third or fourth week in October, all interested second and third year day students, and second, third and fourth year night students will need to prepare a page memorandum of points and authorities based upon a problem in administrative law distributed prior to the start of that week. Students will then be expected to participate in at least one round of argument. No course in Administrative Law is required in order to participate.

Team members (chosen through the intra-school competition) will prepare an appellate and brief to Dayton for the actual competition. In addition, team members earn a "B" writing credit.

If you need any additional information, please contact William Norbury at the Barristers' Council office by leaving a message on his phone. Further information will be provided in the Law Review.

Photo by Ian H. Bracken

Randall Robinson, Executive Director of TransAfrica, gave a speech entitled "Southern Africa and the Reagan Administration" on Thursday evening in the Most Court Room. The event was sponsored by the Black Law Students Association.
An Open Letter to the SBA

We were very pleased to see the support that the SBA as a whole showed for the budget that was recommended by the Student Appropriations Committee (SAC). On the first vote, the SBA delegates voted 10 to 9 in favor of SAC’s recommended budget. However, this budget did not carry because SBA president Jim Hackstaff cast his ballot in order to create a tie vote so as to defeat passage of the budget as recommended by SAC.

We cannot sit back idly and condone such an egregious, manipulative action on the part of the SBA president. This is an affront to the SBA in general, and an insult to SAC in particular. Furthermore, we question the propriety of the SBA president voting down his own budget.

SAC spent over 40 hours in two weeks of budget hearings and deliberations. The members of SAC made a concerted effort to allocate funds based on a rationale which we believed best served the GULC community as a whole. We made every attempt to be fair to the student organizations, while avoiding purely mechanical “across the board” cuts.

SAC presented a budget that it believed was reasonable considering the programs requested, past records of performance, and the limited resources available. A majority of the SBA delegates agreed with our recommendation. Two weeks ago Jim Hackstaff lauded SAC on the SBA floor for its time and energy expended on the budget process. Not once did Jim ever convey to SAC any dissatisfaction with any of the budgets as recommended two weeks ago. We were utterly amazed when he voted against his own budget by casting his ballot, not to break a tie, but rather to create a tie vote in order to defeat the motion to accept the budget as recommended by SAC. Jim, your actions speak louder than your words.

With this kind of a “vote of confidence” by the SBA president, we will not continue to serve on a committee that is reduced to such token decision making. Consequently, we hereby resign from SAC in protest to Jim Hackstaff’s vote to defeat SAC’s recommended budget.

Our resignation in no way reflects upon the other SAC members. We have enjoyed working with Ty Sagalow and Mark LaFayette, and we appreciate them for the professionalism they showed throughout the budget process.

Larry Duran

Jon Stentz

Ted Feithans

SAC Members Resign in Protest

By Lisa Betancourt

Three SBA Delegates have resigned their positions on the SBA Student Appropriations Committee (SAC), in response to what one former committee member described as “an abuse of discretion” on the part of Student Bar President James Hackstaff.

At a September 29th meeting, wherein the SBA assembled to vote on the SAC budget proposal for student organization funding, a motion to pass all the organization’s budgets in one package resulted in a 10-9 vote in favor of SAC’s package. President Hackstaff then exercised his optional voting power to create a 10-10 tie, thus defeating the budget proposal.

In reaction to Hackstaff’s vote, two of the four committee members present, Larry Duran and John Stentz, walked out of the meeting. Together with a third SAC member, Ted Feithans, they submitted their formal letter of resignation, two days later, (see letter at right), wherein they voiced their disapproval of Hackstaff’s “manipulative” actions.

Second year Evening Delegate Larry Duran, the primary drafter of the resignation, stressed that the action “was not aimed as a personal attack on Jim Hackstaff,” but represented a critical “difference of opinion as to the President’s power and discretion in reserving the interests of the student body.”

The former SAC members all expressed their intention to remain in the SBA, as members of the House of Delegates. “The letter applies only to our positions on the committee,” explained Ted Feithans, also a second year Evening student. “We feel we can do a greater service to the students as delegates.”

Third year Day Delegate Jon Stentz called the resignation “an essentially political move, since the budgetary work of the committee has been completed.” He expressed his dissatisfaction with Hackstaff’s “apparent disregard for the long, hard effort of the committee in compiling the proposal.”

Hackstaff regards the manner in which he voted as consistent with his interest in “encouraging open discussion on the issues.” Important consideration are allowing delegates to ask questions on particular organizational budget items, and allowing student organizations to voice their concerns. Several organization representatives “thought they had been treated unfairly by the SAC.”

He also expressed his interest in not having “something as important as the student organization budget simply passed summarily by the House of Delegates.”

In response to a suggestion made by the resigning committee members that Hackstaff was turning his back on his own budget, the President stressed that “the SAC is a full-house committee, that an executive committee; so it wasn’t my budget, but rather, an SBA proposal from one of its committees.” However, the staff admitted that he made a mistake in not discussing his aforementioned policy con

Committee Considers $1,000 Tuition Increase

By Bruce Thomas

In a 6-0 vote the Finance Committee voted last Friday to present to the Georgetown University Board of Directors a projection that increased a $1,000 tuition. The increase, if adopted by the Committee as a final figure, would raise tuition 14% to $8,100.

The preliminary estimate was made necessary by a change in Board policy requiring the Law Center to submit a projected budget to the directors in October. The new procedure is designed to give the directors early input into GULC’s budget-making process. In previous years, the Board had received only the Finance Committee’s final product, which is not transmitted to main campus until the spring semester. Board members have felt that the spring semester was too late to provide significant input.

The preliminary estimates assume enrollment will remain virtually unchanged at 9,300 full-time equivalent students. The GULC student loan fund would be increased $169,000, while scholarship money would remain static at one million dollars. The Financial Aid Office requested last year that scholarships be capped at the present amount and that all additional money be put into a revolving loan fund.

Other preliminary increases include: student wages—8.6%; staff wages—5.6%; utilities—16.8%; other indirect expenses—8.6%. The largest item in the budget, faculty salaries, was projected to increase 12%. It is doubtful, however, that the tuition increase can be held to $1,000 if academic salaries are in fact increased 12%.

Debate in the Committee centered around most realistic figure to present to the Board based on the limited information currently available. Assistant Dean for Administration Denis Ramseier presented the Committee with a “bare bones” budget which called for $7,900 tuition, an $800 increase. Faculty member Barry Carter was adamantly opposed to the proposal. “Even now,” he noted, “right law schools have tuitions above $7,900.”

Repeatedly emphasizing that the Ramseier budget contained no money for an increase in adjunct professor salaries or additional student aid, Carter maintained that the proposal ran counter to the Committee’s philosophy of real improvement in the Law Center budget, above the increases necessary for inflation.

Fellow committee member Daniel Halperin questioned Carter’s contention. With the consumer price index running at 4.6%, he argued, the real dollar increase in a $7,900 budget might well be as great as last year’s increase.

Even Ramseier, however, remained skeptical of his own figure. “If this group comes in with a budget as tight as this,” he said, “from my experience, I’ll be surprised.” The assistant dean noted that a tuition figure of $8,275 would keep GULC ranked 13th in tuition among other major law schools if current trends remain constant. Dean McCarthy who wielded veto power over the Committee, stated he could not “stand still for the $7,900 figure.”

Student member Mark Fury wondered aloud if the Committee could really do anything to control tuition. Stating that he fully expected $1,000 increase in tuition, he argued that the Committee should concentrate on distribution of funds to provide better services and set tuition at whatever level was necessary to maintain the quality of the institution. The incremental amount above the $800 discussion figure, Fury maintained, was largely irrelevant. “Students who want to go here will have to find money.”

tions $1,000 Tuition Increase

GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY LAW CENTER
PRELIMINARY FY ’84 PROJECTIONS OF PRIMARY PLANNING
PARAMETER

A. Students—Enrollment Unchanged

B. Salaries
Academic
Non-Academic

5.6% increase in the staff wage pool (Consistent with the rest of the Univ.)

C. Student Aid
Scholarships amount uncharged ($1,000,000)

D. Tuition
Full time tuition approximately $1,000 or 14.0%.

E. Indirect Areas
Used Purchased Utilities 16.8%
Other Indirect Areas 8.6%

Student Loans—Estimated increase in funds transferred to the Loan Fund from Operations of $169,000, producing an increase in total operational support for student aid equal to the approximate percentage increase in tuition.

Student Loan—Deposit approximately $1,000 or 14.0%.

Student Tuition—Deposit approximately $1,000 or 14.0%.
Faculty Considers Clinical Questions

By Susan Goldberg

The faculty met on September 29 to discuss GULC budget priorities as they relate to clinical programs. It met again on October 2 to review salaries and "perks" of clinicians. The meeting was called ostensibly to review a working paper submitted by the Ad Hoc Committee on Clinics. The working paper presented alternatives for either expanding or cutting back on clinical programs. The table below, providing information on several aspects of the clinical programs, is taken from the Committee report.

Some members of the faculty argued that clinical costs are increasing too rapidly and are consuming an increasingly large portion of available funds. Some sought specific recommendations rather than the alternatives presented in the Committee report. Others indicated that they made an informed decision on clinical costs, both because the report did not set out any recommendations and because the report did not contain the statistical data they desired. An informed decision by the faculty would enable the Finance Committee to make budgetary decisions on each line item in the budget, including those relating to clinics, according to faculty mandate.

The faculty debated several motions designed to meet the articulated need for information. The first motion was discussed at great length. It provided that the Dean appoint an ad hoc Committee to make short-term and long-term recommendations on current and future clinical costs. The long-term report would review the "full range of considerations about clinical education." During the discussion on this motion, one faculty member urged the faculty to avoid falling into the "wax they division" of being "either pro-clinic or anti-clinic."

A substitute motion that did not make specific reference to the clinical programs was eventually passed. The substitute provided that the Dean appoint a committee to review projected revenues and expenditures throughout the GULC budget, with an emphasis on the efficiency of each program. The committee would make recommendations for increasing or reducing specific expenditures, with assumptions as to priorities to be clearly articulated. The faculty also agreed to defer the Dean to treat full-time clinicians on an equal basis with tenure-track faculty. By this decision, clinicians will effectively enjoy comparable salaries and fringe benefits, opportunities for Sabbatical and summer stipends, and access to research assistants as tenure-track faculty do.

Citizens Communications Center (known as CITIZENS), which merged into the Law Center's Institute for Public Representation in early 1981, enjoys a national reputation for its public interest work in the telecommunications area, yet few Law Center students are aware that CITIZENS even exists at the Law Center. Those students who enroll in the clinical program find out that CITIZENS represents a diverse range of clients—from national civil rights groups such as the NAACP and the National Organization for Women (NOW) to local groups such as the Washington Association for Television and Children (WATCH) to national media reform groups like the National Association for Better Broadcasting, the National Citizens Committee for Broadcasting and Black Citizens for a Fair Media in diversity of fora. With its clients, CITIZENS and GULC interns have played and continued to play a major role in the development of communications law and in the preservation of access to and diversity in the broadcast media.

This past summer, CITIZENS' clinical instructors, Jeffrey Olson and Wilhelmina Reuben Cooke, and GULC interns enrolled in the clinic won two major victories in the federal courts. The First, New South Media Corp. vs. FCC, (D.C. Cir. August 13, 1982), raised important issues about the nature of license renewal proceedings at the FCC. This case arose from a 1980 decision by the FCC to strip RKO General of three TV licenses on character and anti-competitive grounds and to designate RKO's other 13 radio and TV licenses for a hearing to determine the company's fitness to remain a public trustee. However, the FCC postponed the commencement of the hearing for the remaining 13 licenses until after the conclusion of all appeals from its first order involving the three TV stations. The FCC also decided that during that indeterminate period of delay, no competing applications would be accepted for any of the other 13 stations. CITIZENS' filed comments in the FCC proceeding that led up to the 13 station designation order, claiming those proceedings must be allowed to file. When several would-be competitors appealed the FCC's order to the D.C. Circuit, CITIZENS, on behalf of eight media reform groups, intervened in the appeal. Judge Ginsburg, writing for the panel, adopted the arguments presented by CITIZENS and quoted extensively from CITIZENS' briefs, substantial portions of which had been written by GULC students), vacated the FCC's order, and remanded with instructions that competing applicants be permitted to come forward.

The second victory came on August 24, 1982 when Judge Harold Greene of the U.S. District Court entered his order approving the AT&T antitrust settlement. In April, CITIZENS had filed extensive comments on behalf of the NAACP and other civil rights groups in the Tunney Act proceeding in that case, suggesting number of modifications to the initial settlement proposed by AT&T and DOJ (several GULC students at IPR had worked on drafting those comments).

See IPR,p.
Election Procedures

The Student Bar Association will hold elections for first-year representatives to the House of Delegates on Monday, October 25, 1982. A total of eight representatives will be elected. Polling will take place at the first floor kiosk.

Candidates seeking election to the House of Delegates are requested to submit petitions to the SBA office at Room 1B-48, located around the corner from the Placement Office, by noon on Thursday, October 21. A copy of the election rules can be obtained at that time.

Candidates wishing to place election campaigns in the LAW WEEKLY must submit their statements to the newspaper office by Thursday, October 21 at noon. SBA is the student voice in determining how Georgetown is to be run. SBA delegates are involved in key decisions affecting admissions, tenure, faculty hiring, and tuition. SBA also provides opportunities for students to take advantage of the cultural events in Washington by offering cut-rate student tickets for plays and operas. SBA is involved in running dances and mixers in conjunction with other members of the Georgetown graduate schools.

The SBA allocates activities funds to student organizations and takes measures to insure that the funds so allocated are spent in a responsible and budget-conscious manner.

If you have any questions on the SBA, please feel free to contact SBA President Jim Hackstaff or any member of the SBA House of Delegates. The SBA office is in 1B-48 and the extension is 8385.

Briefs

Jaeger Dies

Washington, D.C.—Georgetown University Law Professor Emeritus Col. Walter H. E. Jaeger (USA-ret), 80, died Oct. 11 at his home in Plant City, Fl.

He was born Sept. 23, 1902 in Brooklyn, NY. He grew up in New York and received his undergraduate education at Columbia (A.B.'23). Prof. Jaeger went on to earn four degrees at Georgetown University: M.S. '25, Ph.D. '27, B.L.S. '32, and S.I.D. '34. He also received a doctorate from the Sorbonne in Paris in 1927.

Following completion of his studies, Col. Jaeger joined the law faculty at Georgetown University Law Center in 1934. During 1942-46, he served with the Judge Advocate General Corps, U.S. Army, at the Pentagon. He remained on the full-time faculty at the Law Center until 1978 and taught more than 25,000 law students. He also taught as a visiting professor of law at the University of Frankfurt (Germany), University of Southern California, University of Chicago, University of Mexico, and John Marshall Law School. Following his retirement from teaching, he moved to Florida.

Professor Jaeger was the editor of the 23-volume "Williston on Contracts" (1957-1970), and the author of "Cases on Labor Law" (1939), "Law of Contracts" (1953), "International Law" (1961), and numerous articles. He was a member of the District of Columbia Bar, the American Law Institute, and the Cosmos Club, Washington, D.C. His daughter Margaret Gilbreath Jaeger died in January 1982 in Yuma, Arizona. He is survived by a son, Walter S. Jaeger, of Garland, TX, a sister, Dr. Ruth M. Fielding, of Plant City, Fl., and one grandson. Burial took place in Arlington National Cemetery.

Women's Bar

On Monday, October 18, 1982, the Career Opportunities Committee will sponsor a program entitled "The Interview Process: What Employers Are Looking For." Speakers at the program will be Mrs. William K. Robie, Director of Attorney Personnel Management for the Office of the Deputy Attorney General in the Department of Justice; Dr. Abbie Thorner, Director of Career Planning and Placement at Georgetown Law Center; and Ms. Christine White, Executive Director of Professional Affairs at Steptoe & Johnson. The program will be held at 6:30 p.m., October 18, 1982, in Room A-5 at the Martin Luther King Library, 901 G Street, N.W.

On Tuesday, October 26, 1982, the WBA will sponsor a program entitled "Raimaking: The Art of Attracting and Keeping Clients." Speakers at the program will be former Secretary of Transportation, William Coleman, Jr., who now is a partner at the law firm of O'Melveny & Myers; former General Counsel to the Department of Defense, Deane Siemer, who now is a partner at Wilmer, Cutler & Pickering; and Margaret Tucker, a partner at Boasberg, Kloes, Feldsman & Tucker and current chairperson of the American Bar Association Section on Individual Rights and Responsibilities. The program will be held on Tuesday, October 26, in the Congressional Room of the Capital Hilton Hotel at 16th and K Streets, N.W. and will begin at 6:00 p.m. with a cash bar and hors d'oeuvres. The price for WBA members is $12.00 if paid in advance and $14 if paid at the door. For nonmembers, the price is $14.00 in advance and $16.00 at the door. For reservations for either event call the WBA office at 775-0420.

Chancery Owners Refuse to Sell Nearby Property

By Cheryl Blair

Georgetown's hopes of acquiring the entire block of property north of the Law School have been defeated by the owners of the Chancery Bar and Restaurant.

The former owner, Spyros Dematas, had been adamantly against selling the property; but with his death, the Law School had hoped that the new owners would be more receptive. This has not turned out to be so, for the Chancery has remained within the Dematas' family. Nick (Spyros' brother) and Spyros' daughter, the new owners, have also decided not to sell, "despite ridiculously high offers by Georgetown," according to Bill Toca of the Chancery. According to Toca, the Dematas family purchased the property fifty years ago when they arrived in this country as poor immigrants and they will not let the property out of the family's ownership now.

It was said that Georgetown, which already owns the balance of the property on that block, has drawn up plans for construction despite the Dematas' refusal to sell. As things now stand, the Law School allegedly intends to build around the Chancery. The new building supposedly will house the library and GULC's administrative offices with the current building being converted exclusively to classroom use.

Truly Trivial: Motown Goes to Detroit

By Ken Jenkins

The first half of the height of "Motown"—the American music originating in Detroit in the early 1960's—covered this week in the ROCK 'N ROLL TRIVIA QUIZ. The influence of Berry Gordy, Jr. and the groups under his tutelage upon rock was tremendous, as reflected in the fact that this quiz extends into next week. GET DOWN ROCK 'N ROLL TRIVIA!

Motown '64-'67

1. "My Girl" (65) was a #1 pop hit for the 1) Contours; 2) Jr. Walker and the All-Stars; 3) Temptations

2. Name the three members of the original Supremes and their first pop hit.

3. "My Guy" (64) was a chart-topper for 1) Brenda Holloway; 2) Mary Wells; 3) Kim Weston.

4. The Four Tops had two Number One pop songs. Name them.

5. Who sang "Dancing in the Street" (64) and "Jimmie Mack" (67)?

6. Name the three songwriters who authored many Motown hits, including many of the best sellers for the Supremes and the Temptations. HIINT: two were brothers.

7. Marvin Gaye and Tammi Terrell had a Top Ten success with which ONE of the following: 1) "It Takes Two" (67); 2) "Your Precious Love" (69); 3) "What's the Matter With Your Baby" (67).

8. "Uptight (Everything's Alright)" (66) and "I Was Made to Love Her" (67) were hits for what Motown soloist?

9. Smokey Robinson's back-up group was the 1) Marvelettes; 2) Spinners; 3) Miracles

10. What group sang the #2 smash "Heard It Through the Grapevine" (67)?

Answers

1. 1) Contours; 2) Jr. Walker and the All-Stars; 3) Temptations

2. 1) Mary Wells; 2) Brenda Holloway; 3) Kim Weston

3. 1) Brenda Holloway; 2) Mary Wells; 3) Kim Weston

4. 1) The Four Tops; 2) The Four Tops

5. 1) Martha and the Vandellas; 2) The Supremes; 3) The Temptations

6. 1) Smokey Robinson; 2) Alphonzo "Smokey" Robinson; 3) David R. White

7. 1) Marvin Gaye; 2) Tammi Terrell

8. 1) Smokey Robinson; 2) Marvin Gaye; 3) Smokey Robinson

9. 1) Smokey Robinson; 2) Paul Williams; 3) Smokey Robinson

10. 1) Marvin Gaye; 2) Smokey Robinson; 3) Stevie Wonder

Next—Motown '68-'71

By Ramona Mann

Abbie Willard Thorner, Director of Career Planning and Placement at the Georgetown University Law Center, in conjunction with Christine White, released her third book, Managing the Recruitment Process, on Monday, October 11, 1982. Thorner stated that the book's main focus is to help employers learn how to select, interview, evaluate and recruit attorneys.

The book is aimed primarily at law firms, corporate law departments, government agencies, non-profit groups, etc. However, students in need of employment can obtain a sneak preview of the recruiters' approaches. Copies will be available in the Career Planning and Placement Office and Library in the near future.

Thorner's previous books include Wil- lace Stevens: A Poet and His Critics and the Career Planning and Placement Manual. Prior to her directorship, she was the Recruitment and Paralegal Administrator for Hogan and Hartson.

Authorless Thorner
Fighting the Frenzy: Becoming an R.A.

By Larry Chavez

As Spring 1983 approaches, first and second year students who have not already done so will begin a frantic search for employment outside the Law Center. Many first year students will discover that, while there are a few employers actively seeking them, the majority of offerings are open to all students. That means upperclass students from the area's seven law schools also will be competing. Each year, some unsuccessful applicants feel that their only alternative, if they must work, is to take a job not related to the legal profession. Too many fail to realize that there are a number of jobs available right here at GULC which remain unfilled because they are so underpublicized.

Every summer, twenty to forty students are hired as research assistants by the facility to help with tasks which vary from writing books and articles for course materials. About two months before Spring exams, several professors announce that they will need assistants for the summer and interested students should submit resumes, writing samples and interview requests. These jobs are not filled casually and, depending on the quality of the professor and the popularity of his field, competition can be quite fierce. If you are not selected, don't give up hope. One professor's faculty is really very human and many of its members are just as rushed in the Spring as are their students. Consequently, they may forget to advertise early or may not fully develop ideas for their research until just before the exam period or even later. When they do advertise, it usually is in the form of a brief note on a bulletin board in some dark and deserted corner of the fourth floor covered by several other items carefully located for maximum concealment. Some never advertise at all but must be asked. Unfortunately, the students can think of nothing but the impending exam period and escape. As soon as exams are over, the Law Center is almost completely deserted by the students and the jobs may never be filled.

The question arises, "Why would anyone who has just survived their first year in law school want to stay here?" The answer is that work here during the summer is a great way to impress classmates and teachers. The faculty is usually comprised of very bright and able professors, and is far removed from the insecure world of the law school. Many of the students choose to stay here because they are starting their legal careers and do not want to spend the summer freelancing. The GULC offers various work opportunities which are not available elsewhere.

There are several personal benefits which make working as a research assistant an attractive job. The most important is the highly individualized attention you will receive from a person who is leader in his field. The professor is no longer a bright and witty but impossibly distant figure seen dimly from the back row of seats. Rather, during the summer, there is a genuine opportunity for research assistants to meet their teachers on a one-to-one basis. This is not possible during the winter when the faculty is constantly besieged by hundreds of students each clamoring for attention. I don't know of any other job which offers this particular advantage. You may find that, after graduation and once you are in practice, a half-hour (your time) phone consultation with one of these specialists has an extraordinarily high market value.

In executing assignments, your writing and research skills are exercised continuously and subjected to professional scrutiny. This is very different from the highly competitive and intense environment you must endure during the first year.

Submit by the
National Lawyers' Guild

These are crucial times in which to explore ways to achieve a lasting, peaceful settlement of the Middle East. Polarization of views has led to violence, and violence has only begotten violence. It has become more evident that the conflict cannot be resolved militarily.

Accordingly, the Georgetown Chapter of the National Lawyers' Guild has invited two Middle East specialists, who represent very different constituencies, to discuss the situation in the Middle East and explore the options for peace through negotiation and conciliation. The program, "After Lebanon: The Prospects for Peace and Reconciliation in the Middle East," will be this Wednesday, October 20, at 12:35 p.m. in Room 33 of the Law Center.

The two panelists are:

Andrea L. Barron, representing the Washington area chapter of New Jewish Agenda, an American Jewish organization.

James Zogby, Director of the American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee.

Ambassador Andrew Kilkore, former United States Ambassador to Egypt and President of the American Educational Trust, will moderate the discussion.

The exchange between panelists Zogby and Barron is not intended to be a debate, but an attempt to reconcile the conflicting positions of parties in the Middle East.

Miraculous Monday

By J.J. Mandler

Twenty-five years ago, William Gibson teleplayed The Miracle Worker, recounting the early relationship of Annie Sullivan and her pupil Helen Keller, was first presented. Since that time, the play has had a successful Broadway run and has been the basis of an Academy Award-winning movie and Emmy Award-winning television special. Now Gibson is playing the story in Monday After the Miracle, a play which opened recently at the Kennedy Center's Eisenhower Theatre.

Though the play is a captivating theatre piece, further editing would make it even stronger. It shows that miracles, while impossible to perform, are terribly difficult to continue. Gibson's characters are real people, heroes with clay feet, challenged by the claim that the point where the pain makes the miraculous almost something to be avoided. This is a play alive with feeling and human power. In this new play, Gibson tells the story of Annie's life twenty years after she first came to live with Helen. At this point in his life, Annie meets Macy, an educator-writer-protagonist who first comes into the story to work with Helen on her autobiography. Gibson reveals Annie's struggle to be a faithful wife without sacrificing her ties to Helen. In the process, he wraps his audience up in a fascinating tale of three extraordinary people.

Gibson is immediately attracted to the spinsterish Annie, eleven years his senior. At first, he is swayed by her ability to communicate with Helen and her achievements as a teacher. His feelings soon turn to love, and though Annie returns his love, she does so guiltily, she feels from the close relationship presented by her.
**Finance**

Cont'd from p. 3

the other $300...as I will," he stated.

Breaking last year's model of student solidarity during meetings, student member Bill Popper vehemently disagreed. Noting that the proposed tuition increase was nearly double the inflation rate, Popper maintained that a variety of groups were being priced out of an education at GULC. Many students, he said, were thinking of transferring. He further suggested the possibility of cuts in staff.

Student chair Pat Merkle endorsed the concept of setting a target figure for tuition and concentrating mainly on distribution, but he argued for a lower tuition, suggesting $8,000 as a "magic number." Merkle pointed to faculty salaries as the area to save money.

Dean McCarthy, while saying that the idea of a target figure had some merit, was personally opposed to the idea. His major objection was that the Committee did not yet have enough information to intelligently set the figure. McCarthy further disagreed that the Committee has been ineffective in restraining tuition increases. A healthy tension has been created, he stated, between improving the quality of the law center and holding down tuition.

In a compromise move, faculty member Paul Dean moved that the term "approximately $1,000" be presented to the Board for the expected increase. The motion was seconded by student chairman Merkle. The concept of the committee seemed to be that, in light of all considerations, "approximately $1,000" was the most reasonable estimate to present to the directors. Members voting for the motion were Carter, Dean, Halperin, Furry, Popper, and Merkle. (Dean McCarthy votes only to break ties and Rammseier is a non-voting member.) Faculty members Patricia White and Thomas Oakley and student members Ty Sagalow and Janice Williams were not present.

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**My Favorite Year - A Favorite Film**

By Mark Jacobs

Well, it looks like the old screwball comedies are again back in vogue. Fresh from his triumphal return in "The Stunt Man," Peter O'Toole gives us a delightfully superb performance as an aging and alcoholic ex-movie idol. It seems that O'Toole has agreed to perform on a hit comedy series (patterned after "The Show of Shows") in an attempt to resurface his career and pay off the IRS. Whether he will be able to stay sober long enough to appear on the live show seems very doubtful when he shows up for the first meeting with the star producer Joseph Bologna) very drunk and then proceeds to pass out on the conference table. Fear not, a young writer, Mark Linn-Baker, who happens to idolize O'Toole, comes to his rescue and promises to populate his new semi-conscious hero. Of course there is a romantic angle with the writer being hopelessly in love with Jessica Harper. Further, Ms. Harper probably wants nothing at all from Mr. Baker. To make this plot even more complex, there is a labor leader (Jack Palance), who is very upset that the show has a rather different way of looking at his labor practices by connecting with a certain group called the Moh. The labor leader vows to give King a gift of a rather heavy overcoat and a quick trip to see the beautiful bottom of the Hudson River. The comic possibilities of this film are endless and I won't spoil anymore that I already have. The film is a tour-de-force for O'Toole and it confirms his re-emergence as a marketable star. The only sad note comes when one realizes how badly this once great star has aged over the years. Some people have gone so far as to equate this plot with his own life's story. Be that as it may, the film truly is superbly cast all the way down to the smallest part. Lanie-Kazan plays Mr. Baker's mother who also has a crush on O'Toole and turns in a brief but very funny performance. The ending of the film is so predictable it almost appears that one of the scriptwriters must have worked as a Presidential speechwriter at one time; however, it is so well done that when it comes around such trivialities seem rather unimportant. Rating 5.00

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**Women's Legal Defense Fund**

Fall 1982

**SUPREME COURT SEMINAR**

cases which affect the legal rights of women

Janet Benshoof, Reproductive Freedom Project, ACLU on the constitutional interpretation of abortion, focusing on this coming term's three abortion cases.

Panels on
- **Title VII Substantive Developments**
- **Title VII Practice and Procedure**
- **Family Law**
- **Equal Protection**
- **Statutory Construction**
- **Civil Rights**

- **All 1st Year SBA Candidates must submit statements and have Weekly photos taken by Thursday, Oct. 31**

**United Appeal**

The 1982-1983 United Way/Combined Health Appeal Campaign will be held from October 15-November 15, 1982. The contributions goal for the Law Center has been set at $5,000.

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For more information call WLDL at 887-0364

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The Campaign supports nearly 200 agencies of the United Way of the National Capital Area and the United Black Fund. These agencies provide community services ranging from care for the sick to youth organizations. The Combined Health Appeal is an association of the national health agencies serving the National Capital Area, including such organizations as the Cystic Fibrosis Foundation, National Multiple Sclerosis Society, and the American Heart Association.
Some of the best things still are FREE.

**Commercial Law** lecture

BARBRI REPRESENTATIVES:
- BRUCE BENNETT -- 554-8118
- LESLIE JONES -- 554-6983 (D.C. REPS)
- DEBRA KARPAC -- 332-3221
- STANLEY PLOTKIN -- 983-1511
- RANDAL WAX -- 554-9370 (NEW YORK REP)

Come to review for an exam or just to discover how really good a bar review can be.

Date: **Wed, October 30**

Time: **3:30 pm**

Place: **Hall 1**

Information about any and all bar exams available at the lecture.

**ATTENTION THIRD YEAR STUDENTS!:**
For the New York Bar Review Course, if you register before October 29, you will receive a $100 discount.

For the D.C. Bar Review Course, the discount period ends October 31.

To be eligible for discounts in each jurisdiction, a deposit of $50.00 must be paid by the deadline.
October 18, 1982

New York City Ballet: Fine, But Flawed

By Duane Boggs

The New York City Ballet yesterday completed a two-week tour at the Kennedy Center. The repertory included two Washington premieres and brought out the tax and diamonds set in droves. With the recent announcement of ABT's cancellation of its Washington tour and the hourly reviews of the Washington Ballet coming out of Paris, the dance world needed this lift.

Opening night included three works. "Divertimento No. 15," choreographed by George Balanchine to music by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, is a classic, piccises ballet in five movements. Unfortunately the audience insisted on clapping between movements, surprisingly
guacce for a capital crowd. The piece utilizes five ballerinas, three danseurs and a corps of eight women.

I found the corps sloppy. In particular, an arsabesque pas de ce at 3 o'clock was spoiled by a show off who insisted on displaying her 12 o'clock extension.

Most of the choreography was fluidly lovely. One tacky goof was in partnering the ballerinas in the one-three-five poses of a classic, semi-interlaced line while the women did a rear development into arsabesque. The poor man at the three position was clapped in a sea of legs and ruined the effect.

The company was incredibly expert. Intentionally avoiding the dancers' riveting projection, I watched the feet and did not catch any flaws. No sickled feet, no half-lazy ronde de jambe, no missed beat, no sloppy turns out. When the technique is this good, the artistry soars.

Jervero Robbins' "Gershwin Concerto," to the 1925 "Piano Concert in F," was extremely uneven. The intensely blue art Deco set by Santo Loquasto (which drew inappropriate applause) was a backdrop to the reddish orange and raspberry costumes of the twelve background couples. Against this vibrant combination were the four soloists in stark, pure white. Unfortunately, the choreography doesn't go far enough.

This jazz music calls for the "West Side Story" movements Robbins is capable of. Perhaps the fault is with the dancers' wrong classical training doesn't let them approach the jazz idiom with sufficient energy and fluidity.

Three weeks ago Gershwin's "Concerto," danced by Alvin Ailey's company to Broadway-style Billy Wilson choreography was by far a superior rendition. A company as rigidly classical as NYC Ballet should not even attempt a "commo" they can't perform.

The evening concluded with Balan-chine's "Stars and Stripes," to music by John Philip Sousa. This ballet in five campaigns is invigoratingly patriotic. The dancing is excellent, particularly in the "Liberty Bell" and "El Capitan" pas de deux. Peter Martins (whose name is being bandied about as the successor to Balanchine) partnered Heather Watts beautifully. Perfectionists will be happy to note that he's taller than she even when she's on pointe.

The NYC Ballet, formed after World War II, now numbers 115 dancers, making it the largest company in America.
Looking Back On The McCarthy Years

Dean David J. McCarthy has chosen to step down from this law school’s top administrative post to the academic world of teaching. As one of his staunchest critics and most ardent admirers, the Law Weekly feels qualified to expand upon the invaluable contributions Dean McCarthy has made to the advancement of GULC.

Dean McCarthy’s achievements made in the area of clinical education here at Georgetown are primarily due to the efforts of Dean McCarthy, in emphasizing the importance of obtaining practical experience hand-in-hand with relevant knowledge in the theoretical aspects of the law. Surely, no one questions the level of excellence characteristic of GULC’s eleven clinical programs; this relatively recent and highly commendable cultivation of Georgetown’s clinic is unquestionably to McCarthy’s credit.

And, speaking of theory, Dean McCarthy has been responsible for the expansion in the GULC curriculum to include a great diversity in course selection. Classes featuring jurisprudential debate and examination of international issues are now part and parcel of a Georgetown legal education—to the welcome relief of students mired in the traditional topics that the ominous existence of bar-exams requires us all to endure.

These are only two of the notable contributions he has made in the interest of raising the quality of education available at Georgetown; there are many more. As Dean, he has seen the good, borne the bad, and given his very best—and we’re grateful. BEST OF LUCK, Professor McCarthy!

SAC

(Cont’d from p. 3)

This Week’s Shop Crew

Lisa Betancourt
Denise Pagano
David Pierce

Letters

SAC Explains

To the Editor

We, the members of the Student Appropria-
tions Committee, feel that the BLSA criticisms in the October 4 Law Weekly of the SAC actions are misleading, in-
accurate, and unjust.

First, the deductions are not penalties. SAC did not wish to punish any organization. These deductions are simply that, deductions for deficits incurred in FY 1981-82.

Second, BLSA’s FY 1981-82 deficit was $1697. It was the judgement of SAC that BLSA should only be held account-
able for $1147 of that deficit, given the compelling mitigating circumstances sur-
mounting the additional $550 of deficit. Third, the $350 from FY 1980-1981 was actually deducted in FY 1981-82. This amount represents advances in FY 1980-1981 for which receipts were never received. Such advances are then deducted from an organization’s budget following fiscal year. BLSA should have reduced its FY 1981-1982 spending by $550 as soon as the University made the deduc-
tion. BLSA either knew or should have known that the deduction was made. By failing to reduce its spending, BLSA in-

Fourth, BLSA’s explanation of the $485 deficit was not backed by sufficient evidence to find compelling mitigating cir-
cumstances. Travel monies spent before the travel referenda were not deducted from organization budgets. If previously spent monies were deducted, as BLSA suggests, this was not adequately demonstra-
ted to SAC.

Theologians

(Cont’d on p. 9)

VI had written his own encyclical which emphasized political, economic and social rights, while Manuel Larrain, a Chilean bishop, founded the Latin American Episco-
pal Conference (CELAM). CELAM sponsored institutes that served as think-
tanks for not only theologians, but also sociologists and economists studying the problems of Latin American development.

In addition, the Church was affected by the debacle of the Brazilian military coup of 1964 that ended Goulart’s populist reg-
ime, and the convoluted Christian Demo-
ocratic experiment of Eduardo Frei in Chile. Many theologians began to doubt the feasibility of necessary reforms within the capitalist structure of the in-
ternational and hemispheric economy in the 1960s.

At Medellín, the increasingly per-
cuted and newly socially-committed Church began to shatter its centuries-old alliance with the military and rich elites. The Church leaders saw God as opposed to corruption, repression and lawlessness. Church prelates, furthermore, viewed capitalism to be as bad as communism. Both systems were seen as denying the dignity of the human being. Medellín documents placed the blame for social and economic injustice on the internal and ex-
ternal colonial structures that possessed the greater share of wealth, power and power. These institutions only shared af-
ter exorbitant profits which fettered eco-
nomic dictatorship and the imperialism of international money, thus, placing more importance upon economic progress than upon the social well-being of the people. For these Church leaders, those who held this power sought to retain their privileges at all costs, which provoked explosive re-
volutions of despair. The bishops warned that where injustice existed, there was no peace and God was rejected.

Liberation theology, in its criticism of capitalistic oppression, economic de-
pendence, social alienation and human ex-
ploitation, in fact reformulates sociologi-
thes put forward by Marx. However, the socio-economic reflections find them-
selves reintegrated into the Bible. Priests and nuns who adhere to the theolo-
ogy of liberation talk of liberation as having permitted a deeper understanding of the Biblical sources; these sources have, in turn, inspired people to act throughout his-
tory. The Church sees the continuity of the —structural elements of injustice, oppres-
sion and sin in the Bible— which are eternal—with the present historical mom-
ent. Thus, the Church with its liberation theology wants to affirm the message of liberation from the injustices contained in the Bible; from there, liberation theolog-
ists spontaneously adopt the coinciding

analyses of socialism. The Bible and revo-

Journalism and Social Change
Miracle
Cont'd from p. 6
olly and so natural one forgets that he is acting; he captures quite well the passionate youth wistfully within him as he sees the woman he loves push him more and more aside. Karen Allen, a D.C., native best known for her work in such films as Raiders of the Lost Ark and Animal House, responds magnificently to a very challenging role as Helen. She must communicate so much with her body and face because of her character's limited vocal capacity, but she makes clear the inner struggles of a brilliant woman who wants to be independent and productive yet knows that she needs others, especially Annie, so much. Mrs. Allen never overplays Helen's handicap, and she contrasts Helen's normal rationality with her occasionally manic helplessness quite effectively. The center of the show, however, is Annie Sullivan, and Jane Alexander brings to this role her special presence. This Annie is tough, a true New England woman, but her toughness often just masks the woman inside her. The audience feels her aches as her world begins to crumble and crumble. Miss Alexander's is a bravura performance.

John Lee Beatty has contributed marvellous set, which blends with F. Mitchell Dana's lighting to create several beautiful effects. Carol Oditz's costumes are tasteful and appropriate. The staging by Arthur Penn flows with the material; it never gets in the way of Gibson's story; yet it highlights the physical triangle in which Annie, Helen and John live.

Since the Miracle Worker's premiere, Gibson has taken great pains to emphasize that his primary interest is not Helen. His desire is to tell the tale of Annie, the relentless teacher who releases Helen's vibrancy and personality by teaching her to communicate. It is easy to see the love he has for this character and her work. This play is a rich retelling of just one facet of that character's life, and those who like their theatre to ring true should see Monday after the Miracle at the Kennedy Center before November 13.

Research Assistants
Cont'd from p. 6
cause you receive constructive criticism in a comparatively relaxed and informal setting and from a much more experienced and sophisticated teacher than the Law Fellow program can provide.

The exact nature of the work ultimately depends on the particular professor who hires you. The faculty is a very diverse group. Some are more formal than others; one professor may insist on a rigidly established work schedule, another won't care when you accomplish your tasks. Depending on the specific problem assigned, the professor may want constant input from you or may feel comfortable with a weekly discussion. They are consistent only in measuring your work by professional standards since it is usually a component of some final product which they will present to others, especially grad students.

Research assistants routinely receive advanced LEXIS training and a truly comprehensive library orientation program provided by the office of the Research Librarian. Because the LEXIS terminal schedule is not crowded during the summer, you'll have the opportunity to turn your training into a skill which can save you hundreds of hours as a student and as a practitioner. Research assistants are also allowed access to the library "after hours" on special request. This can be a very valuable privilege during the regular school year.

Another advantage is the chance to meet and get to know the staff and administration.

Letters
Cont'd from p. 10
ing. It is still dark out. I can't see the alarm clock, but I know how to hit it. I wash my face, grab my lunch, hope my clothes match, and on a lucky morning, brush my teeth. I rush down three flights of stairs, barely give my car's engine time to warm up, and I'm on my way. At 7:30 I am in line, reading for my first class of the morning.

There is one way you can get in line in front of me, and I can understand why you didn't consider this alternative! Get up earlier in the morning that I do. Then you can be as tired as I am. What has been the most difficult part of law school so far for me, as a first year student? Civil Pro. Not at all. It's been competing for a parking space.

*I called the parking office for my data.

Elaine Ammerman
Res Pends

Registrar

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: October 28, and October 29.

Privacy Act
Under the provisions of the Privacy Act, the Law Center may release certain information as "Directory Information" (see the Administrative and Academic Regulations, August 1982 edition). However, the Act provides that students may elect to have this "directory" information withheld by filling out the appropriate form in the Office of the Registrar.

Class Cancellations
Notice of class cancellations are put on a recording that can be reached by calling 624-8394.

Do We Have Your Current Local Address?
All students are urged to update their biographical information and assure that the Registrar has the most current local address and telephone number.

I.D. Cards
I.D. pictures will be taken at the Law Center on October 18, 1982 from 12:00-6:00 p.m. at the 10th level. Current I.D. cards may be updated for the fall semester at the Registrar's Office every day after 2:30 p.m. If you leave your card and pick it up after our terminals are operating.

Graduate Students
Please see the memo concerning Graduate Paper Requirements. These are located at the Kiosk, the fourth floor Registrar's Office and on all bulletin boards.

Degree Applications
The deadline for submission of degree applications for the Fall 1983 graduates is October 15, 1982. If your application is filed after this deadline, we can not guarantee that your diploma will be ready in February.

Class Confirmations
Confirmation of 1982 fall semester schedules have been mailed to each student. Please see the Office of the Registrar if your schedule has not been properly recorded.

Registration for Spring 1983
Registration materials for the Spring 1983 semester will be mailed on or about October 15, 1982. The best choice of classes may be obtained through advance registration. Only students with a clear balance at Student Accounts will be able to participate.

Financial Aid
Plus (aka ALAS) Loans
HELP-DC suggests that students who plan to apply for a PLUS loan for Spring Semester should complete the application process in the next two weeks. This time frame should assure that the check will arrive by January 7, 1982, Spring Registration Day.

Student Loan Due Date for Spring Semester Tuition
The due date for submission of any student loan application in order to avoid late fees for Spring Semester tuition is November 1, 1982. Remember that the maximum Guaranteed Student Loan a student may apply for is $5,500 per year, regardless of where you obtain the funds. The maximum PLUS loan is $3,500 per year. Contact the Financial Aid Office for information on the eligibility criteria for these loans.

Remember to Pick up a Copy of...
The premier edition of "CASH FLOW", our monthly newsletter, at the Financial Aid Office.

Library
LEXIS Training
A LEXIS training session will be held Wednesday, October 20, at 3:30 p.m. in Hall 2. The session lasts 90 minutes. It will be repeated on Thursday, October 21, at 6:00 p.m. in Hall 6. (For those who cannot attend either of these sessions, it will be repeated on Wednesday, October 27, at 8:00 p.m. in Hall 2.) All are invited to these training sessions, which are repeated each month. However, first-year students should wait until they submit their application briefs in the Spring and then take the LEXIS training.

Ministry
The Center's four chaplains invite students to consult their message folders outside Hall 3 for a handout concerning the Campus Ministry team. Your suggestions for how we may serve you are welcome.

Health
CPR
A.C.P.R. (Cardio-Pulmonary Resuscitation) course will be offered at the Law Center on Sat. & Sun. Oct. 23 & 24 from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. The fee is $8.00. If you are interested in becoming certified in C.P.R., sign up at the Health Office Room 1B-21D (634-3347).

Student Activities
ELF
On Wednesday, October 27th at 3:30 p.m., the Environmental Law Forum will be hosting a panel discussion on the Johns-Manville Corporation’s bankruptcy declaration in the face of thousands of asbestos-injury lawsuits.

Gay Students
GAY LAW STUDENTS OF GeorGETOWN—Let's get together to meet one another! A social for gay students, alumni, and faculty/staff of GULC will be held at The Fraternity House, 2212 P Street, NW, on Friday, November 5, 1982, at 8:30 p.m. We've reserved the Arcade on the 2nd floor, to COME OUT! For more information, call 387-8417 evenings.

Georgetown Christian Law Students Association
CSLA meeting this Wednesday at 4:30 in Room 1B-18 to study and discuss the application of Christian teachings to daily life. All are welcome.

Men's Forum
Sunday, October 24, 1982, the Men's Forum on Violence Against Women will sponsor a Workshop on Pornography. The program will include a slide presentation by D.C.'s Feminists Against Pornography, followed by an open discussion of the issues raised for as long as men both through the presentation and by the overall subject of pornography. Potluck dinner 7:00 p.m.; program at 7:30 p.m. Gay Community Center, 1469 Church Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. More information call Jon 387-7955 or Charles 462-5934/256-8121.

National Lawyers Guild
Brown-bag Speaker Series—"After Lebanon: The Prospects for Peace & Reconciliation in the Middle East." Wednesday, October 20, 12:35 p.m., Room 33 (Next to Student Lounge). Panelists: Andrea Barron, Representing Washington Area New Jewish Agenda; Ph.D. candidate in Middle Eastern Studies at American University; and James Zogby, Executive Director of American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee.

Moderator: Ambassador Andrew Kluge, former U.S. Ambassador to Qatar; President, American Educational Trust. This is not a debate; it is an attempt to bring the conflicting sides together. Join us!

Please Note: A staff-person from African Near East Refugee Aid, Inc., a private American, non-profit organization, will be accepting donations for the victims of Lebanon.

WORKSHOPS IN TAKING LAW SCHOOL EXAMS
(A building-block analysis of multi-issue problems)
by Professor John Delaney
Author of the new book:
HOW TO DO YOUR BEST ON LAW SCHOOL EXAMS
Saturday, October 30
(Criminal Law)
Washington Hilton
1919 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Sunday, October 31
(Torts)
For information write to:
110 Bleecker Street, 17F
New York, New York 10012
(212) 228-8699

THE WEDNESDAY NIGHT PICTURE SHOW PRESENTS
ROBERT DENIRO
JOSEF FOSTER
IN
MARTIN SCORSESE'S TAXI
DRIVER
8 P.M. MOOTT COURT
NEXT WEEK
CHICAGO

Classifieds

Congratulations, Mark!

TYING BY LEGAL SECRETARY: 10 yrs. experience, IBM III, Convenient location near Foggy Bottom Metro. 780-1688.

FRIDAY NIGHT, SATURDAY NIGHT, SUNDAY MORNINGS—Engagement Celebration
There will be a party for Section 2, celebrating the engagements of Leslie Levy and Ted Feithman at Lewis Horowitz's house, 1220 Constitution Avenue, N.E. on Friday, October 22, 9:30 p.m. Join the celebration!
