1974

Amicus Curiae (Vol. 5, Issue 5)

Committee Vetoes Calendar Shift

By Charlie Burr

In an unexpected move, the Faculty Curriculum Committee unanimously voted to recommend to the faculty that the Law School depart from the College's planned 1975-76 calendar and retain post-Christmas examinations. General student reaction was quick and adverse.

Although an SBA poll conducted last year revealed considerable faculty and student support for a pre-Christmas examination schedule, this was only one factor considered by the Committee. Other matters receiving particular attention were administrative feasibility of the various alternatives and the needs of first-year students for more time to prepare for their initial contact with Law School examinations.

The Curriculum Committee action struck many students as being at the least inconsistent with what many assumed to be a promise by the administration to implement the calendar change for the next academic year. A second issue concerns the role of the student representative to assure effective representation to students, and to ease the mind of those student representatives who are unsure of their duty.

Three Alternatives

The Curriculum Committee reviewed three primary alternatives — retention of the current schedule, complicity with the College's plans for pre-Christmas examinations, and splitting the testing period into an upperclass section before the break and a first-year session afterwards.

Members of the Committee gave substantial weight to their concern for first-year students in deciding to recommend against following the proposed College schedule.

Administrative Difficulties

Administrative difficulties reportedly militated against the split schedule. Associate Dean Sullivan noted that the problems in implementing and carrying out such a schedule were only one factor involved. He suggested that having two examination periods might induce more faculty members to adopt objective tests. In addition, the national organizations of law professors usually meet during December and if instructors at Marshall-Wythe were forced to spend the break grading tests, it would make it difficult for them to attend these informative and productive sessions.

As a consequence of these considerations, the Committee unanimously voted to recommend retaining the current schedule for the 1975-76 session.

Reaction Adverse

Adverse student reaction stemmed from a number of sources. Many individuals felt that the Law School was committed to a change in view of substantial faculty and student sentiment expressed in that direction during last year's poll. A second point of contention arose out of the unanimity of the vote. Several persons felt that the student representative on the Committee should have more vigorously advocated student feelings and was also bound to vote in accordance with the student poll.

Others have questioned the validity of the points raised in support of the Committee's position and the weight accorded them.

Petitions Circulated

As yet, the SBA has taken no affirmative stand on the issue. Some Board members expressed the view that some official move should be made, but felt it should not take a form as would tend to alienate the faculty or accuse the Committee of acting in bad faith.

An ad hoc student group began circulating petitions regarding the situation early last week. They have reportedly gathered over 150 signatures.

The petitions ask the Committee to reconsider its decision and urge the faculty to act favorably on a pre-Christmas examination schedule. They further question the hardships allegedly encountered when tests are held prior to the break, and suggest the advantages of a longer vacation at that time in terms of job-hunting by students. As most law schools have examinations before the end of the year, most positions are filled by the time Marshall-Wythe students can interview in late January.

As yet, no clear faculty opinion on the issue has been ascertained. Final action on the proposals is expected at this Thursday's faculty meeting.

Third-year students Carl Harder, Marc Kane, and Jim Sheeran represented Marshall-Wythe in the regional Moot Court competition in Richmond last week. Kane was unavailable when this photo was taken.

NEWSPAPER OF THE STUDENT BAR ASSOCIATION

AMICUS CURIAE

Marshall-Wythe School of Law *College of William & Mary*

Vol. V, No. 5 Williamsburg, Virginia Tuesday, November 5, 1974

Circuit Leaders Gather For LSD Fall Conference

Approximately 80 students from the ten law schools within the Fourth Circuit attended the annual Fourth Circuit ABA.-LSD Fall Conference, which was held October 25-27 in Charlottesville.

A Friday night cocktail party at the Sheraton Inn got things off to an appropriate start. Saturday morning's events were also held at the Sheraton, with highlights being a general meeting, formation of committees, a live client counseling demonstration by Washington & Lee and University of Richmond teams, and a speech by the LSD Second Vice President on L.S.S.F. grants.

Monrad Paulsen, Dean of the University of Virginia Law School, addressed a noon luncheon on "Changes In Legal Education."

Conference activities moved to U.Va.'s new law building, which Circuit Governor John Ellis describes as "beautiful." (Rub it in, John.) Workshops for a variety of law school organizations were held at the law building, the organizations including SBA Presidents, newspaper editors, Law Review editors, Moot Court chairmen, women's groups, BALSA chapters, and LSD representatives.

Two resolutions on legal assistance to military were approved at a general session held late in the afternoon at the law building.

Judge Robert R. Merhige of the U.S. District Court in Richmond addressed the representatives at the evening banquet Saturday. Judge Merhige spoke on "Reflections of a Judge." According to Ellis, Merhige's remarks were "outstanding and very frank," and evoked much interest from those in attendance.

University of Virginia professor Daniel Meador spoke at the Sunday brunch, his subject being "The Appellate Court System." Meador discussed the appellate judicial system on the state and federal levels.

A general session on Sunday norming concluded the conference. Among those topics discussed was a possible joint effort by the Jaycees and law students to find jobs for released prison inmates, so that they can find employment as soon as they are released.

The Fourth Circuit includes all law schools in Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina.

Marshall-Wythe students attending the conference included SBA President Nettie Bailes; John Renfrow, LSD Representative; John Weber, ABA-LSD Liaison to the ABA Section on Legal Assistance to Servicemen; Kathy King and Mary Frances Morris from the Mary & William Society; Rita Lewis and Latricia Cunningham from BALSA; and Jack McGee and Norm Marshall, representing Moot Court.

M-W Team Falls Early In Moot Court Tourney

Marshall-Wythe's Moot Court team defeated North Carolina Central University Law School in their first match of the Regional Tournament at Richmond last Thursday, but dropped their second match to Duke. The loss eliminated the Marshall-Wythe contingent from further competition.

Three Marshall-Wythe students, Carl Harder, Marc Kane and Jim Sheeran, represented William and Mary at the Region IV National Moot Court Competition held last Thursday, Friday and Saturday in Richmond.

The competition, sponsored by the Young Lawyers Section of the Virginia Bar Association, featured ten schools from North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia and Kentucky. Preliminary rounds were held Thursday, October 31 at T. C. Williams Law School at the University of Richmond and the semifinal and final rounds were held in the Richmond courtroom of the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit.

Harder, Kane and Sheeran were chosen to represent Marshall-Wythe by last year's Moot Court Board based on their high scores in the intramural competition last fall and last spring. The trio argued against the team from North Carolina Central in the preliminary round last Thursday with the winner advancing to the quarterfinals Thursday night. One-third of each team's score was based on its written brief, submitted before the competition began, and the remaining two-thirds of the score were determined by oral arguments.

Each team prepared a brief supporting either the petitioner's or respondent's side of a hypothetical case on a writ of certiorari to the United States Court of Appeals for the Twelth Circuit. The case was a "reverse **DeFunis**" (**DeFunis v. Odegaard**, 42 USLW 4578) involving the admission of a white student at a black private school attempting to desegregate in order to be eligible for foundation grants. The petitioner, a black person who would have been admitted to the college under the old lottery selection system, contends that he is the victim of racial discrimination. The Marshall-Wythe team argued for the respondent college in the preliminary round, but each team had to be prepared to argue for either side in subsequent rounds of the competition.

Other schools entered in the competition were: University of Virginia, University of Kentucky, West Virginia University, University of North Carolina, North Carolina Central University, Wake Forest University, Washington and Lee University, Duke University and University of Richmond.

See Moot Court, p. 5

Editorials

Committee Vote Scored

Last year, during discussions into the possibility of shifting the Law School calendar so as to schedule first semester exams before the Christmas recess, the administration suggested that a poll be conducted to determine student sentiment on the issue. Student leaders took care to assure a large response, and students overwhelmingly voted a preference for exams prior to Christmas. The faculty subsequently decided in favor of the shift, and the administration led students to believe that a calendar change could be implemented, but on the condition that the change would not take effect until fall 1975.

Last week, the Law School's Curriculum Committee voted unanimously to retain the present calendar. Certain members of the committee expressed the belief that first-year exams should be held after Christmas recess, and Dean Sullivan argued that it would be administratively impossible (difficult?) to maintain a calendar whereby upperclass exams were conducted prior to the recess and first-year exams afterward. The lone student representative to the committee voted with the faculty members.

It should be noted that the Curriculum Committee's vote is not binding on the faculty or administration. This is a good thing, because the vote somehow seems to ignore an overwhelming student and faculty expression of support for a calendar change, and what many students consider an administration promise to effect the change next fall. Or are we mistaken?

The entire faculty will meet this Thursday afternoon, at which time the Curriculum Committee vote will most likely be acted upon. For the reasons which will be outlined below, we strongly urge the faculty to reject the Curriculum Committee decision. If the administration needed a year to implement the calendar change, it seems as though its time could be better spent than by contradicting what we thought was a settled issue.

To be sure, no calendar is so perfect as to satisfy everyone. Nevertheless, students and faculty, having experienced the present calendar for some time, voted to schedule exams before Christmas. The advantages of such a change are apparent, and it is unnecessary to discuss them in this column. The undergraduate College will implement a change to pre-Christmas exams beginning next fall. While it is not necessary that the Law School follow suit, implementation of last spring's "decision" to make the change could eliminate certain problems which would develop were the Law School to maintain the present calendar.

The argument that first-year exams should be conducted after Christmas recess is a plausible one. Again, the advantage is apparent, as the extra three weeks or so of available study time would no doubt help new students. Yet first-year exams generally are staggered to allow about three days between each exam. Further, all students would know that they would no longer have the Christmas recess to ruin by studying, and could plot their habits accordingly.

To contend, however, that *all* exams must be conducted at the same time is another example of inflexible bureaucratic tendencies which one may expect in James Blair Hall, but not in the Law School. If it is so important that first-year exams be held after a recess, then further study on this matter should be in order. Upperclass students have expressed overwhelming support for a change. Faculty have concurred. Administrators have seemingly concurred, and pled for time in which to implement the change. What was implemented during this period? A strategy to undo what ostensibly was a pledge?

Dean Sullivan does not seem to believe that the administration made any commitment to implement a calendar change for 1975-76. Perhaps the administration did not come out and proclaim its intention to do so. Nevertheless, many students believe that there *was* a commitment. A poll in which 242 of 318 students responding favored a calendar change is a clear showing of student support. All but six members of last year's faculty favored a switch, with four of the six expressing no preference either way. The administration has said or done nothing to indicate that student expectation of a change is unfounded.

If the faculty concurs with the Curriculum Committee's about-face, it will furnish another unnecessary example of unresponsiveness, only this time a back-flip will connote a certain breach of faith. The chairman of the Curriculum Committee has recently advised certain student leaders to keep quiet, because the faculty may not support the committee's action. We certainly hope that the faculty will not; but we are a bit weary of requests to play it cool and await reasonableness. Students were burned this summer when the same suggestion was made concerning the proposed relocation of *Amicus* and SBA offices. "Fool me once, shame on you; fool me twice, . . ."

The Amicus welcomes reader response to its editorial comment.

Letters To The Editor

Student Suggests Budget Hints

To the Editor:

Due to recent comments on the success of the annual student get-together, charitably called the Budget Meeting, I have been asked to preserve for history in this newsletter suggestions on how to duplicate this event next year. The following suggestions will aid in achieving this noble goal.

1. Be sure to reserve a room that has a schedule conflict. This cuts down on the number of students that can attend, and allows other students to mysteriously disappear in the middle of the meeting.

2. Make sure to employ a parliamentarian who will overrule motions when substantive words are omitted; i.e., a motion to terminate the meeting is insufficient due to the omission of the key word adjourn. Dickinson **Parliamentary Procedure** at 4½.

3. Put several copies of the new SBA Constitution on a table in a room, but don't tell anyone in which room. The result is that students cannot read the Constitution.

4. To further insure students lack of access to the Constitution, hire a team of Cubans to surreptitiously remove the copies before anyone can look at one. The students' ignorance must be preserved.

5. The above procedures (3,4) have significant dividends for the Budget Meeting:

a. Board officers can say with all candor that the Constitution does not require the student body to vote on the Budget, without the students being able to prove the statement incorrect.

b. It allows the opportunity to hide the requirement of 20 percent (90 students) of the SBA to vote at the Budget Meeting to make their recommendations binding on the Board. Thus if students don't know about this requirement, a good bet is that less than 90 students will show up at the meeting and the Board can divy up the money anyway they like.

6. Have the treasurer of SBA in a memo to all student groups explain that no one except the SBA can spend one dime on social activities. Note, it is important to send this memo after the meeting so that students will not try and raise the issue at the Budget Meeting, or try to cut the **Board's** social calendar.

7. Use the expertise of an SBA officer skilled on financial affairs to spend, prior to the Budget Meeting, $170 on a student directory which could be produced for $10 on a mimiograph machine. Students love to vote on expenditures which they haven't approved.

8. In an effort to create a friendly atmosphere, employ several loquacious students to characterize people who oppose their pet programs with an appropriate epithet; i.e., anyone who opposes a BALSA appropriation is a racist, a person in opposition to the Mary and William Society is a male chauvinist pig.

9. Hold this annual affair precedent to the BSA's determination on how much money it will appropriate to the SBA. Any law student knows that logically you always divide the Budget pie up **before** you know how big the actual pie will be. Contra, Spock on **Enterprise Logic** at 24.

10. Ignore the Constitutional requirement of a week's notice by posting a copy of the proposed budget one day before the meeting. This insures a significant ignorance level on the part of most students about the budget. Remember Constitutional procedure is not important.

If you follow these simple suggestions, the guaranteed result is a similar farce at next year's annual budget event.

Jim Geddes

Students Have Right To Review Exams

To the Editor:

I wish to bring to the attention of the members of this student body an existing situation which I believe is in violation of our basic rights as students and which has latent personal impact for all of us.

It is generally assumed that a student has the right to see his exam paper should he so desire. At this school, as the matter now rests, this is a misapprehension.

Last Spring, having received a grade which surprised me in the obvious way, I trotted over to see my professor and requested to see my exam in hopes of discovering the error of my ways. I stressed to him that I had no intention of picking over it and questioning the grading. Nevertheless I was informed politely that he does not allow such perusal.

Thereupon I made an appointment with a member of our administration. Said member expressed sympathy and promised to look into the matter. A week or so later he informed me that to his surprise he was informed that students have no such right to see their exams. Apparently the matter came up with the faculty committee some years ago and it was decided to take no action in favor of an affirmative student right.

Of course no action has been taken either to expressly deny us access to those exams, and it is to the credit of most of the professors here that they willingly make appointments with distressed students to go over old exams. In fact, because such willingness is so widespread, most students and faculty alike have assumed that this is a right.

No so however, at least no in the mind of our dean who takes the position that, in the vacuum, the right does not exist.

My own feeling on the matter is that in lieu of rules to the contrary, our right to see these papers exists as inherent given the facts that: (1) we pay tuition; (2) the import to us of these grades can hardly be overestimated; (3) given that this is the only examination for an entire semester of work, a refusal to allow a student to see a paper where he has done poorly may be to leave him uncorrected in basic errors as to legal theory.

See Exams, p. 7

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Officials Say W&M Is Not 'Publish-or-Perish' College

By Wallace Auser

Colleges and universities throughout the country differ as to their policy concerning the requirement that professors publish.

At William and Mary, there are four criteria for retention, promotion, and award of tenure. These requirements are listed in the Faculty Handbook, dated 1973. They are: (1) the possession of educational experience necessary for the duties of teaching; (2) teaching ability; (3) significant contribution to the field through research, scholarly or artistic activities and through professional services; and (4) responsible participation in faculty and college government.

A few institutions require that a professor publish so that the work can be considered when the teacher is up for promotion. If the professor does not publish, he is denied any chance of retention or promotion. Such is not the case at William and Mary..

Vice President for Academic Affairs George Healy said that no one criterion of the College is overwhelmingly important against the others. Vice President Healy went on to say, "The origin and main thrust of William and Mary is an undergraduate college in liberal arts so the stress is on teaching ability as opposed to research and graduate work. These are important, but William and Mary is not a 'publish or perish' place.

"The level of structure institutionally is undergradute, but the Law School could develop its own internal criteria for publishing different from the College." Each school and department has particular needs which may require different emphasis on certain criteria. The different emphasis is allowed as long as the schools and departments stay "within the broad definition of appropriate procedure."

Publishing Only One Element

Dean Whyte agreed that scholarly publishing is only one element to be considered for retention and promotion of teachers. "The publish or perish rule is just a generality. Publishing . . . is only one way to demonstrate scholastic activity. Publishing is the easiest way to demonstrate scholastic activity. It is also the most lasting which is why emphasis is given to it."

Lectures are also considered in faculty evaluation. "Although they are not susceptible to being published, . . . they are on an equal stature with publication." The same amount of research and original thinking which goes into publishing also goes into a lecture.

Dean Whyte also said that a teacher's lack of qualification in one criteria can be made up in other areas. "The lack of scholastic activity is a definite minus, but can be counterbalanced by exceptional production of other criteria." An example given by the Dean was that of a faculty member serving on committees which take up so much time that the committee work and teaching are all that can be expected from the person.

According to Dean Whyte, under the new and yet incomplete guidelines it is hard to say how much emphasis will be put on each of the criteria. These qualifications are still in the process of development so they may change, but Dean Whyte senses a consensus that the following values are a standard of judgment for the retention and promotion of teachers: scholastic activity, teaching ability, community service, faculty committee activity, and professional activity in law.

Teaching Most Important

The Dean's personal opinion is that teaching ability is the most important qualification. "Scholastic activity is important to stay up with the new developments in the field, but it is not the sole determination. Contributions from the other criteria can equalize a lack of keeping up with developments in the field."

Legal education finds itself in a very different position from liberal arts schools. The Dean said, "The scholar deals with abstract ideas, but now, involvement with societal concerns is much stronger, so that the old idea of a scholar is fading. The attorney is lucky because involvement requires scholarly activity to a limited extent.

"Liberal arts teaches a person how to make value judgments. Law gives a person a methodology to determine how to solve a problem and substantive values so that a person can know what the problem is which needs to be solved." In law, community and professional involvement are very important, because they go to the purpose of law, in addtion to the fact that practical involvement requires scholarly activity to a limited extent.

Toni Warren, Director of the Newport News Legal Aid Society, is instructing the clinical practice course, which was introduced to the Law School curriculum this fall.

Students Participate In Clinical Practice

By Kathy King

Ten Marshall-Wythe students have embarked this fall on a new phase of legal education in the form of Marshall-Wythe's first clinical practice program. The purpose of clinical practice is to provide students an opportunity to learn some of the more rudimentary aspects of a law practice.

This is not to be confused with the upcoming third-year practice program. These students are not appearing in court but rather they are learning how to draw up civil warrants, the papers that are necessary for a divorce proceeding and other documents which are essential for an attorney to know.

The clinical practice course is taught by Toni Warren, an attorney who is director of Newport News Legal Aid. The course work centers around poverty law and the students are learning how to prepare the legal documents which are essential to this kind of practice, as well as any general practice of law.

During this semester the students have heard lectures on the various aspect of poverty law, such as domestic relations, the welfare system and creditor's rights. They have also heard such speakers as Delegate Al Diamonstein, chief sponsor of the Virginia Landlord-Tenant Act passed by the last session of the General Assembly and Judge Bonney of the bankruptcy court.

One of the major requirements of the course is that the student spend twenty-five hours during the semester working in the Newport News Legal Aid office. While in the office the students participate in the interviewing prospective clients. They try to ascertain the facts of the client's problem and determine if legal aid can help them. This work gives the students experience in interviewing clients which will be useful in their own practice.

The rest of the course requirements involve learning how to prepare the various types of papers required in this type of practice. Among the documents the students have had to prepare are a bankruptcy schedule and an appeal in a welfare or social security case. This is the most essential part of the course and the most worthwhile for the student.

One class member who had also taken the legal aid course explained the difference between the two courses by saying that in his legal aid experience he spent all of his time doing legal research for the attorney he worked for. He received very little criticism or advice on the memos he prepared.

He found clinical practice to be more beneficial because his work is always corrected and criticized by the instructor, who points out what should be done. With more supervision and criticism he found that he was learning more about practicing law in clinical practice than in legal aid.

This is just the beginning of a new phase of legal education at Marshall-Wythe. With the advent of third-year practice in Virginia, the Law School curriculum will be changing so that students will have a greater opportunity to be more prepared for the actual practice of law.

Hopefully, through the expansion of the clinical practice program, graduates of Marshall-Wythe will be as skilled in the practice of law as they are in the theory of law.

Society Explains Its Purpose And Goals

Last November a committee of three faculty members and three students responded to the need for an honorary society at Marshall-Wythe by creating the Saint George Tucker Society, (not to be confused with the local Delta Theta Phi law fraternity chapter by the same name).

The charter was approved by the faculty and a constitution written. The Society was intended to fill the gap between the Order of The Coif, which is purely academic, and Omicron Delta Kappa, which stresses leadership without regard to grades. Creation of the Society was rendered more critical owing to the absence of an Order of The Coif at Marshall Wythe.

Membership in the Society is unique and advantageous to its members and the Law School alike, giving deserved recognition to outstanding students while providing an additional off-campus recognition factor for Marshall-Wythe.

Students are eligible for nomination after three semesters if they stand in the top one-third of their class and have made significant and continuing contribution to the Law School; such as involvement in the SBA, Moot Court, **Law Review**, **Amicus Curiae** or other high involvement organizations.

Membership is limited in number to ten percent of the class. Confidential nominations for new members are received from Law School organizations in February, with the selection process continuing through February and March.

The administration has announced the schedule to be followed in registering for spring 1975 semester courses. Third-year students should pick up registration packets from November 18-20, and will register between November 21-27. Second-year students are to pick up their packets November 25-27, with registration being conducted December 2-6. First-year students need not register.

Changes in the tentative spring 1975 course schedule, which students received last spring, are noted at right.

COURSE	FROM	TO
102 Civil Procedure II B	8-8:50 MWF	10-10:50 MWF
309 Evidence	10-10:50	5-6:15
403 Const. Rights & Duties	Not to be offered in spring	
409 International Law	2-:50 MWTh	12-12:50 M 3-4:40 W
428 Legal History	Not to be offered in spring	
435 Adv. Adm. Practice		10-10:50 MWF
440 Const. & Foreign Policy		1-3:00 Friday
518 Law & Medicine	Not to be offered in spring	
704 Estate Planning	1-1:50 MWF	12-12:50 MWF
501 Juvenile Law Seminar	Not to be offered in spring	

Fungus has combined an imposing offense and an awesome defense to compile a 7-1 regular season record and a slot in the playoffs. Playoff games are scheduled tomorrow at 3:30 p.m.

Awesome Defense Helps Fungus Throttle Opponents

By John Fletcher

Ask anyone to name the least gratifying, most demanding job on the intramural football circuit, and you'll come up with defensive rusher. Rushers do not score touchdowns, catch passes, or even make interceptions; in fact, a rusher is lucky if he touches the football all afternoon.

Rushers must, as a matter of course, tangle with the biggest and strongest men on the field, and they must do so on every play. Most teams have two rushers. Fungus has one. His name is Gary Peet, and he's crazy.

An informal tally gives Mr. Peet over twenty sacks in five games, and he has forced bad passes and wild scramble three times as often. He can make a bad defense look great. Now in his third year of running over blocking backs, it is safe to say that Gary provides the backbone of this year's little-scored upon Fungus defense. And after three years of such nonsense, the kid certainly deserves some print.

This is not to imply that the rest of the defensive squad is anything but outstanding. Official statistician Charlie Mandigo gives the boys 21 interceptions in eight games, not a bad average at all. Middle linebacker Calvin Depew and safety Mark Slaughter lead the pack with six apiece. Safety Jim Thurman (not Thurmond) is a close second with five, while cornerbacks Rod Meade and George Jameson round it out nicely with a pair between them.

In the first five games this year, only one Fungus opponent managed to mount a drive to penetrate the 20-yard line, the threat coming late in the final period against the Mates. Heroics by (you guessed it) Gary Peet and (don't be too surprised) Jim Thurman highlighted the goal-line stand. Gary dumped the quarterback once, and forced a three-yard worm killer on second down. Thurman broke up two passes in the end zone for the balance of the excitement, but, then again, a goal-line stand can be just so exciting when you are leading 34-0. Good job anyway, boys.

In other recent games, Fungus graciously took one victory by forfeit, and managed, despite the absence of key offensive personnel, a 14-0 victory in game four. That put the slate at 5-0, with three tough games to conclude the schedule.

Fungus finally encountered some bona fide competition in these last three games. In the first, against the "roster-stacked" Volunteers, the Fungus defense allowed two scores before the offense pulled things out in the closing minutes for a 13-12 victory.

Two days later, in what was easily its best-played game of the season, the boys convincingly defeated third-ranked Huffies Heroes, 18-6. That victory guaranteed Fungus a playoff slot regardless of the outcome of its final regular season game against the top-slated Noses, since both the first- and second-place teams in each division are given berths in the postseason championship tournament.

Fungus managed to drop that last game, 19-6, and before a sell-out crowd, no less. Of course the Law School squad was without the services of starters Sheeran and Thurman (injuries) and, even more significantly, those of Gary Peet (for national security reasons), but who's making excuses? Anyway, the boys could afford to lose that one, no nuts to the Noses. The teams should meet again in the playoffs this week. All playoff game times are 3:30 p.m., with games scheduled Friday, November 1, Monday, November 4, and Wednesday, November 6. So pick up a six-pack and come watch the spectacle.

Grid Garbage: Injured Jim Sheeran is mending nicely, and hopes to be ready for the playoffs; Gen Lo hopes he heals slowly.

End Bobby Harris found his hands late in the season after their conspicuous absence previously, catching a touchdown pass in the fifth game and two extra points.

'Sneak Preview'

Up Against The Wall

By M.A. Funt

Recently a rather sordid figure approached me and asked if I would care to buy a "hot" Federal Income Tax exam. Being a devout follower of our honor code, I bought it (wrapped in a brown paper bag, of course). In a feeling of pre-Thanksgiving cheer I've decided to share my bargain with my fellow upperclassmen. I also purchased an administrative law exam but I realized that after all that studying the first year class does, they really don't need it.

Federal Income Tax Exam

1. Mr. S is an up-and-coming attorney in a Virginia law firm. This year the firm held a ski party in New Jersey. Mr. S brings Mrs. S along where, in an effort to further her husband's career, she "messes around" with various senior partners. Can Mr. S deduct her travelling expenses under section 162 of the Internal Revenue Code as an "ordinary and necessary" business expense or must he invoke section 274 (entertainment costs incurred in fostering good will in business)? Also, what are the collateral consequences to Mr. S's "gross" income? **20 pts.**

2. Mr. Sleeps-With-The-Fishes, a professional killer, wishes to deduct the cost of buying bullets, guns, and suits as an "ordinary and necessary" business expense. He also wishes to deduct the air fare for a recent trip to Chicago to do a job, as allowed by section 162 (traveling expenses related to business). What advice can you give him? **20 pts.**

3. (A.) Ms. Bubbles La Touch, a professional hooker, decided that her career was in jeopardy. She undertakes extensive training in the **Kama Sutra** in an effort to acquire a Ph.D. On her income tax return she lists the educational bill as a deduction under the tax code section dealing with "deductions for improvement of professional skills." The Internal Revenue Service feels, however, that this bill falls under the category of "fulfillment of a general educational aspiration" which, of course, is non-deductible. You are counsel for Ms. La Touch and must argue her case (N.B. Would it help to show that holding a Ph.D. in the **Kama Sutra** is customary in her profession?)

(B.) This past Christmas, Ms. La Touch threw a party for her favorite customers. After the party she gave out "freebies." Can she cite them as deductible gifts? Would it matter if she usually charged over $25 for such services? **80 pts.**

4. (A.) Peter Hornbook, a second-year law student, spends $50 one night wining and dining a pretty, naive freshman. Twenty dollars was spent on dining, fifteen dollars on drinks, five dollars on transportation, and ten dollars on miscellaneous (candy, etchings, etc.). At the end of the night Ms. Frosh develops a headache. Is Peter entitled to a deduction for losses suffered without a gain in capital assets? Are any of these expenses ordinary and necessary business entertainment expenses (Peter has a "professional" reputation to uphold in the second-year class) or personal entertainment or living expenses (his reputation is merely personal in nature)? Assuming it is a business expense, may Peter take a depreciation deduction on his waterbed and flashing light (tools of the trade)?

(B.) Assume Peter was successful that night and he is later charged with a paternity suit. He now wishes to deduct his legal fees as an expense arising out of a transaction in pursuance of business. May he? **80 pts.**

Form Provided For Students With Jobs

By Gretchen English

This issue's column is directed primarily toward our second-year students. It has been noted that very few of the second-year students are availing themselves of the information provided by the Placement Office. Of course, it is not mandatory that you use this information, and you may think it too early to do so. However, some of you may not realize the job situation as it exists today.

The job market is more limited than in recent years. *Firms are not hiring on the scale* that they have done in the past few years, and thus, jobs are harder to find. (Ask a lot of the third-year students.) Whatever the type of practice you wish to specialize in, you should start now gathering names of firms, federal agencies, judges, etc., and plan your correspondence accordingly.

Many of our students are interested in working for small to medium sized firms. The Placement Office, quite frankly, will be of little help to these students. We can, however, point out some helpful procedures to follow. First, legal aid has been a source for summer jobs in the past, and eventual permanent employment in the cases of some students. Those of you who are not now enrolled in legal aid might seriously consider enrolling this next semester, if possible.

As far as judicial clerkships are concerned, there are 37 second-year students who have indicated an interest in these.

We encourage you to get the names of the judges and their requirements for applying for clerkships now, so there can be a minimum of rush this next spring.

It may be helpful to all students registered with the Placement Office, for me to review our sign-up and interview procedures once more. The initial sign-up sheets are posted two to three weeks prior to the interview date. The sheets stay posted approximately a week. *Once the sheet is down, all* resumes are taken from the students' files, and forwarded to the interviewer for his review, and possible deletion. **At no time will the Placement Office staff add or delete names on their own.**

Once the firm has indicated which students it will interview, if there are deletions, we will post the final sheet, with interview times. Students may not add their names to a final listing without the permission of the Placement Office staff. In most cases, no new names may be added to the lists.

You will note that an interview calendar from the undergraduate placement office has been posted on our board. If you are interested in signing up for any of their interviews, do not hesitate to let us know.

Our office will welcome suggestions from any of our students and faculty members. We hope to expand the employment services offered, and your ideas are solicited.

This office is trying to maintain a permanent file of students and where they are employed. For those of you who have accepted positions already, we request that you fill in the form on this page and either place it in the Placement box in the Main Office, or deliver it to Gretchen in person. This form will continue to run throughout the rest of the year, and once you have accepted a position, please provide us with the information and return the form to us.

Name.....

I have accepted a position with:

Firm Name.....

Address.....

.....

Commentary

Tips Offered To Job-Hunters

By Professor Michael Madison

First, a brief explanation of why I'm writing this piece is in order. Somebody from the **Amicus** asked me to a little while ago — two years to be exact — and, not being one who shirks his journalistic responsibilities, I will do my belated best in the lines that follow to catch and keep your attention — the goal of any not-so-young budding writer.

I have been told that I can write about anything as long as my work product is intersting and **exceeds** 500 words. "Anything," of course, is dangerously broad, and I must admit to giving some serious thought to writing something unusual and a bit salacious, i.e., the "sex life of the tse-tse fly."

But on the assumption that the average law student is of a more practical bent, I narrowed my choice to two less-heady topics. The first — excerpts from the diary I kept while wandering for 16 months between England and Japan — I soon gave up for two reasons: (1) Most of you have already heard the highlights **once** (if you happened to be in the large Property Law section two years ago) or **twice** (if you also happend to be in Modern Land Finance last year); and (2) Most of the titillating excerpts left unrecounted are either libelous or **too** pornographic for such a staid and sober publication as the **Amicus**.

Finally, in desperation (staring at a blank page for two hours is — I submit — the type of cruel and unusual punishment banned by the Eighth Amendment) I have decided to take the easy way out by picking a mundane topic — of which I have no little expertise: "job hunting and (if one is lucky) job selection."

Professor Michael Madison discusses various aspects of job-hunting and job-selection in this week's Commentary.

About this time of the year, as the smell of magnolia blossoms fade, the smell of money permeates the air — and others besides myself are always amazed to see third-year students suddenly draped in all the sartorial resplendence that their wives' earnings can afford. This always reminds me of the experience (ordeal?) I myself encountered as a third-year law student looking for my first job. One's first feeling, as I recall, is one of despondence over having to start at the bottom of the employment ladder after struggling to make it to the top of the educational ladder.

Well, getting down to business, a few tips on: (1) what to do and say on a job interview; (2) if you pass the first hurdle, how to decide whether to work for a law firm versus a corporation.

Job Interview: Be yourself — be natural — **but up to a point!** For example, some of my colleagues have been known to subtly induce the interviewer to talk about **his** background and childhood so that when the inevitable question is popped: "What made you become a lawyer?" you'll have something to say that makes sense to the interviewer. If you're too nervous about revealing the real reasons. (1) you wanted to become an engineer but flunked college algebra; or (2) you wanted to become a doctor, but can't stand the sight of blood; or (3) you wanted to become a professional playboy, but your rich uncle left all his money to your cousin.

Another example: If you are asked out to lunch by the interviewer — and like me — automatically put salt on everything, make sure this time to **first** test the soup; otherwise, you'll carry the negative impression that you are the un-lawyer-like type who rushes to snap judgments before examining all the facts.

Job With Law Firm Versus Corporation: The chief difference is that, by working for a firm, you can watch the late-late movies on TV since you don't have to be in the office the next morning until 10:30, but law firms tend to be much more paternalistic and demanding than corporate employers.

For example, I recall a colleague in a large New York City firm who married an ex-belly dancer (named Lorraine La Rue) who only lasted five months as an associate. Another example: if you work for a firm you get three weeks paid vacation but your workload is such that you end up taking only two weeks — and while sunning yourself on a beach in Jamaica spend most of your time thinking about all the work you should have done, but left behind undone.

If you work for a corporation, you get four weeks off, and enjoy every minute of basking in the sun (in Ocean City, Maryland — because you can't afford to go to *Jamaica*).

Finally, if you are stout-hearted and want to go into general practice (even though your father doesn't own most of the business in town), a couple of suggestions are in order: (1) One way to avoid the competition created by an ever-growing surfeit in lawyers is to migrate to a section of the country which still is experiencing a lawyer shortage, i.e., Possum Groves, Georgia; (2) If your wife is lazy and refuses to work, or, if you are single — think of some way to supplement your income during the first few "lean" years of your fledgling practice.

One serious example: Get a full-time job teaching at a business school to fund the operating expenses; another not-so-serious example: Have your wife (husband) or girl-boy friend take a "quickie" typing and secretarial (bartending?) course and purchase your law books second-hand by placing a "Wanted — Law Books" ad in your local paper.

Well, I see that I've exceeded the 500-word limit and probably your attention span as well, so I'll end this piece by simply reciting a profound adage on point which once served to comfort me when I faced the travails referred to **supra**: "A blind man in the sun is **not** a fool in the dark."

Professor Madison joined the Marshall-Wythe faculty in 1972, along with the third-year class (which didn't join the faculty but you know what we mean!). In addition to watching Bogart movies as often as possible, Professor Madison is teaching small section Property Law and Modern Land Finance this semester.

M-W Team Loses To Duke

Continued from p. 1

Judges scheduled for the competition included H. Emory Widener, Jr., Judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit; Justices Harry L. Carrico, Richard H. Poff and A. Christian Compton, Virginia Supreme Court; Richard F. Neely, Justice, Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia; Judge Robert R. Merhige, Jr. of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia; Former Virginia Supreme Court Justice Thomas C. Gordon; Judge Richard L. Williams, Circuit Court of the City of Richmond and Judge Oliver A. Pollard, Jr. of the Circuit Court of the City of Petersburg.

The first and second place teams in Region IV advanced to the National Competition to be held in New York during the third week of November.

Hanes Briefs

In the last issue of the **Amicus**, one of the editorials contained the word "dearth," when in fact the word "plethora" or some such ought to have been used. We used "dearth" to describe the library's problems. Unfortunately, "dearth" means "scarcity," which is quite clearly the wrong word for the library's number of problems. A dearth of editorial apologies to our readers.

Marshall-Wythe's own John Donaldson traveled to Seattle, Washington, last week, where he addressed the American Association of Certified Public Accountants Thursday and Friday. A plethora of congratulations to Mr. Donaldson, whose expertise is rendering him quite peripatetic.

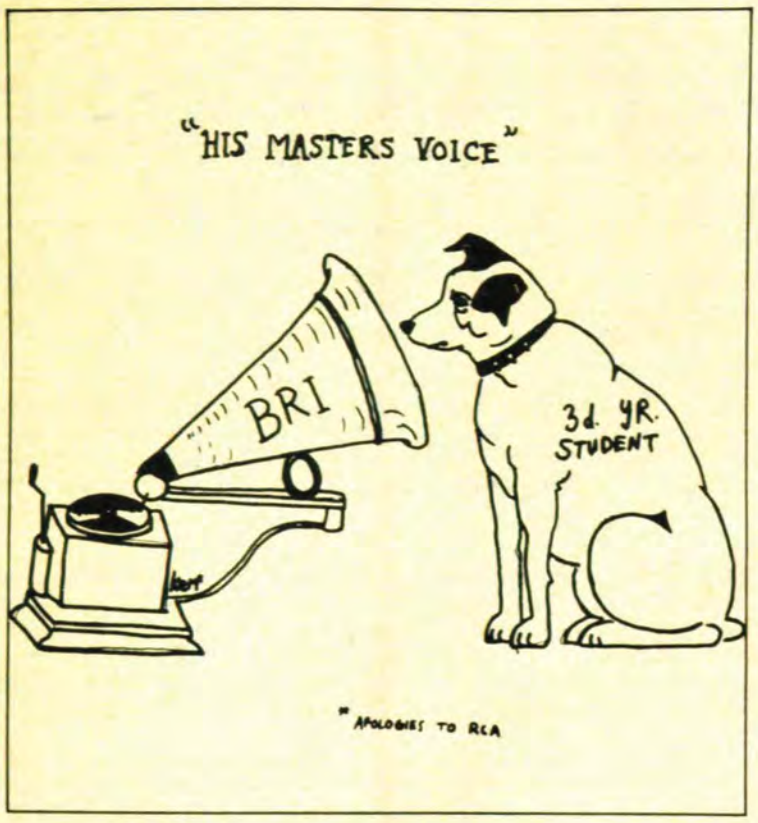
Any student interested in acquiring a certain parking space, thus freeing him- or herself from the headaches inherent in driving around campus looking for a spot, should contact second-year student Joanne Hickox. Joanne is in charge of the SBA-Baptist Church arrangement, whereby students can rent a space on the chained-in confines of the Baptist Church lot for a mere $3 (three) dollars per month.

Yés, Virginia: Phi Delta Phi, the erstwhile party kings of the Law School, does have parties on occasion. PDP will sponsor its annual (that's once a year for the first-year students) wine and cheese party on Saturday, November 9, following the Indians' hoped-for massacre of the Gobblers of Blacksburg's own Virginia Tech. Students are advised to keep the wine and cheeser in mind when they prepare refreshments for the game — the wine and cheeser has been known to be fun.

The SBA will sponsor its first student-faculty mixer on Friday, November 8. Unlike last year's mixers, this one will be held off campus, in the basement of the Heritage Inn on Richmond Road. To reassure those who might view the basement of the Heritage Inn as a dank, dark dungeon, Mike Geffen, SBA's social whiz, calls the Heritage Inn spot "one of the coolest . . rooms around." Students and faculty are urged to bring warm clothing, should this be just another Geffen joke.

Seeing one of the Amicus's editors valiantly struggling to fill up *this very inch of space*, Professor Ron Brown racked his fertile brain for a newsworthy item. Upon the failure of the two legal beagles to come up with anything more salient, Brown brightened as he said, "tell them there are 16,000 ducks in Southern Australia or something like that."

Marshall-Wythe's Law Wives will meet this Thursday evening. We don't know when, and we don't know where. And if they don't want to tell us, we don't want to go.



Greene Opponents Succeed In Thwarting Appointment

This third installment concludes the synopsis of the AAUP investigating committee's fact findings. The Amicus has presented a detailed synopsis, on the belief that the JeRoyd X. Greene controversy was a complicated one, requiring more than cursory analysis.

The next issue of the Amicus will include a summary of the AAUP committee's recommendations.

By Evan Adair

President Graves told AAUP investigators that Greene threatened on May 6 to sue the College if his appointment was disapproved. On May 10, the Law School's offer and Greene's acceptance were reported by the Richmond **Times-Dispatch**. Greene reports that a reporter for the **Times-Dispatch** asked him on May 9 to confirm a report of the appointment at a salary of $22,000. Greene did so.

Greene explains that the **Times-Dispatch** discovered the appointment when someone in the College administration called the **Times-Dispatch** central office and asked for the newspaper's "morgue file" (newspaper clippings) on Greene. Vice President Healy confirmed that this request was indeed made. Someone at the newspaper became curious why the request had been made, which led to the reporter's inquiry to Greene.

The Willey Letter

Publicity given the appointment produced a "firestorm" of news reports, statements, and editorials in the media. Almost the first response came from State Senator E. E. Willey, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, who wrote in a letter dated May 10 to Dean Whyte, "You can be sure that if Greene is employed it will have a great deal of influence on my attitude for any future appropriations for the Law School."

The letter was reported in the media May 11, and was received by the Dean May 13. At a press conference that same day, Greene charged Willey with racism and said that Willey's letter raised questions of academic freedom. While Willey's letter drew widespread attention, the administration made no comment on the letter.

(The Senate Finance Committee is a crucial hurdle in any Marshall-Wythe effort to obtain state funds for its much-needed new building. Willey's implied threat to Dean Whyte in his May 10 letter thus involved more than normal state appropriations for the Law School.)

Various meetings were held between May 10 and May 16, with College administrators seemingly aligned in opposition to the appointment. On May 16, A. Z. Freeman and Ronald Brown, the president and vice president of the William and Mary AAUP chapter, met with Vice President Healy to explain the AAUP position on due process in the case: namely, that a prospective faculty member who has accepted an institution's offer of an appointment for employment has the status of an untenured faculty member and therefore is entitled to due process when revocation of the agreement is contemplated. Healy indicated his concern to make these considerations clear to the Board of Visitors.

Although President Graves was subjected to heavy pressure from opponents and supporters of the Greene appointment, he told AAUP investigators that he received no instructions from those in higher authority, and that he made the decision to recommend disapproval of the proposed appointment himself.

The Board Meets

The Board convened May 16, and devoted three hours to a discussion of the proposed appointment. During this period, Dean Whyte explained the faculty position, and Healy explained the AAUP position concerning due process. Healy expressed his concern that if the appointment were rejected there might well be an AAUP investigation and censure. During the discussion President Graves received a telegram from Washington AAUP headquarters, and read it to the Board.

The telegram expressed the AAUP's belief that the offer and acceptance constituted an appointment and entitled Greene to the due process appropriate to termination of an appointment before its expiration, and urged the Board to delay its decision pending consultation with the AAUP. There was little discussion of the AAUP request. Dean Whyte also received a telegram urging a delay of the decision, and passed the message to Chappell during the Friday afternoon discussion.

The Board devoted about an hour Saturday morning to further discussion of the Greene case before voting on it. Healy spent two or three minutes explaining the principle of academic freedom, and the procedure by which the AAUP censures institutions for violations of academic freedom. The Board determined that since Greene was not a faculty member, he had no right to a due process hearing.

Chappell read to the media Saturday afternoon a statement on the rejection of the appointment which listed six contempt of court citations as the basis for the decision. Unable to contact Greene by phone, Vice President Healy sent Greene a telegram informing him of the Board's decision.

Faculty Scores Decision

The Law School faculty met on May 22 and strongly disagreed as to whether the administration had acted properly. On May 28 the Law School faculty passed a resolution committing them to building a faculty without outside interference and supporting the actions of Dean Whyte.

Later that day the AAUP chapter held an open meeting to discuss possible infringements of AAUP guidelines on faculty governance, academic freedom, and due process. President Graves convened a meeting that afternoon for interested faculty and insisted at the meeting that he made his decision entirely on the merits of the case as he saw them.

The Faculty Affairs Committee of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences sent an open letter to Graves on May 30, deploring the Board's decision and the basis on which it was made. Graves responded to the open letter, emphasizing his concern with the consequences and his hope to offset them. The Faculty of Arts and Sciences endorsed the Faculty Affairs Committee's letter. The Virginia Conference of the AAUP issued a statement deploring the interference by Senator Willey in the College's affairs.

Greene has also noted that he will sue the College of William and Mary for breach of contract, but has not yet filed a complaint.

Latin Diplomat Speaks to ILS

Harvey Frank joined the Marshall-Wythe faculty this fall after spending a number of years in a Wall Street firm. A graduate of Harvard Law School, Professor Frank probably knows almost as much about Harvard as Timothy Bottoms does.

By Tony Gil

With a lecture by a distinguished Near-East expert and a visit by a prominent Latin American ambassador, the International Law Society is rapidly proving itself to be one of the most active non-social organizations at Marshall-Wythe. Enthusiasm from the members, increased support from the SBA, and a demonstrated interest from the professional ranks seem to be the main factors.

For those of you who may not already know, the Society was formed with the object of pooling those law students who would be entering the international law field and to serve both as a source of input for the students and as a source of output to the interested community via notable speakers in the field. The demand for trained attorneys in this field is rapidly increasing especially with the economic inter-relations that are growing among the nations of the world. For those trained in languages the field is especially lucrative in international agency work where the dependency has been on foreign attorneys.

The Society also hopes to help those entering students who may not know exactly what the field encompasses to clearly outline the objectives that will aid them in choosing an international law career if they were to find it to their liking. (Any interested student may contact president Jim Geddes or myself regarding the Society.)

Among the activities that we have had to date was a visit by the Ecuadorian Ambassador to the Organization of the American States during Homecoming weekend. Dr. Galo Leoro has been a career ambassador for many years and as a prominent international lawyer he has helped formulate much of the sound OAS policy.

Coming up in the agenda will be several distinguished speakers, Jessup Moot Court, the World Peace through Law Conference in Washington to which ILS will send delegates, the **International Law Journal**, and job placement seminars.

'Paper Chase' Evokes Reflections

By Professor Harvey Frank

Paper Chase has just come around to Williamsburg again. A regular question to me since then has been "was it really like that?" No, not quite, but close enough. There was no one quite like Kingsfield and unfortunately there was no one quite like his daughter. Students studied hard and some students studied very hard. Competition was certainly keen but it was not vicious or quite as competitive as portrayed in the movie. Still and all the spirit was right.

Well then, why the hell is Harvard like that? To start with there is an attitude, justified or not, that being at Harvard means you are No. 1, and a conflicting attitude expressed by the hero in the movie, that everybody else who is there has equal if not better credentials than you — and there is only limited room at the top. What did that top look like? This prompted me to dig out my Twentieth Year Class Report from under a pile of forgotten papers. As is customary, my class took an anonymous survey of all its graduates. I think the results are illuminating not only for what they show about the paper chase at Harvard, but the potential for well trained hard working and conscientious lawyers.

Approximately one-half (and I assume on the whole the better half) of the 520 odd living members of the class responded. My classmates include the president of Harvard University, a law school dean, a number of law school professors, three State Supreme Court Justices, numerous state court judges, a congressman, a state attorney general and the solicitor general of the Republic of the Philippines. Three quarters of those who responded are in the full time practice of law. In that group the average income (including outside income) was $75,900 and the median income was $60,000. The average income from the practice of law alone increased substantially with the size of the firm, so that those in private practice by themselves had an average income from law of approximately $35,000, those in practice with one to ten lawyers with an average income of $59,000, those in firms with 11 to 26 lawyers had an average legal income of $85,000, those in firms with 26 to 50 lawyers had an average income from law of $68,000, while those with firms having more than fifty lawyers had an average income from the law of $95,000 a year. On the other hand employees of federal, state or local governments, only had an average income of $30,000. Not only do these numbers help explain the Harvard competition, they may also be relevant to William and Mary graduates who are considering making their career choices since these statistics are consistent with others that I have seen on the economic advantages of practicing in different size law firms. What the statistics did not do is correllate income and other indicia of success with grades, a rich father-in-law or a sparkling personality.

As a side light, and perhaps of interest to those faced with career choices, are the fluctuations of income with the size of the city in which the attorney is practicing. For example, the average income from law in cities over one million was $74,000, in cities of 500,000 to one million was $60,000, in cities of 25,000 to 500,000 was $48,000, and in cities under 25,000 was $35,000.

All this should be an indication of not where my class has been but where your class can go. Still I do not think my classmates have completely lost sight of the greater purpose of the law. Let me conclude with the opening words of our Twentieth Year Class Report. "We'll all remember when Professor Casner took a little time off from teaching property and spent a few minutes on the theme, a free society can only survive when there is leadership from a free uncontrolled Bar. At its twentieth year, we believe that the class of '54 is making substantial leadership contributions to our society to keep it free and strong." I hope the class of William and Mary '75 can say the same in its time. For if they do not, then regardless of their income, the Law School and its faculty will have failed. One might be tempted to say that the students had spent their lives flying paper airplanes.

DTP Sponsors Writing Class

Close to 40 first-year students attended Delta Theta Phi's legal research seminar Thursday night, October 24. The seminar, first in a planned series of 3, featured Max Dale, noted M-W legalist and member of the **Law Review**. Dale's talk centered on the initial steps of analyzing a legal problem: the use of the encyclopedias, an introduction to the West Key Number System, and the importance of Sheppards. In addition, the preparation and organization of case comments and memoranda was discussed. The session, which included questions, lasted for over an hour.

Jeff Kuperstock, one of the organizers of the seminar, explained that its primary purpose was to supplement to the first year writing course. The idea originated with DTP's professional committee and was in response to a feeling that many first-year students feel overwhelmed at first by their research problems. It was hoped that a general overview of research methods would at least give students a starting point from which to work and added confidence in their ability to find necessary information.

The next two sessions will deal with the use of the Harvard Citator and will also be led by members of the **Review**.

Right To View Exam Urged

Continued from p. 2

The purpose of this letter is not to cast aspersions on my aforementioned professor, whom I respect and like personally. He explained that his policy of nondisclosure was based on the fear of a deluge of students after exams, making serious inroads on his work. This, plus what I believe is a fear with perhaps some professors of having their grades second-guessed, is what I believe to be the basis for whatever faculty support the present policy possesses.

I feel these are groundless fears. I think that we are all old enough that we will not be poring over exams merely in hopes of forcing a few points from the faculty. Generally speaking, I believe comparatively few go to see their old exams unless motivated by a particularly disappointing grade — an excellent reason.

Few of us will finish here, however, without at least one grade that leaves us wondering "what happened." For some of this may be a "B" rather than an "A," for others a "C" rather than a "B." Whatever the case, we should be allowed to see the offending exam.

I have already mentioned feedback as the main reason for regarding this right as a necessity. Let us also admit the possibility of error. Walking confidently from an exam with the thought of having earned, say, a B+ at least, and later seeing a C+ by his name, would anyone not wish to ascertain that that second bluebook had not been lost, or that the professor saw that continuation on the back of the exam sheet, or that the grade had not been mistranscribed?

These are not ridiculous fears. Perhaps almost always they will be groundless. Yet it would take little time to check them out if there were cooperation from the faculty. My personal experience has been thought-provoking. Of three grade reports I have so far received, two have had to be corrected because of transcription errors — one upwards, one downwards. Only one of these errors was caught in the office.

I feel that we students not only should but do have an affirmative right to see our exams. I ask here that the Faculty Committee express its own good faith and concern by affirming it. Those who would hesitate I ask to remember their own student days and, following that old request of voir dire, imagine themselves in our places.

I also ask the support in this of the SBA to formalize my request to the Faculty Committee. Finally I ask the students to request support from their SBA representatives on this question, keeping in mind that if we are to make careers of supporting the rights of others we should begin by supporting our own.

Terry Grinnalds