Clinic Budgets Scrutinized

By Brenda Smith

An evaluation of the Law Center's clinic programs, including suggested budget cuts for the clinics, was a main topic of discussion at the recent Finance Committee meeting.

At the meeting held last Friday, the committee considered the budgets of the clinics, the Student Bar Association (SBA), and the Law Weekly. The next scheduled meeting of the committee is December 3, at which time all budgets will go through the final round of substantive cuts or approvals.

The discussion on the clinics centered around a report of the Clinics Committee, a student-faculty committee. Incorporated within the Clinics Committee report was an evaluation of the clinical programs and proposed options for improving each clinic, prepared by Dean Kramer, associate dean for clinical programs, and Professors Norton and Haft.

The Clinics Committee proposed budget cuts for several clinics, specifically recommending staff cutbacks for the Institute for Public Representation and the Center for Applied Legal Studies.

The Finance Committee discussed this report in detail, but put off any action on the clinics budgets until the December 3 meeting.

(See Finance, p. 7)

University Committee Member Explains Tenure, Merit Policies

By Denise Pagano

"Tenure may be defined as a mutually acknowledged expectation of continuing service that is terminable by the University for just cause... Tenure is ordinarily limited to full-time members of the Ordinary Faculty above the Rank of assistant Professor."

This definition is provided in the 1971 edition of the Faculty Handbook. Recommendations for granting tenure at the Law Center are made to the University President by the tenured members of the Law Faculty, acting upon the recommendations of the Faculty Affairs Committee. The University President is also advised by the University Rank and Tenure Committee, on which the Law Center has two members.

According to Professor Sherman Cohn, member of the committee since 1968, both the Faculty Affairs Committee and the Faculty act under procedures that are "neither mysterious nor hidden. These standards and procedures are closely defined and strictly adhered to."

"There are four aspects which are examined: teaching ability, scholarship, service, and character. Some of these are fairly self-explanatory; for example, character and service."

In June, 1978, the Faculty Affairs Committee released a memorandum itemizing the "Standards and Procedure for Tenure and Promotion." The memorandum defines the considerations which the committee and the tenured faculty should evaluate in their recommendations to the University President. Of these considerations, the most detailed are those for determination of teaching ability and assessment of scholarship and research.

Teaching Ability

"It is in this area that evaluations from the Student Advisory Committee are most valuable," according to Cohn. "Student reactions as evidenced by end-of-year evaluation forms are read by the Faculty Committee and often by other members of the Faculty and are taken quite seriously. Moreover, there is a Student Advisory Committee which is expected to work closely with the Faculty Affairs Committee, their review of student sentiment is intended to assist the faculty members in their final recommendations." Cohn pointed out, however, that it can sometimes become problematic to coordinate the student committee's work with that of the Faculty Committee. "Apparently, the student committee is not chosen until the Fall semester is underway. The Faculty Committee begins its work a long time before that, often in the preceding Spring semester. Many times, it would be helpful (See Tenure, p. 10)

Faculty Views on Finance

By Peter Cinquegrani & Susan G. Goldberg

The faculty met on Wednesday, November 17, to continue its discussion of budgetary priorities and to make recommendations to the Finance Committee.

The professors rejected continued cuts in enrollment. Doubt was expressed as to whether the cuts have had any significant impact on the twin goals of improving professor access and decreasing the student/faculty ratio. The faculty overwhelmingly supported a motion to increase the number of first year student enrollment by 15, bringing the entering class enrollment back up to 500. The additional funds obtained from tuition would be used for financial aid. One proposal suggested establishing a revolving loan fund which would make additional funding unnecessary in out years. The proposal further suggested that reductions be made only when demographic studies show that few people will be in the student age group. In other action, there was considerable

(See Faculty, p. 15)
New Class of
Regulatory Reform

By Ron Gifford

A new seminar dealing exclusively with regulatory reform law will be offered next semester. It will emphasize the practical aspects as well as the overarching policy issues of regulatory reform.

The course will be taught by two GULC graduates, Glenn Smith (J.D., NYU; LL.M., GULC, '79), Minority Counsel for the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee; and Joe Podesta (J.D., GULC, '76), Chief Minority Counsel for the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Regulatory Reform.

"Law schools teach a variety of courses that touch on the issue of regulatory reform," Smith said. But he noted that recent developments in the courts, Congress, and the Executive have developed "a new branch of administrative law not covered by the other law school courses."

According to Podesta, the course will deal with three key concepts: the place of economic analysis in the regulatory process; the trend toward formalization of the informal rulemaking process; and the mechanisms suggested to better oversee the regulatory process.

The seminar will provide a "dynamic look at the Hill," Smith said, by approaching the material through problems that will deal with the policy implications as well as the legal aspects of regulatory measures.

Law Weekly World News Briefs

Domestic

U.S. and Soviet officials are making preliminary gestures toward improving relations, but each country is waiting for the other to take the first step. On Monday, after Leonid Brezhnev's burial, Vice-President George Bush and the new Soviet leader met for the first time. During the discussion, the subject of warming relations was raised. In speeches since then, Russian leaders have stated that they favor the proposal but are waiting for some substantive U.S. actions. Secretary of State George Shultz, however, has recently claimed that the ball lies in the Soviet's court. Many observers of Soviet-U.S. relations believe that despite changes in Soviet leadership, the two countries' relations will remain substantially the same.

The Ku Klux Klan will march in Washington on November 27. The Klan has been granted a permit to march from the Capitol down Pennsylvania Avenue to the White House for a rally at Lafayette Park. Anti-Klan rallies will be held at Farrar Square, Franklin Park, McPherson Park, the Washington Monument grounds and the Ellipse.

The nation's Roman Catholic bishops continue to work on a pastoral letter condemning nuclear war. The White House had earlier requested that the bishops soften their position with regard to deterrence and to recognize the administration's efforts at arms control. On one proposal, however, the bishops have remained steadfast: the use of nuclear weapons in a first strike would be immoral.

The President has expressed interest in raising next year's tax cut from 10 to 15 percent. Moreover, he may propose to advance the cut from July to January. However, Republican leaders in both houses of Congress have urged him to abandon the plan due to lack of party support.

Sports

The football strike is over! Negotiators for the NFL and the NFLPA have agreed to a new five-year deal. The new deal sets the 57 day old strike last Tuesday. The agreement provides for a minimum wage, bonuses and severance pay for the players. However, it did not include their two major demands: a wage scale and a percentage of television revenues. The owners unanimously ratified the agreement the next day. The players will not vote until next week. Redskins player representative MAyk Murphy predicts that the 'Skins will reject the proposed contract but that the players as a whole will approve it.

Meanwhile, games began last weekend. Under the settlement, the teams will play 6 more regular season games before beginning the playoffs. The Redskins, currently 2-0, should be pleased by the resulting schedule: 4 of the 7 games will be at home and some of the games cancelled were against Cleveland., Dallas, Pittsburgh, San Francisco and Cincinnati.

Georgetown began its basketball season Wednesday with a comfortable 73-47 victory over Clifton of Yugoslavia. Center Pat Ewing dominated while he played, scoring 16 points and grabbing 12 rebounds in 23 minutes.

A Law School Fairytale for Finals

By David Barry

The bearded, red-haired man took one final look around his place of employ- ment. "Empty as it ought to be at 6:10 in the evening," he thought. He shut the now-empty cash register, killed all but the front lights of the store, and locked up. Lerner's Books was very definitely closed for another evening.

But not quite.

"All right, he's gone for tonight—come on, everybody up!" barked the tiny though authoritative voice of the bearded man's clipboard. "We've got a lot of ground to cover tonight—C'mon, everybody up!"

Slowly, the yellow, pink, and blue highlighters swarmed, pushing pointy tips in their bargain-bin bin. The notebooks also sleepily came to, as did the legal pads... although reluctantly.

"Give me your utmost attention, my fellow stock items," continued the manager's clipboard. "In a few days we'll be in the middle of the traditional finals rush. As all of you items are new here, let me tell you what it will be like..."

"Picture this tiny store filled at every hour with panic-stricken first year students... Legal pads, you will definitely be the first to go. I don't quite understand why, but somehow these kids feel that writing stuff down on yellow paper with funny margins makes what they write more significant... But don't panic—we've taken the precaution of pricing you extraordinarily. You can go proudly..."

"Speaking of yellow—you yellow highlighters over there will also go quite fast. Again, these kids are going to rely on you to tell them what's important. Eventually, some of them may realize that they've highlighted almost every item they've read this semester... But that's where you blue and pink markers come in... your role is to help them differentiate between the important stuff and the important stuff..."

At this point, a sobbing broke out, from somewhere behind the counter upon which the clipboard was delivering his orders. It was coming from somewhere up in the shelf area. Seizing the initiative once more, the clipboard declared: "This isn't a time for crying. This is a happy time! Profits will be up, up, up!"

A rather heavy set fourth edition of Black's Law Dictionary came forward out of the shadows of the shelf area. His fake-gilt pages were damp and his blue leather body was beginning to reveal signs of mildew.

"Well sir, it's us casebooks... we feel that, well, we feel that we are being overlooked and forgotten. Oh sure, everyone loved us in August and September, when our pages were crisp, clean, and filled with promise. People just loved the way we looked so impressive on their shelves. We were everybody's best buddy then..."

The normally dignified dictionary was now sobbing with a barely controlled rage.

"But do people care about us now... do they come in and look at us, pick us up. But noooooo. They only want to know about these things over here—these..."
Simpson-Mazzoli Immigration Bill Debated

By J.J. Mandler

A overflow crowd of students, faculty and interested visitors filled the Faculty Lounge on November 16 at 8:00 p.m. to hear a Alliance sponsored discussion of the Simpson-Mazzoli Bill. Olga Madruga, president of Al Ania, moderated the program.

Three speakers spoke in opposition to the bill: Peter Schey of the National Center for Immigration Rights; Arnold Torres of the League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC); and Charles Gordon, professor of immigration law at GULC. They each spoke against particular aspects of the proposal.

Schey mainly objected to the employer sanctions section of the bill. He pointed out that this would be the first time the federal government imposed any general sanction against employers who knowingly hired illegal aliens. Though ten or eleven states and many Western European nations have employer sanctions provisions in their immigration laws, these have proven to be ineffective. "They do not work anywhere they have been tried... the resources will not be there in the federal government to enforce this law," Schey pointed out.

Schey also argued that employer sanctions would increase the possibility of discrimination against illegal aliens; employers would have added reason to scare employees. In addition, he argued against the temporary worker permit provisions of the bill. These, he asserted, would make conditions easier for employers but would take rights away from immigrant workers.

Representing LULAC, the nation's largest Hispanic organization, Torres said that his organization opposes the bill and has done so since its earliest inception. He detailed LULAC's attempts to amend the bill, but only one amendment managed to be incorporated into the bill passed by the Senate.

Richard Day member of the Executive Board of FAIR, speaking at Alliance Forum. Also pictured are Charles Gordon, Peter Schey, and Al Ania President Olga Madruga.

Torres spent much of his time discussing positions offered by many of those who support the Simpson-Mazzoli Bill. The first one he addressed was the claim that our borders are uncontrolled and that this bill will help bring them under control. He stated that this bill would not accomplish this and added that the Hispanic community does not oppose controlled borders, but rather supports borders which will be controlled fairly. He also disputed the contention that black workers would be displaced by illegal and legal aliens, pointing out that a recent symposium of black scholars labelled present immigration policies as racist.

Political and economic inequalities have helped bring on the immigration problems that the U.S. faces today, Torres argued. In addition, he claimed that the U.S. must bear responsibility for these problems because of the government's support for policies and governments which continue these inequities. His organization opposes the Simpson-Mazzoli Bill because it feels that the bill does not address these problems.

The last speaker opposing the bill was Professor Charles Gordon of GULC. Prof. Gordon's main objection to the bill was its denial of due process rights to those aliens who are not allowed to enter the country or to remain here. He believes that these provisions are part of the Reagan's Administration's response to several court defeats on immigration matters. The specific denials that angered Gordon are the denial of court review of asylum adjudications and the preclusion of courts to open and reconsider immigration considerations.

Prof. Gordon asserted that the magnitude of the problem has been exaggerated and that much of it is the result of inefficiency in the Immigration and Naturalization Service. He stated that the deprivation of due process is most probably the result of the INS's desire to cut its own workload. He advocated an increase in the INS budget to preserve due process in immigration matters.

Two speakers argued in favor of the bill: Richard Day, Chief Counsel for the Senate Subcommittee on Immigration, Refugees and International Law and William Chip, a board member of Federation for American Immigration Reform (FAIR). In his statement, Day pointed out that much of the American immigration problem stems from America's taking in more refugees than all other nations in the world combined. He stated that no one wants to halt or reduce immigration, but that the Senate wants to get control over the borders again.

He discussed the fact that the legalization (See Immigration, p.15)

PDP Speaker on CIA Limits

By Ted Feitshans

Phi Delta Phi, James Brown Scott Inn, sponsored Mr. Bruce Burke, Assistant General Counsel in the Office of General Counsel of the Central Intelligence Agency, who spoke on issues in intelligence law. Mr. Burke explained the history of the Agency. Prior to World War II there was no centralized intelligence agency. The success of the Office of Strategic Services in helping to defeat Germany during World War II and the desire to avoid another Pearl Harbor led to the perception that a centralized intelligence service was needed. There was a general desire that such an agency be civilian in nature rather than military.

In response to this perceived need President Truman created the Central Intelligence Group through his executive powers. Because of the perception that additional legislative authority was needed Congress created the CIA under the National Security Act of 1947. This authority was increased by the CIA Act of 1949. These acts provided the CIA with broad authority but very little guidance as to how that authority was to be exercised. As a result of this broad authority some abuses occurred. To correct these abuses and provide more specific guidance to the CIA President Ford issued Executive Order 11905 in 1976. President Carter reevaluated the issues and issued a new Executive order which has since been superseded by another issued by President Reagan.

The Intelligence Identities Protection Act of 1982 enables the government to prosecute those who reveal the identities of covert agents, sources of information, or those cooperating with the CIA in a covert arrangement. The controversial portions of the legislation permit the government to prosecute members of the general populace, including journalists, who knowingly engage in practices which would tend to identify covert agents or operatives.

Mr. Burke also discussed the safeguards against the disclosure of intelligence information in a courtroom setting. He addressed the concept of a state's secret privilege. This privilege was addressed and upheld in a 1953 Supreme Court case. When properly asserted it is an absolute privilege to the release of information to the courts. It has, however, been undermined by the Freedom of Information Act. Recent Supreme Court cases indicate that the privilege is still valid and quite possibly independent of the FOIA.

A pressing, unresolved issue which faces the CIA has recently been highlighted by the Edmund Wilson case. How are the activities of former employees of the CIA to be controlled. This is a twofold issue. On one hand there is a need to prevent the loss of classified information; on the other there is a danger that actions of former employees will be viewed as official actions of the CIA without the Agency's knowledge. The enforcement of the former employee's contractual duties to the Agency is a partial solution to this problem.

Brice Burke, Assistant General Counsel of the CIA. Also pictured is PDP member Jon Stenzl.
Wanted: One Law School Dean
By Lisa Betancourt

The work of the GULC Dean Search Committee is well under way. A "Dean and Executive Vice President" position description has been compiled and distributed to law schools nationwide.

The position description was also used in advertisements which have appeared in several newspapers, including the New York Times and the Washington Post, and other education and legal publications, said Professor James Oldham, Chairman of the Committee. He added that these advertisements are, for the most part, standard, "obligatory" and often rather expensive. (A small ad in last Sunday's Times cost $1,600).

Oldham describes the Committee's work as "at that nerve center. The Committee members are primarily awaiting responses to their published advertisements, which Oldham expects will be coming within the next two weeks." Chairman Oldham considers other law schools to be the "primary source of candidate responses."

Juvenile Justice: "Kids Need Lawyers Too"
By Ken Jenkins

In the 1963 movie musical Bye Bye Birdie, Paul Lynde bemoans the activities of teenagers in the derisive tune "Kids." However, a small group of students here at GULC take a less jaundiced look at juveniles in our society, and instead they actively work to help those youngsters caught up in the legal system.

The GULC Juvenile Justice Clinic, consisting of 13-year-old students and three attorney-supervisors, provides counsel for various D.C. juveniles charged with criminal offenses. Once a student is assigned a criminal case by D.C. Superior Court, Family Division, the student prepares for a client's case. Case preparation involves researching the applicable law, interviewing the client, their family, and witnesses; and obtaining information about the case from D.C. officials and police officers.

Students also represent juveniles in civil termination of parental rights (TPR) proceedings. These civil TPR proceedings are brought under D.C. Code §16-2351 et seq., and can be brought immediately after a child is found abandoned or — in the case of a neglected child — six months after the child enters the custody of the District. Though non-criminal in nature, the TPR actions are serious proceedings; for if the parents are unsuccessful in contesting the action, they lose all present and future rights.

Once the case preparation is complete and the date of the trial/proceeding arrives, the student—accompanied by one of the supervisors—represents the client before a D.C. Superior Court, Family Division. Judge No jury is present and the student argues his or her case to the judge against D.C. Corporation Counsel or (in TPR proceedings) opposing counsel. In a
ACLRA Finally Makes Their Big Move

By Bruce Thomas

As patrons of the I - B level men's rooms may have noticed lately, there is now one less restroom servicing those in need. The men's room at I - B is presently being converted into office space that will house expanded computer services for the American Criminal Law Review and Law and Policy in International Business. The computer system, used mainly for word processing and other journal production work, is currently kept in room 1B - 15. That room will now serve as additional office space for ACLR.

The restroom conversion was conceived by ACLR last year as a solution to the law review's critical space shortage. The proposal, though, was rejected by the Finance Committee during its final round of budget cuts. However, according to Assistant Dean for Administration Denis Ransmeier, a surplus from last year's budget (1981 - 82) provided the funds to go ahead with the project. Ransmeier estimated the cost of the conversion at $1,000.

According to Kevin Conry, Assistant Director for Administration, the conversion will not only free up new space for ACLR, but will also provide additional space for new computer hardware. Construction should be completed by the end of the Thanksgiving break. However, the actual switch of offices may be coordinated with ACLR and LPIB production schedules and will not be done until some time in December. The new system should be operational by the start of next semester. Conry hoped that the new setup would provide for a more efficient delivery of services to the student body.

NLG Labor Forum

By Laila Atallah

Labor has suffered serious set-backs in the current economic and political scene: plant closings, layoffs, cutbacks in benefits and wages, loss of union bargaining power, and a flight of large employers to non-unionized parts of the country, as well as abroad.

The National Lawyers Guild Chapter of the Labor Center is sponsoring a forum titled 'Crisis in Labor: The Role of the Labor Lawyer.'

On Tuesday, November 30, at 12:15, in Room 1B - 19, Kathy Krieger will outline the current situation and talk about ways in which lawyers can work to help reverse the set-backs.

Krieger is an attorney for the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and was formerly with the National Labor Relations Board. Krieger, a member of the D.C. Chapter of the N.L.G., is a long-time activist in the field of labor law as an advocate of workers' rights.

"I approach labor law from the perspective of someone who is committed to trade union principles," says Krieger.

Krieger will be inviting some of her colleagues in the field to participate with her as panelists in the forum.

"One of the people I am pretty sure will be able to make it, " Krieger says, "is Fred Feinstein, who is counsel to the Labor Management Subcommittee of the House Committee on Education and Labor."

"I have a pragmatic approach to the role of the union attorney, " she says, "and one thing I'll want to focus on is the way in which labor lawyers, as well as concerned citizens generally, can create change."

The National Lawyers Guild—GULC chapter invites all interested students to attend the forum and become involved in this issue.

Interfaith Mini-Retreat

Sunday, January 16

11 a.m. - 7 p.m.

Limited to 30 Law students.

Sponsored by GULC Campus Ministry Team.

If interested, contact Fr. Moan in IB - 26, or at 624-8254.
The Vietnam War Memorial ....

I am a Vietnam veteran.
I don't like the added sculpture.
It will stand in silent approval as we march by--our hearts filled with song--on our way to the next war.

... is now dedicated.

Photos by Carolyn Herterich
Meet the Finance Committee:

St. Vincent Committee Members Talk Finances

By Brenda Smith

In an effort to increase student input for the Finance Committee, several student members of that committee spoke with the Law Weekly last week to express their views on the budget process at the Law Center.

When asked what areas in the proposed budgets were most important to students, Jim Hackstaff replied that “Career Planning and Placement, Financial Aid, clinics, and the library are the areas on which the student members of the committee feel they must be firm.” Hackstaff felt these were the areas that most directly benefited students, and therefore should be strengthened and maintained. Hackstaff also felt that a problem underlying all of the school’s admitted problems was the lack of space. He reiterated that a solution to the space problem would alleviate many of the library’s and Placement Office’s problems.

Student member Mark Fury gave a different perspective on the function of the student members on the Committee. Mark stated that the students members on the committee had limited power over preventing a tuition increase. He posited his belief that a tuition increase between $800 and $1,500 was a certainty. He did feel, however, that the real value of the student raising faculty salaries.” Hackstaff and Fury contended that the final budgetary process would divide the faculty and students into two opposing camps, each pulling in a different direction.

On unfinished business and areas on which they would have liked to see more dialogue, each committee member expressed different views. Janice Williams felt that student subsidization of the Continuing Legal Education program was an area that merited special attention. Merkle felt that the clinics had been “strangled” in committee meetings. He noted that there had been no extended debate on this topic, and expressed disappointment at the fact that committee members would be making decisions without having thoroughly examined information on these budgets. In particular, Merkle felt that the clinics' budget should be examined to eliminate what he termed excesses in costs.

He expressed his opinion that the budgets of both the Harrison Institute and the Street Law Clinic should be “eliminated” because they were not fulfilling their duty toward students. He characterized the Street Law Clinic as an “improper money maker for the school” and stated that he was “embarrassed that we are still pouring money into the Harrison Institute,” an operation he characterized as “a jobs program” subsidized by tuition.

The student members of the committee expressed their commitment to representing student concerns, but were disappointed by the meager response to the questionnaire on financial aid priority items published in the Law Weekly. They encourage student input and appreciation of questions and recommendations.

Finance

(Cont’d from p. 1)

meeting. However, dissatisfaction with the Clinics Committee report moved the Finance Committee to ask for further information and specific evaluations of the clinical areas.

The Finance Committee’s discussion of the SBA budget centered on whether SBA actually needed all the money it requested. This question arose because of the variance between this year’s approved budget of $38,531 and FY ’84 request of $53,300. SBA representatives explained in supporting materials that the request was actually only $5,000 over FY ’83’s approved budget; referring to the $10,000 SBA gave financial aid of the top of its budget. The committee, in a related question, queried whether SBA would use all the funds allocated, since it had a budget surplus for several years. Jim Hackstaff, SBA president and student member of the Finance Committee, assured the committee that the money could be used to restore cuts made in various student organizations’ budgets.

The major questions on the Law Weekly budget concerned the Weekly’s request for $13,000 increase over last year’s budget. The Law Weekly attributed these increased costs to printing. Although the increase over FY ’83 is only $300, the increase over actual FY ’82 is roughly $12,000.

Fairy tale

(Cont’d from p. 2)

these, sleazy harlots.”

He was referring of course to a much larger, more fully burdened section of shelves, laden with hornbooks and commercial outlines of every variety. Unlike the other items in the store, they were fast asleep, oblivious to the sobbing and shouting. Like the lion and lamb, Gilbert’s and Emanuel’s were resting side by side. Poissner slept happily in the arms of Tribe.

It was a picture of nocturnal serenity. “Quit your damned sobbing and let them sleep,” commanded the clipboard. You have any idea what kind of demands are going to be placed upon them in the coming weeks. They’re going to be poured over, night and day; they’re going to have their pages painted first one color, then another, and maybe yet another. They’ll be subjected to marginalia, coffee spills, and futile attempts at being cross referenced with lecture notes.

Having estranged the members of his normally inanimate audience with his portrayal of the immediate future, the clipboard now went in for the kill... “Yeah, that’s what’s ahead for them. But you casebooks wouldn’t know what that’s like, would you? No, all you guys have to do is sit around, get fat, and feel sorry for yourself.”

This appeal to logic, cheap oratory, and intimidation worked well. “That’s why I’m a clipboard, and they’re casebooks,” he thought to himself. However, not wishing to appear too harsh to the assembled stock items, he assured the casebooks that he would leave the boss a note to mark them down in price, and move them to the front of the store. Seizing a hapless ballpoint by the nib, he proceeded to write two messages upon his paper-covered body.

The first was to clean the casebooks off shelves to make room for back-up supplies of outlines. The old casebooks must be under SBA control, next to the boxes of unsold copies of Edward Levi’s “Introduction to Legal Reasoning.”

The second reminder was, while in the back room, to bring up all the extras of cash register receipt tape and to order lots, lots more.
John Cage and His Modern Musical Thought

By Kathy Fritz

"I have had to listen to a lot of my music this year . . . because I am old," said John Cage, and with his seventieth year with Washington, Wednesday night's program at the Kennedy Center's Terrace Theatre exemplified the impenetrability and underlying spirituality of his music which has caused him to be one of the most influential figures in contemporary musical thought. Musical thought? Yes. Because the overriding impression Cage's work leaves is in the change it works in one's perception of music.

John Cage has a theory about music, that it never begins and it never ends. The musical piece is merely a contract superimposed on the real symphony. It is very much like zen. This understood, one can grasp what Cage is trying to say.

The evening opened with "Branches," which Cage wrote for the dancer/choreographer Merce Cunningham. The four musicians of the Nexus Percussion Ensemble played various "plant materials," as Cage termed them, including four cacti. As they plugged the thorns, very carefully, he produced an incredible variety of resonances and tonalities. Tiny tubes were inserted into the barrels of the cacti through which the "instruments" were wired. After a few days, the plants had grown around the tubes and could be played. "John cried, he felt so bad for the cactus," one of his friends reported. That is John Cage.

The second piece, "Third Construction," was a bit more conventional a percussion work. Beginning with sounds as muted as slippers on hardwood floors, the piece crescendodeto anecoding which ratted with the precision of subway cars. The "lion's roar" (a drum with a string attached through the center of the head which is pulled to create just that sound) and a conch added a fullness to the syncronization of the other more traditional percussion instruments. If it is possible for cacophony and harmony to exist simultaneously, they did here.

The Center's New Music Ensemble joined the Nexus group for the third piece entitled "16 Dances." Rather an meshing several musical phrases, Cage has written a musical continuum, one phrase which is taken up first by the cello, then by the piano and then by another. The form of the dances is holistic, although they are sixteen and not one. Again, music is all and all is music.

Cage is famous for his use of silence. His conscious use of silence functions in the same way a photograph of an ordinary street scene does. It puts a frame around the music that always exists. It elevates that which is not so much mundane as taken for granted. This silence is the concrete expression of his philosophy about music. Music, believes Cage, imitates nature, as does all art. The distinctions drawn between "music" and "sound" are artificial contrasts.

John Cage has radically changed the modern vision of music by removing the walls which confine it. Next time you hear the brakes of a Metrobus stick as it rounds the corner, really listen, and remember John Cage.

Choral Arts Society Performs Missa Solemnis

By J.J. Mandler

Beethoven's Missa Solemnis, a lush and opulent piece, was given a very fine performance by the Choral Arts Society of Washington on November 14 in the Concert Hall at the Kennedy Center. The only disturbing fact about the performance was that the Concert Hall was not completely filled to hear it.

Beethoven instructed performers of this piece; it must come from the heart. He gave this instruction so that the music might go to an audience's heart. These performers certainly paid heed to the composer's dictate, for they gave a moving and passionate performance. CASW found the quiet longing and joyous exaltation, they found the music and brought it forth for the audience to savor.

The Missa Solemnis contains five parts: Kyrie; Gloria; Credo; Sanctus et Benedictus; and Agnus Dei. Beethoven's Kyrie is a very meditative piece, with much music to be sung at a hush. CASW presented the spirit and music very effectively. The Gloria presents very different feelings, extreme joy and exultation. Much of the music is to be sung at full voice, and CASW sang forcefully without shouting.

The Credo is much the same spirit as the Gloria and is quite as joyful. Because of its length, Beethoven was able to blend quiet moments into its generally forceful mood. CASW handled these shifts in mood and dynamics very well; in fact, this was one of the presentation's strong points.

The last two sections, the Sanctus and Benedictus and the Agnus Dei, are far more meditative. They serve to round out a very important musical experience and to move the audience emotionally.

In addition to its very fine musical performance, CASW exhibited very good projection; their consonant in particular were well-ensanned. The only diction problem was their articulation of the K on Kyrie at the very beginning of the program. This was Cage's piece, the diction was nearly perfect.

Four vocal soloists appeared with CASW: Delina Stevenson, Soprano; Beverly Bence, Mezzo-Soprano; Matthew Lord, Tenor; and John Stephens, Bass. William Stock, concertmaster of the accompanying orchestra made up of National Symphony Orchestra members, performed the violin solo in the Sanctus and Benedictus. All of these made distinctive contributions, but none drew primary attention away from the chorus. Tenor Hurst, however, deserves special note for his committed singing.

The Choral Arts Society of Washington will present Christmas Music programs on Dec. 19 at 3:00 p.m., Dec. 21 at 7:00 p.m., and Dec. 22 at 8:30 at the Kennedy Center Concert Hall. If this presentation of the Missa Solemnis is any indication of CASW's usual quality, one should expect very fine work indeed.

Verdi's Falstaff: Call it Merrymaking with Style

By Izumi Hara

Legend has it that Shakespeare whipp ed out The Merry Wives of Windsor in two weeks when Queen Elizabeth I said she wanted to see Falstaff fall in love. Undoubtedly, what Shakespeare wrote was not exactly the queen's idea of Falstaff being "in love," but it uproariously funny, and in its own way comments on the human condition of being in love.

Verdi's operatic version of The Merry Wives, Falstaff, is considered one of his best works. Throughout his career, and particularly after his first comic opera was a tremendous flop, he doubled his ability to write any sort of opera buffa. Verdi wrote Falstaff when he was 76 years old; then he retired.

It is fast, light, and very, very funny. Unlike many operas of his day, it does not stop and go, with arias and recitatives, but is rather one continuous rush of musical ideas.

In Falstaff, the hearty character we met in Shakespeare's Henry plays is introduced to a fat owse, a buffoon who can't manage to keep up with his own material needs and becomes the victim of his own joke. His obesity symbolizes his need for material goods. A glutton in every way, Falstaff sings, "This is my kingdom," while rubbing his stomach, "I shall increase it."

When the Merry Wives, Alicia and Meg discover that Falstaff has written them identical love letters, they realize that he is after their money. They laugh uncontrollably as they plot to humiliate him through his own plan. The following sequences consist of the set-up and execution of the wives' plan, which culminate in the final scene, in which Falstaff appears in the woods clad in a ridiculous goblin outfit at the request of one of the wives. The merry wives, with the other characters in tow, appear in costumes, as spirits, ghosts, goblins and imps who convince Falstaff that his evil intentions have backfired. Terrified, Falstaff apologizes and swears to straighten up his act. He soon recognizes one of the characters and realizes that the joke was really on his side.

Within the opera is the love story of Fenton and Nannetta, and the love jealousies of Ford and Alicia. Ford is planning to have Nannetta married to Caio, a doctor in whom she is not at all interested. Ford is insanely jealous throughout the opera and suspects that Alicia, his wife, is seeing another man. These two stories are intertwined throughout the opera and provide some moments as beautifully touching as they are hysterically funny. The Washington Opera's production of Falstaff starred Thomas Stewart in the title role. Stewart, another American operatic success story, was a perfect Falstaff. A graduate of Baylor University and Juilliard, Stewart has performed with opera companies around the world. Karen Hunt and Michael Devlin gave a particularly memorable performance as Ford.
By Marvin Anderson

"In this ever growing complex world, individual decisions are no longer a simple function of doing whatever is before you. Today, the decision making process is surrounded by an intricate web of community and personal concerns. Determining which road to follow is delicate, complicated and often painful. Yet we must travel the eggshell like journey that life has to offer, despite our uncertainties and hope in the end that we have chosen the right path — that indeed we have followed our own road. It is with this thought in mind that Uhuru dedicates this production to those among us who are making those "eventful" decisions and to our brothers and sisters who have yet to make them." — Uhuru Ensemble

The Seventh Annual Nia Festival, held the weekend of November 12th and 13th.

proved to be a delightful success. The Uhuru Ensemble of Georgetown University Law Center followed its own road and produced and performed an original production of music, drama and dance. An outstanding cast of first-, second-, and third-year law students, community folks and a well-loved dean labored long and hard to make the show an unforgettable experience.

The plot of Follow Your Road paralleled the dual development of two not-so-common characters faced with perplexing career and personal dilemmas. Shaunah Beamon (Sylvia) and Jawwad Rashied (Star) gave excellent portrayals of young talented graduates about to embark on roads full of bright promise and personal fulfillment. Their choices lay between competing goods. Their conflicts embraced seemingly exclusive philosophical ideals. Sylvia strove to better the world by siding her surrounding community and thereby herself. Star believed that by bettering himself first, the world would see his good example and follow suit. Both Star and Sylvia eventually found their respective ways to the supportive office of Dr. Mundig (Marc Morial), who, ever the analyst, proved insightful.

Follow Your Road marked the dancing debut of several members of the ensemble, notably Buddy Cooper, Karen Kao, and Tess Leopold. In addition, the finale solo sung by Lisa Lotter was a tremendous success.

Finally, special mention should be made of Dawood Ali Bey, who expertly assisted the technical aspects of the production.

The GULC community is invited to keep its eyes and ears open for the Ensemble's Spring Production, to be performed in March 1983.

Truly Trivial TV

By Ken Jenkins

This week the Trivia quiz leaves popular music behind to enter the "Vast Wasteland." It begins its study of American television with a look at two perennial rerun favorites, both of which focused on rural lifestyles. We travel now through Mayberry in the 1950's to Beverly Hills in the 1960's.

The Andy Griffith Show

1. The town of Mayberry is located in 1) Virginia 2) North Carolina 3) South Carolina.


3. Who was Andy's longtime girlfriend? What was her occupation?

4. Match the following characters with their names on the show:

   The town drunk
   The barber
   The town clerk (also an insurance salesman)
   The gas station owner

   Floyd
   Goober Pyle
   Howard Sprague
   Otis Pike

5. What was Mayberry's neighboring town?

6. Give the first name of both of Andy's girlfriends on the show.

7. The gas station at one time had two owners. Who was the other owner, what happened to him, and who played the character?

8. BONUS (Get it right and you're made an honorary citizen of Mayberry): One episode Aunt Bea wins the grand prize on a TV game show. As the winner, where does she travel?

The Beverly Hillsbillies

1. What was the Hillbillies hometown?

2. What was the last name of Jed's nephew, Jethro?


4. Jed made his millions in 1) of 2) coal 3) moonshine.

5. Name the president of the Clampett's bank.

6. Who sang the theme song of the show, "The Ballad of Jed Clampett?"

7. Who was the bank president's secretary? Who played her?

8. BONUS (get this one right and you're made an honorary heir to the Clampett fortune): One episode Jethro's other female cousin visited Beverly Hills. What was her name, and who played her?

NEXT—Truly Trivial visits Forte Coffee

(See Trivia, p. 10)
Tenure

(Cont'd from p. 1)
to get the stadest members to work more closely with us at an earlier stage in the process. They would have the opportunity for more interaction with the faculty committee in the midst of the recommendation process.

According to the memorandum, "(The Faculty Affairs Committee shall endeavor to complete its full consideration of each eligible faculty member during the fall semester and shall endeavor to report to the tenure faculty during or before the month of December of each year." A student committee appointed in the previous Spring semester would be as prepared as the faculty members on the committee to get started as soon as possible.

According to the memorandum, "[The principal criterion to be determined by the students will be the candidate's teaching ability."

In addition to student evaluations of teaching ability, independent evaluation by "colleagues . . . is of great importance . . . some members of the faculty are able to judge the depth of a particular teacher's knowledge with greater competence than students," emphasizes the memorandum.

"Assessing a teacher's performance is a delicate matter," stated Cohn. The memorandum notes that the major factors considered in evaluating teaching ability include: "ability to communicate, preparation for class, breadth of knowledge relevant to the field, thoughtful organization of individual class sessions and overall course content, ability to stimulate students, ability to direct a classroom meeting . . . and accessibility to students." A professor must not only be a good actor, and keep his or her students interested — he or she must stimulate them, make them think . . . students at the Law Center are serious . . . they rebel against courses that are "easy" and are unhappy with "snap" courses," noted Cohn.

Cohn suggested that one way to better coordinate the efforts of the Student Advisory Committee with that of the Faculty Affairs Committee would be to "make the student committee an ongoing committee. It would be worthwhile to investigate the possibility of appointing the student members and the chair in the Spring; the point of this is not to disparage the work done by the committee this year, but to look to future, improved methods of working most efficiently," he emphasized.

Scholastic Assessment

"The quality of scholarship is a partial measure of the mind that produces it. Without evidence of an active, inspiring, insightful, intellectually curious mind, there can be no reliable prediction that the candidate will continue to function in all respects as a challenging, up-to-date, stimulating and knowledgeable teacher," states the memorandum.

Assessment of scholastic achievement is, in many ways, a function of the accomplishments of the professor being reviewed for tenure. Professors who are eligible for tenure (defined by the memorandum as those full-time professors who are on the 'tenure track' and in their "fifth countable semester" at the Law Center) and wish to be considered by the Committee must submit a detailed "curriculum vitae." This curriculum vitae shall outline all matters which the candidate believes pertinent to the consideration of his case, including, but not limited to . . . educational background . . . honors awarded . . . bar membership . . . relevant experience at the Law Center; service furnished to the Law Center and to Georgetown University; service furnished to the profession . . . writings published; speeches delivered; significant briefs and legislative testimony or consultation; unpublished material; works in progress . . . and any other material that the candidate believes relevant to the Committee's consideration," according to the memorandum.

However, the Committee must determine the value of a candidate's submissions as true "scholastic accomplishments." In the words of Professor Cohn, these achievements have to be indicative of "new ideas or new ways of thinking advanced by the candidate. In other words, they can't simply be the equivalent of 'journeyman briefwriting.'"

"The works have to give insight into an inquiring mind on the part of the candidate, a mind that promises not to grow stale after a few years. The candidate must make a contribution which shows an attempt to advance the law. He or she has to show a responsibility to their profession, and to society. He or she can't be afraid of being on the cutting edge of the law," continued Cohn.

It is the quality of the scholarship, rather than the quantity, that is emphasized according to the memorandum. "There is no simplistic requirement that a candidate 'publish or perish,'" states the memorandum. "Scholarship, in sum, is informed, reflective, deeply analytical and in some substantial part a personal statement." The quantity of scholarship should be "sufficient . . . to demonstrate a devotion to intellectual inquiry and scholarly production that indicates a promise of a continued intellectually inquiring mind and scholarly productivity."

The Value of Tenure

Cohn advanced two rationales for the University tenure policy. "First, there is the protection from potentially political consequences that comes with academic freedom. In other words, the faculty member must have the protection of being able to express opposing academic views to those of the University or to the general political wind without risking his or her job. Second, in a faculty-run institution such as Georgetown, you have to allow a faculty member to oppose the Dean or other administrative official if he or she feels the need to do so. Without the protection of tenure, the fear is that intellectual stimulation and independence and expansion of views would be minimized in favor of less 'radical' views. This kind of result would in most instances be contrary to the goals of scholastic achievement we are trying to attain."

Cohn also emphasized the value of student evaluations and written comments in the assessment forms provided in each class. "I encourage all students to make written comments on their professors' performance. The commentaries are taken very seriously by the Faculty Advisory Committee when considering tenure track candidates. They are also considered important by the faculty members in terms of potential areas for improvement. Moreover, the evaluations are considered by the Dean's office, in light of merit increases and promotions and for evidence of appearance of problems. In all, they are considered quite invaluable." N.B. A memo from the Dean's Office issued this week indicated that the tenure faculty had voted to recommend that Professor Schrage's appointment be re-evaluated. The faculty also voted to recommend that Charles Abernathy be promoted to full professor.

Classifieds


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Q Should Black Americans visit South Africa? Mr. Robinson: Mr. Robinson: Well, I think we ought to say certain things first. That apartheid is not a specter's sport, so don't think for the simple sake of going people should go to South Africa—no. With every action that you take of that kind, you must consider what its political value has for the whites in South Africa and what consequence or value it may have for the Blacks. So that when one talks about entertainers and activists, we can be clear on it, that it's the clear-cut case that Blacks should not go because the white South African government makes big capital suggesting that they are being liberal and that sort of thing, having those entertainers there and they publish it widely. So that when you look at brochures that we get in all our offices of things that go on in some city in Botshabelana, having pictures of Black Americans who've been there, Lee Trevino, Jack Nicklaus, Frank Sinatra and all of those people, they may not do it, so do something. If, for instance, when the former mayor of Washington, Mayor Wal- ter Washington, visited South Africa, it may not have been a big news story in the United States, but it was taken much advantage of in South Africa. His face was seen sitting in a number of South African publications that were very well placed. So it demonstrates that they were a government about change, reform and fairness to Blacks. They made big use of it. At the FNB, on the other hand, those Blacks in this country who are involved in direct political work at the congressional level can justify a trip, because they are involved in a policy that affects South Africa. And if other members of Congress go, then they should go. I think the real question is: what does your trip want to do. If you want to go where you don't see anybody to come a country that they don't see anybody to go. The question is: What Black groups want to see you come, and how do they see the value of that kind of trip? In July, I don't have any question is. And the exceptions to that rule are few and those exceptions have to be, I think, ratified or blessed by legitimate, respected Black South African groups, including, among others, the National Congress. Otherwise I think we ought to stay out.

Q: Turning to Zimbabwe, should the feeding and internal strife between Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe be seen as more growing pains? Or is this indicative of serious political problems for the country down the road? Mr. Robinson: Again, that's something that's hard to assess from afar. I've talked to the leadership in Zimbabwe, and they insist that it is exaggerated, the descriptions of it for Western consumption are exaggerated. It's expected that there'll be some differences in any democracy society, and there were differences between the United States and Western countries during the war and those differences persist. So that you have expected political differences coupled with the new political situation, I mean it's a new era. So one can expect that sort of thing. They say that nothing will go as far as to deteriorate into civil war, that's just not in the offing: it's simply out of the question. I think the Zimbabweans who suggest that the incidents of violence that we've seenKhoma and the Western press are really overblown when compared with the sort of routine violence that we see in the United States, so that violence is really a minor scale in Zimbabwe—the kidnappings and some kinds of killings that you see. We've had recently in the United States all sorts of labor and farm violence, simply dispassionately testified in an inquiry having to go with the Secretary of Labor—just evaporated. But that's the kind of thing that's washed across the newspapers of the world, and Zimbabwe thinks it has been given a bad rap, not that it doesn't feel troubled by what has happened, but it just feels that it's overrated. I think it's the same pattern. At the same time, we've had a situation where one would have to live and spend a lot of time in Zimbabwe to make an accurate assessment of it. Because we have a good sense of how the press can distort either for good or ill issues out of any reality, that may be the case in this case. But they are real, serious, continuing now, that we would have all of this investment? No, we don't think about it. But we find a lot of kinds of ways to justify it. Because they will profit from it, saying that the investment is for the benefit of Blacks. If for the benefit of the Blacks, why are the whites the ones talking loudest about the investment and not the Blacks themselves? Q: Could you review the size of U.S. corporate presence in South Africa in terms of factories, plants, buildings and dollars and sectors of the economy? Mr. Robinson: There are about 350 or so American corporations with excess of $2 billion in investment. It's about 16 percent of the when it is no longer worth it for them to do so. You don't raise the cost by the cost of living or giving—namely that means you've only accelerated the South African economy. Of course they've already chosen. So constructive engagement, I don't think, was ever designed to sort of after the South African course. I think it was designed to create under the cover of this kind of description a de facto alliance. Because what the U.S. is principally interested in is an alliance with South Africa as an anti-Communist regime. So we are in some cases you cannot reconcile globalism with regionalism. The United States cannot reconcile what it perceives of as its global interest and what might be the regional interests of the majority of people in that part of the world. So you have a leadership, a group of people, who tow your line globally but abuse their people locally, and you can't reconcile the two in this administration. It goes with the global directions, except that you always have to come out with some sort of cosmetic to disguise that kind of political reality. They've done that. But you see that's a sad thing to say about this administration. But in many ways it's only a degree of what it's always been—certainly before the revolution. There are wealthy people who ran away; 30 percent of them just about. The life span has been raised from 59 to 72. At least they've learned to share the poverty, nobody starves anymore, and it's just the basic bread and we blockade. South Africa denies Blacks the right. It's done everything imagined to The Black minority—we embrace the minority, but why? Because one is Communist. That's all it's all about. This administration cares about. In the real sense, that's all previous administrations have cared about. There's a lack of much difference between Democratic and Republican adminis:

Randall Robinson

Q: Could you respond to the allegations of the State Department that Trans-Afrika illegally acquired some documents revealing this administration's alliance with South Africa? Mr. Robinson: Trans-Afrika legally acquired it. Documents were given to Trans-Afrika by employees... may be they were illegally given, but they were legally received, and they still are legally received from a rather large number of people who work for the State Department, but in the Defense Department, the Commerce Department, and other people who give documents reflecting lessons of a major bureaucracy that has to pre- side over the world is that the department cannot keep thousands of secrets. Thousands of people and thousands of secrets equal thousands of leaks, so you—big the security system, the larger the security problem. And while administration bureaucrats don't. And you have to leave behind people who don't agree with the policies and people who are coming in. They courageously make things available, people like us, who make them available to the general public. That's our responsibility. I don't see what the State Department has to be concerned about. We couldn't possibly go to jeopardize U.S. national security. We reveal a lot of things that would embarrass the U.S. because of the relationships with governments of the like of South Africa. We're going to keep doing that. I mean, that's part of our role. We got a lot more we haven't revealed that will be revealed in the future, but many thanks to those people who have the courage... people on the inside, I can't say enough about them, whose names will never be known, risking their lives, risking their jobs and the welfare of their families just to find these things available to people who can make them public.
As another semester winds down and the traditional “finals panic” sets in, a law student’s thoughts inevitably turn to the “Three G’s:” Gilbert’s (for some), graduation (for others) and grades (for all). While the first two need not concern us here (although the Law Weekly will unquestionably go on record as being in favor of both Gilbert’s and graduating) the subject of grades DOES merit at least a cursory examination and inquiry.

Sadly, grades themselves have been elevated to the status of “the be-all and end-all” of our very existence here at the Law Center. Exactly why, and through what mechanisms, this unhealthy idolatry toward grades has been entrenched in the minds of law students is both unclear and, by now, totally irrelevant. What matters, and must be confronted with on a day-to-day basis, is the detrimental effect this stigma has on the already insecure psyche of the average law student.

Given the high premium and crucial importance that this law school, indeed all legal institutions, places on grades, altogether too many questions about GULC’s grading system remain unanswered, and several unarticulated grading policies appear unfounded.

The prime target for criticism within the GULC grading system is the infamous “C Curve,” upon which all Georgetowners grades must lie. Statistics show, and personal inquiries have verified, that the majority of American law schools operate on a B Curve. This creates a serious state of artificially created grade deflation. As a result, Georgetowners law students are frequently shortchanged in the inevitable comparisons to other schools.

We can only ask why this superficial groundlessness in grading strategies has been brought to bear. Of what conceivable benefit to GULC students could this internal practice of downgrading our performance be? Considering the importance this institution places on grades, it doesn’t seem more logical to seek to present students (and thereby the school itself) in the most, not least, favorable light possible?

We have no answers to these questions; however, the advantages of the C Curve system are at present obvious. In a job market where GULC students must compete with others for what has become a growing scarcity of jobs, the present grading process operates to expedite the former’s marketability. We cannot assume that potential employers are aware of the circumstances, and nothing on our transcript does the notorious damage “a C at Georgetown is a B anywhere else.”

It’s time we revaluated the GULC grading system and, absent a showing of benefit to the students therefore, maybe it’s time we changed it.

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**A Call for Re-evaluation: Are Georgetowners’ Grades Really Making The Grade?**
A Look At Life Outside The Ivory Tower

By Ronald Safer

I am currently participating in the D.C. Law Students in Court clinical program. We work largely in landlord and tenant court, defending tenants whose landlords are attempting to evict them. When we pick up a case in court, we visit the client’s residence and proceed to execute their defense. On these visits, my colleagues and I have been places that are a world away from the Law Center even though they are often only walking distance from 600 New Jersey Ave., N.W.

I have listened to a description of what it is like to awaken to the screeching of a bat in your bedroom. I have listened to a woman describe her apartment as “not too bad” and then have been shocked by the deplorable conditions in which she was forced to live. I have listened to my client explain that “if we go to McDonald’s my son goes without shoes.” I have seen a child who was ecstatic because his mother promised him a special treat: an apple. I have seen people resign themselves to an existence that no person should have to accept.

I have always come away from these visits feeling very fortunate. Although we come from diverse backgrounds, everyone of us at the Law Center is privileged. Most of us have never seen the destitution that is everyday life for too many people. Every one of us has been fortunate enough to have someone in our household take an interest in our education and intellectual development. It is criminal for us to waste time feeling sorry for ourselves when we have been given so much.

I suppose I am writing to quell the rage that has lived within me since my first day in court. I am angry at myself for not having done something to ease the conditions that I have seen. I have lived a quarter of a century and taken everything that has been given to me by the three communities in which I have lived, yet my contributions to these communities have been modest. In the past I have been one of the lucky ones with a good job. I am not what I am. I do not have any easy answers. This is not a plug for the clinic, because although the clinic does good work it is the equivalent of putting a finger in a dyke which is about to overflow. I do know, however, that we are law students — and with any luck we will be lawyers — second; we are people first. It strikes me that we spend so much time trying to be good law students, or lawyers in our jobs and clinics, that we don’t have enough time to put into being good people. There are so many people in this community that need our help, it is a crime not to reach out to one. I will not list organizations that ask for volunteers because I would slight the many I did not list. It is sufficient to note that they are legion. They want one thing: people who care enough to give a little of themselves. Time is one of the most valuable commodities that anyone has. The time pressures on lawyers and law students are great but if we cannot share a little time with those less fortunate than ourselves, then why did we (See Perspective, p. 14)

Second-Rate Law School
Complex Hinders GULC

By Grace Hwang

As second-year students who have survived the grueling interview process to get summer jobs, we feel compelled to write this piece in the hopes of stirring discussion and a re-evaluation of the school’s policies toward helping students get jobs. This includes a re-evaluation of the full interview process and the first year grading system.

We contend simply that Georgetown suffers from a "second-rate law school complex. As a result, Georgetown is at a disadvantage in the legal job market compared with other prestigious law schools which apparently have more confidence in the caliber of their students. Our proposals are three-fold:
1. Restructure the Placement Process to Serve the Majority of Students

Although individuals in the Placement Office are very helpful toward individual students, the overall placement policy needs to be changed. Georgetown’s policy of allowing employers to screen pre-screen and pre-select interviewees results in the majority of the students getting from 0-10 interviews altogether, while a handful of students may get 20 interviews a week.

I am currently participating in the D.C. Law Students in Court clinical program. We work largely in landlord and tenant court, defending tenants whose landlords are attempting to evict them. When we pick up a case in court, we visit the client’s residence and proceed to execute their defense. On these visits, my colleagues and I have been places that are a world away from the Law Center even though they are often only walking distance from 600 New Jersey Ave., N.W.

I have listened to a description of what it is like to awaken to the screeching of a bat in your bedroom. I have listened to a woman describe her apartment as “not too bad” and then have been shocked by the deplorable conditions in which she was forced to live. I have listened to my client explain that “if we go to McDonald’s my son goes without shoes.” I have seen a child who was ecstatic because his mother promised him a special treat: an apple. I have seen people resign themselves to an existence that no person should have to accept.

I have always come away from these visits feeling very fortunate. Although we come from diverse backgrounds, everyone of us at the Law Center is privileged. Most of us have never seen the destitution that is everyday life for too many people. Every one of us has been fortunate enough to have someone in our household take an interest in our education and intellectual development. It is criminal for us to waste time feeling sorry for ourselves when we have been given so much.

I suppose I am writing to quell the rage that has lived within me since my first day in court. I am angry at myself for not having done something to ease the conditions that I have seen. I have lived a quarter of a century and taken everything that has been given to me by the three communities in which I have lived, yet my contributions to these communities have been modest. In the past I have been one of the lucky ones with a good job. I am not what I am. I do not have any easy answers. This is not a plug for the clinic, because although the clinic does good work it is the equivalent of putting a finger in a dyke which is about to overflow. I do know, however, that we are law students — and with any luck we will be lawyers — second; we are people first. It strikes me that we spend so much time trying to be good law students, or lawyers in our jobs and clinics, that we don’t have enough time to put into being good people. There are so many people in this community that need our help, it is a crime not to reach out to one. I will not list organizations that ask for volunteers because I would slight the many I did not list. It is sufficient to note that they are legion. They want one thing: people who care enough to give a little of themselves. Time is one of the most valuable commodities that anyone has. The time pressures on lawyers and law students are great but if we cannot share a little time with those less fortunate than ourselves, then why did we (See Perspective, p. 14)
Human Rights Atrocities in Guatemala

By Kirk Talbott

While traveling in South America, I often heard dreamy-eyed descriptions from fellow travelers of a magical and colorful place where a vibrant Indian culture is still intact and Mayan temples stand on lush volcanic slopes. Today that wonderful image of Guatemala has been destroyed by numerous reports of human rights violations of an almost unprecedented magnitude for this hemisphere.

Having worked with our campus chapter of Amnesty International, I am now saddened every time I think of Guatemala and the fate of its mostly Indian population. The tragedy is brought close to home when one considers how our own government is reacting to the massive extrajudicial executions and general climate of violence under General Rios Montt.

On March 23, 1982 a military coup annulled the results of Guatemala's March election. Previously this second largest country in Central America (after Mexico) had a reputation for having one of the best human rights records of any Latin American nation. For a few months last spring there was hope that the situation would improve.

The three-man military junta declared that it intended to return to a basic respect for human rights. In June, the government offered a thirty-day amnesty to all political groups, calling on them to lay down their arms and abstain from violence. By June 9, however, General Efraín Rios Montt (a member of an obscure religious sect started in America) announced that he had dissolved the junta and was assuming the country's presidency and command of the armed forces. One week later the president replaced the country's 324 elected mayors with his own appointees. By July 1, when the general amnesty expired, General Montt declared a state of siege, the first in Guatemala since 1978, and announced the following measures:

- the armed forces are empowered to arrest and hold suspects without charge and
- the military can temporarily control over private homes and vehicles;
- government troops and police can legally break into homes and offices;
- all Guatemala's former soldiers under the age of 30 are to start registering at military bases for call-up.

At about this same time the media were banned from broadcasting any reports about leftist guerilla activity not issued by the President's public relations office, and all political activity was banned.

Recent governments in Guatemala have proven obsessive in their efforts to retain power and control all "subversive elements," whether they be communist guerillas, church groups or Indian (campeño) organizations. Last year, General García's military government conducted a reign of terror in Guatemala City as well as the rest of the country. That did not go well for his junta's popularity worldwide, especially when a large group of Indians were murdered by government soldiers on the grounds of the Spanish Embassy during a peaceful demonstration in the heart of the capital.

Montt's government has managed to move the campaign of violence out of the capital and into the remote region which are largely populated by traditional Indians of Mayan ancestry. There has been a structured post-coup approach to defeating "the opposition" while not drawing too much attention from abroad. Recently a confidential post-coup document called "National Plan of Security and Development" has been made available to Amnesty Internation. It declares that "changes is the basic structure of the State" and "a public campaign of psychological action at all levels" would be necessary to win popular support and create "at the highest possible level, an organism for the direction of anti-subversive functions."

In the last four months the pace of rural massacres has increased to the point of a campaign of genocide. Church groups, the Organization of American States, Amnesty Int.

(See Atrocities, p. 15)

Perspective

(Cont'd from p. 13)

choose a service profession?
When I was a first year student, Judge Ferren spoke to us. The conclusion of his remarks was a bit maddening but it was worth remembering. He told us that when your days on this earth are over the people gathered at your funeral will not say, "Boy, that Joan was a great securities lawyer," or "That Fred really knew his torts." They will say, "She was a good and loving..." or she wasn't." or "He was a kind and caring neighbor... or be little or nothing in terms of a job, we see no reason why students would want to contribute in the future.

If GULC truly wants to be a top rate law school, it must do more to help all of its students find jobs. This calls for a total restructuring of the fall interview process to eliminate employer pre-screening and to substitute a system like the one at NYU which guarantees interviews for all those who want them. Furthermore, the administration should seriously consider major changes in the grading system. It's time for GULC students to stop having to apologize for their grades at interviews.

The benefits of such changes, we believe, would be improved student morale, increased alumni support, and a deserved ranking for GULC in the "top ten."
Acrities

(Cont'd from p. 14)

An unusual public hearing on monitoring organizations have gathered thousands of documented cases of human

rights violations in Guatemala. On October 17, a 7-year-old Indian from the village of Chiriqueme, Coban should be sufficient to indicate what hundreds of thousands of Guatemalan Indians must live with.

The Indian girl is now in hiding; her village was attacked by the army on April 7 of this year.

"The army also seized my 13-year-old brother Ricardo and dragged him away, and shot him in the foot and left him there on the ground. My brother and my parents and my other brothers and sisters had been in the house. The soldiers called for my name and when I didn't answer, they shot me dead."

My brother saw how they killed my parents, my mother, my brothers and sisters and my little one-year-old brother; the soldiers machinegunned them to death when they arrived in the village from their helicopters. On

Only a broom and a bucket. Our friends are giving us injections and medicines. We can't go to the hospital at Coban. I think they would kill us there."

The Most government has consistent-ly alleged that these atrocities have been perpetrated by guerrilla groups who have impersonated government soldiers. Yet former high-ranking officials of the Guatemalan government have un-equivocally stated in exile that the killers are being carried out in orders from the highest levels of the Guatemalan government and then are blamed officially "on extremist groups of the left and right."

Recently the Washington Post ran the headline "GUATEMALA LIKELY WILL GET U.S. HELICOPTER SPARE PARTS." The article stated that Stephen Bosworth, Deputy Assis-

tant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, told staff members on Capitol Hill that "the Administration believes the sale is necessary to protect Guatemala's military ruler, General Rios Montt, against a coup that would make even more difficult an improve-

ment in human rights and a return to democracy in that country."

As we all count our blessings this Thanksgiving, we might take a moment to consider the above statement. With exams approaching and school work tensions grow, it would be worth our valu-

able time to consider the implications of the spare helicopter parts for Guate-

mala.

Immigration

(Cont'd from p.3)

tion provisions are the most liberal ever proposed in U.S. history and that while the emphasis of the bill is still on family reunification, it does allow for a greater percentage of "new seed" immigration, people with qualities beneficial to the na-

tion. He closed his remarks by reminding the audience that it was not good for the U.S. to have "a large futile subsociety" and that this bill was the most pragmatic approach to the problem.

William Chip of FAIR, the final speaker, pointed that that while his group does not support all the provisions of the bill, it feels it is the best overall approach. His main contention against the bill was his belief that it will elevate those who have chosen to break the law (aliens who have entered or remained in the U.S. illegally) to a status higher than that of those who follow the law.

Chip said that a vast majority of the court claims now processed are frivolous and that the really important Con-

stitutional rights claims will be heard by courts. He further argued that if the present situation continues, employers will be able to indefinitely exploit cheap foreign labor. If the Simpson-Mazzoli Bill is enacted, he said, "the equation will be more balanced."

Time restraints made it possible for the audience to ask only a few questions of the speakers, and the speakers used these to refine the points they had made during the general discussion. The only important point to come out at this time was Schey's linking of this bill to supply-side economic theory.

Letters

(Cont’d from p. 12)

Transparency

To the Editor

I wish to respond to the commentary by Ken McGee which appeared in the No-

vember 15 edition of the Law Weekly. Ex-

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others would seem to indict the millions of Americans who voted for Ronald Reagan, voters who knew full well that Mr. Reagan was determined to cut social spending. Can it be that the Klan enjoys that kind of majority support?

If Mr. McGee wishes to denounce the Ku Klux Klan, I will stand at his side. If, however, he is implying that the aims or motivations of Reaganomics are coterminous with those of the Klan, I must part with him. Indeed, I will object strenuously to the not so subtle implication that one cannot support President Reagan for his policies without being condemned as immoral. The slogan "Reagan and the Klan go hand in hand" is absurd, slander-

ous, misbegotten nonsense.

Brian C. Caffrey

"I wish to respond to the commentary by Ken McGee which appeared in the No-

vember 15 edition of the Law Weekly. Ex-

treme approach, so I must respond briefly and—for you”—will forgive me—in that grand rhetorical style of which I have sometimes been accused.

Let's recognize the disingenuous at-

effort to equate the policies of Reaganomics with the aims of the Ku Klux Klan for what it is: a facile, transparent political expedient designed to rally members of diverse groups, including Catholics and—

Heaven forbid—even Republicans, in op-

position to the policies of the wicked Reagan administration. Mr. McGee and
Registrar

Evening Hours
The Office of the Registrar will be open until 8:00 p.m. on the following evenings until our evening and graduate students: November 23, December 1, and December 7.

Class Cancellations
Notice of class cancellations are on a recording that can be reached by calling 634-8394.

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

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

Deferred Exams
Students with deferred exams must pick up and complete forms for smoking/typing rooms if they wish to use these facilities during their exams. These can be obtained at the Office of the Registrar.

Prospects Wanted
Proctor applications are now being accepted for the December exam period. Please submit applications before Thanksgiving. The pay is $5/d/hour. Applications are available at the Office of the Registrar.

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

J.D. Evening Students
The deadline for submitting applications to transfer from our evening to our full-time Juris Doctor program is December 1, 1982. Regulations pertaining to inter-departmental transfers may be found on page 26 of the Bulletin. Petitions should be submitted to the Registrar.

Degree Applications
The deadline for submission of degree applications for May 1983 graduates is December 1, 1982. If your application is filed after this deadline, you cannot guarantee that your diploma will be ready in May.

Spring Registration
Spring 1983 course confirmations are being mailed soon. Students should receive their confirmations in the mail by Nov. 29.

Add/Drop
Add/drop for the Spring 1983 semester will be held on Nov. 29 and Dec. 1 from 10:30-1:30 and from 4:30-5:45 on the 81st floor outside the Chapel. You must have your course confirmation with you at add/drop.

Exam Numbers
Exam numbers will be mailed and should be received by the students by December 1.

Smoking and Typing Rooms
During the regularly scheduled exam period, smoking and typing rooms will be available for students who wish to use them. No forms are needed.

Financial Aid for '83-'84
1983-84 GAP/SAS questionnaires (the application for financial aid for next year) will be available during the second week in December. Students must complete a new GAP/SAS each year and be considered for Georgetown's direct aid. GAP/SAS will be mailed to previ-
ous aid recipients at their local addresses. If the form is not received before you leave for the holidays, pick one up at the Financial Aid Office so that you can begin to collect the required information.

Outside Scholarship List
The 1983 issue of the Outside Scholarship List will be ready for distribution in early De-

Student Activities
Amnesty International
The meeting of the Amnesty International Club will be presented on Tuesday, November 23, once at 4:30, in room 1B-22 and again at 5:00 in Hall 5.

GILSA
GILSA's final meeting of the fall semester will be held on Thursday, December 2, 1982, in the fourth floor faculty lounge, at 5:30 p.m. The speaker will be Mr. Lawrence Payne of Senator Paul Tsongas' Office. Mr. Payne recently accompanied the Senator on a tour of the war zone in Lebanon, and he will present slides from that trip. The entire GILCA community is invited to attend. Wine and cheese will be served. The meeting with Mr. Payne was originally scheduled for November 11.

Graduate Students
Organization
CHRISTMAS DANCE!!! December 3, 1982 at 8:30 p.m. at Main Campus New South Cafeteria. Guests and guests: $2.00 in advance gets you food and tunes. Cash bar features 25¢ beers and 50¢ mixed drinks. To get tickets call Joe at 318-2186 or stop by the table outside Laytoner Library on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m.

National Lawyers Guild
Labor Law Forum
NGL Brown bag Speaker Series—"Crisis in Labor: The Role of the Labor Lawyer." Tues, November 30, 12:15 p.m. Room 153 Speaker: Kathy Krieger, attorney with the International Brotherhood of Carpenters Union. This is a very rough time for labor. A long-time activist and expert in the field talks about the situation and the ways in which lawyers can work to change it. Krieger is a dynamic speaker and is one of the few women in a traditionally male-dominated field. All interested persons are invited. Bring your lunch and join us.

Rings
Special savings on 14k gold school rings. November 30, 11-7 p.m., in the lounge.

Artcarved Class Rings
WRC
Happy Hour—Friday, December 3, at the Dubliner (4 F Street, N.W.), 4:00 to 6:00 p.m. This will be a special Happy Hour to honor Professor Wendy Williams to celebrate the faculty vote in favor of granting her tenure. Faculty women have been invited, so this will be a great opportunity to meet them!

Yearbook
Delma Studson has signed, after much de-

ination, to return to the Law Center to take portraits of those who will be graduating in May. They may be seen here Tuesday, November 23, from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. in the Chapel. To assure a sitting time (7 minutes) that is convenient for you, please sign up on the list located on the door of the Student Activities Office. These portraits will be in the Yearbook, which can be ordered now and will be available for personal and purchase the first week of May.