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AMICUS CURIAE

Marshall-Wythe School of Law College of William & Mary

Vol. VI, Issue III

Williamsburg, Virginia

September 30, 1975

Preparations Made For Funding Drive

By Mark Gregory

Perhaps over the summer months, the need for the proposed new law school building had slipped from the forefront of the concerns of most of the student body. The events of last Wednesday have doubtless brought the need for a change of venue back into focus.

A question which many students might ask is "What has been or is being done?" The answers are numerous, depending on the level of the administrative hierarchy to which the question is addressed. However, the general tenor of such answers is that now is a time of coordination and marshaling of forces.

That this is so is in large measure dictated by the legislative cycle as it exists in Virginia. During October the decision is made by the Governor, with the aid of his Council, as to which pieces of legislation and which expenditures are to be forwarded to the General Assembly with a recommendation that they subsequently be approved.

Responsibility for presenting the College's funding requests, including those of the Law School, is vested in the President's Office. President

Thomas Graves has stated his office is, "developing some more facts and figures . . . and expanding on some of our arguments," beyond those which were advanced in last year's Position Paper supporting the new building proposal.

The College has already engaged in implementing various policies so as to eliminate potential obstacles to legislative approval.

For instance, according to Graves, for the past two and a half years the College has been making "strenuous efforts" to meet criticism that the College has not properly utilized the building space which it already possesses.

This has entailed various switches in building assignments (e.g. moving the geology department from the first floor of Bryant Dormitory into an underused academic building.

But, says Graves, the problem can never be entirely eliminated as long as it is approached from a "strictly formulary point of view." Much of the underused areas which, "add-up in terms of square footage, simply are not space at all in terms of modern educational use."

See "Funding," p. 5



President Thomas A. Graves, Jr., released the ABA report on the Marshall-Wythe School of

Law last Wednesday. The report cites the over-crowding of the present building and

deficiencies in the Law Library as critical.

ABA Report Threatens Law School Accreditation

By Margaret Askew and Mark Gregory

President Thomas A. Graves, Jr. announced to the press last Wednesday that continued delay on funding a new building for the William and Mary law school is now seriously jeopardizing the school's accreditation, and emergency action by the State of Virginia is required.

Excerpts from the statement (printed at the end of this article) that President Graves reported to the Board of Visitors at their September 19 meeting, stated that the fact that the present Marshall-Wythe Law School is housed in four separate buildings is of primary concern to the American Bar Association.

A representative of the Council on Accrediting of the American Bar Association reinspected the school's facilities last month and at that time advised Graves and James P. Whyte, then law school dean, that the present law building is "the most inadequate physical plant of any ABA approved law school in the country."

During the September 24 press conference, Graves said that he has sent letters to Governor Mills E. Goodwin, Jr., and other key state officials informing them of the seriousness of the situation. As of Wednesday Graves had not received any reaction from his letters, but added that it was, at that time, "much too early."

The new building for the law school has been the highest priority of the College for the past three years, Graves said. The 1975 General Assembly did

not provide funds for the construction of the building at the 1975 session after planning funds of \$218,250 had been voted in 1974.

Graves, however, expressed hope that the "General Assembly . . . will provide the capital outlay funds for the construction of the new building" sometime next spring.

In addition to the physical conditions of the present law building, the ABA expressed concern about the inadequacy of the law library and understaffing in the library. Graves said that he hopes the General Assembly will allocate "M&O (maintenance and operation) funds to allow us to improve both the staffing and collections of the law building," both of which are below ABA standards.

Part of the problem with the law library is the fact that the collections are housed in separate buildings, Graves said. It is necessary to the ABA that "the law library be housed all in one place."

The ABA statement said that "unless the deficiencies shown in this resolution are resolved satisfactorily on or before December 1, 1975, the Marshall-Wythe School of Law of the College of William and Mary will be placed on the agenda of the Accreditation Committee at its first 1976 meeting for the purpose of determining whether a notice for a hearing shall issue."

Graves said that what the ABA is asking for is "clear evidence of progress" by the December 1 deadline. "Not as much action, as clear evidence that someone

cares is what the ABA wants," he added.

Trimming the law school enrollment to about 300 students "would in some way solve the overcrowding problem," Graves said, but that would not alleviate the problems of library staffing and the law library collections.

Graves emphasized that he is "optimistic" about complying with ABA requirements by then and stressed that he wants law students to be "fully aware that we are taking every step" to alleviate the present situation.

Following is a copy of the Statement on the Proposed New Building and Improved Law Library for the Marshall-Wythe School of Law as presented to the Board of Visitors on September 19:

Graves reported to the Board of Visitors at its meeting on September 19 regarding the serious and critical situation at the Marshall-Wythe School of Law resulting from the wholly inadequate physical facilities that are now provided. In reviewing the continuing problem, he told the Board that a new building for the Law School has been for the past three years the highest priority of the College. This priority was documented in a position paper developed in December, 1974, and presented to the Governor, the State Council of Higher Education, the Division of the Budget, the Division of Engineering and Buildings, and the members of the General Assembly at that time.

In December, 1974, the State Council of Higher Education See "Accreditation," p. 4

Homecoming Plans Set For Oct. 11

Plans are set for Homecoming 1975, on October 11, which will include special activities for both Law School Alumni and students.

Homecoming activities for alumni will begin bright and early on the 11th with registration for alumni in front of the Law School Building, according to Sam Beale, president of the William and Mary Law School Association.

Following the registration until 11:30 a.m., alumni will be served coffee and donoughs while they view the Homecoming Parade.

Prior to the football game, the alumni can attend a buffet luncheon at the Campus Center at noon. The game at 2 p.m. at the stadium will match William and Mary against Ohio University in William and Mary's first home game of the season.

Following the football game, the annual Alumni-Student Cocktail Party will be held at the Ballroom of the Student Center. For those who have yet to attend this annual affair, it is definitely

one of those parties you won't want to miss.

Besides rubbing elbows with past Marshall-Wythe students, the cocktail party features drinks and refreshments well worth the \$1.00 admission charge. Last year the tables groaned under the weight of various cheeses, dips, crackers, pretzels, and other hors d'oeuvres — including crab legs and chicken livers. According to SBA President Guy Strong, many of these delights will make encore performances this year, and the food is guaranteed to be great.

In addition, there will be plenty of mixed drinks, beer and soft drinks available at the event, which is co-sponsored by the Alumni Association and the SBA.

Beginning at the end of the football game (around 4:30), the cocktail party will end about 7 p.m. For those who scorn the sentimentality which usually surrounds Homecoming, the cocktail party is one part of Homecoming you won't want to miss.

EDITORIALS

Accreditation Problem Serious

Two weeks ago, in this space, a call was issued to save the *Colonial Lawyer*. The response, to date, has been nil. Now that it is the Law School itself which is under the gun, perhaps there will be more of a reaction to a "critical" situation.

Given the likelihood of that being the case (also nil) can the student be blamed if he or she entertains a feeling of *ennui* about the future? The answer must be, in all fairness, no. As recently as last year the concern of the ABA about the conditions at the law school was brought to the attention of all and we of the student body were reassured that the problem wasn't really all that serious. So much for reassurances.

Statement of support and action to be taken have been issued by the offices of the President and Dean. Nonetheless, the average student at Marshall-Wythe is probably wondering if he or she is witnessing the dissolution into nothingness of his or her legal career. After all, however clear a statement of support and effort to rectify the situation may be made, it is nowhere near as tangible as money in hand; or to put it another way, as a signed, sealed, and delivered appropriation of the necessary funds for the new building which could be exhibited when the ABA comes a calling on December 1.

However, this is not to say that we should descend to the level of hysteria; to charges and countercharges as to who is to blame for the present situation with students and faculty both looking for new job prospects. The fact of the matter is that the school's reputation has already been done a quantum of harm; how large or how lasting the effect is yet to be seen. It is imperative that all (students, faculty, and administration) start to pull together with a goal of obtaining the necessary commitment from the Commonwealth for the new building, for we all, student, faculty, College, and State have something to lose.

The feeling of worry and wonder will probably be with us for sometime, and given the situation in which we now find ourselves, that is perhaps as it should be. Indeed, as long as we remain a little worried, then possibly the common need will not be forgotten. Hopefully, an exhibition of unity of purpose in seeking the necessary funding commitment will provide the "evidence" of effort to correct the deficiencies at Marshall-Wythe which the ABA will be looking for on December 1.

In summary, although the outlook is negative it is not entirely black and the events of September 24 may yet be the salvation of the being called Marshall-Wythe.

MG

Third-Year Practice

As a result of the Virginia Supreme Court's July 1 decision approving the petition of the Virginia State Bar, third-year law students are now permitted to practice in Virginia courts under the supervision of practicing attorneys. Although passage of the rule came as no surprise (the enabling legislation was enacted during the last term of the state legislature), the faculty and administration of Marshall-Wythe have made no plans to implement a third-year practice program.

We note by contrast that the University of Virginia, as indicated by a recent press release, has already applied for state funding for a third-year practice program. And we wonder why Marshall-Wythe has taken no steps in this direction.

As things stand now, the individual student who wishes to practice under the rule is responsible for finding an attorney willing to provide the required supervision. Although a structured program would require time, effort, and that woefully unavailable commodity, money, it does seem that there are certain relatively simple measures which the administration could take now for the benefit of the present third-year class.

There is presently a legal aid course, in which students work with practicing attorneys and receive academic credit. The administration could, if it wished to, approach these attorneys, explain the rule, and ask that they agree to supervise third-year students who wish to practice, as opposed to placing this burden on the individual student. Such a request, coming from faculty or administration members, might have more impact than a similar request from a student. At the very least, it would indicate that the faculty and administration of Marshall-Wythe support third-year practice.

JBH

SBA President Calls For Release Of Complete ABA Report

By Guy Strong
SBA President

This is the first of what will be a regular series of articles written for the *Amicus* by myself and other SBA Officers. Although I had intended to use this space for a discussion of several more mundane Law School issues, such as the upcoming budget meeting, I felt that in the light of recent developments with regard to the questionable nature of the continued American Bar Association accreditation of our school it would be timely for me to comment on the situation and its possible implications for all of us as students.

First of all, it is important to stress that a "crisis" does not exist anywhere except in the minds of the misinformed. Those of you who attended the special ABA meeting on Wednesday, September 24, hopefully realize that even if the College and the General Assembly do nothing about the ABA report it would take at least one and perhaps two years before we became officially "unaccredited."

The procedural steps in such matters, as they are set up by the ABA are very complex and time-consuming. More than ample opportunity will be available for the College administration and even the traditionally slow General Assembly to react affirmatively to the ABA criticisms. Personally, I believe that both the College and the State will use the time allotted to them to effectively alleviate our school's shortcomings.

The scope of the "inadequacies" here at Marshall-Wythe, at least as they were articulated in the ABA report, is rather broad. It ranges from the obvious need for a new building to the more subtle problem of the lack of autonomy of the Law School vis-a-vis the College. The point that must be emphasized about the report is that all of the suggested improvements, except the new facility, could be made within the College without outside funding or assistance.

Submarginal funding and staffing of the Law Library, faculty salaries that fall below the national average, and the ability of the Law faculty to make its own final decisions on the hiring and promotion of individual professors are all matters whose financial and bureaucratic natures make them prime targets for a quick reform program directed by President Graves.

The part the College administration has played in the events leading up to the present drama should not be overlooked. Its lack of emphasis on the Graduate programs it controls is inexcusable, and the Law School has evidently been the victim of much of that neglect. It is time for the College to take the actions needed to bail us all out of a damaging and unfortunate situation. Hopefully, the ABA report will be greeted with action in President Graves' office. It is clear at least that he can take the steps necessary to get the School back on the right track.

It is questionable, however, that the more ponderous General Assembly is either willing or able to institute the financial programs needed to insure the construction of a new building. After all, we are not "The University" and the State of Virginia is in serious financial straits. Thus, the state government does not offer a safe avenue for any proposed

changes here at Marshall-Wythe.

So, where does all this leave us as students of an apparently sinking law school? First of all it puts us in a position where we must either help plug the leaks below decks or head for the life-preservers. I am sure that many students, especially first-year victims of the overcrowding and

See "Strong," p. 8

Placement Of Blacks Relatively New Here

To the Editor:

The law school placement of Black graduates is relatively new to the Placement Office. Previously, there has been six Black law graduates, which is nearly equaled to the total number of Blacks scheduled for graduation this school year.

My primary concern is to call attention to job placement difficulties of Blacks, to sensitize people to this problem, and to encourage Black law students to take advantage of the services provided by the Placement Office in seeking prospective employers and in finding legal or quasi-legal summer employment which may lead to a permanent position.

Blacks at Marshall-Wythe have not used the services of the Placement Office for fear that it was superficial because the recruiters had no genuine interest in hiring Blacks. Therefore, Blacks have relied on their contacts with the Black legal community to obtain summer and permanent jobs. However, because of the tight job market for law graduates and the increasing number of Black law graduates, there is no longer a workable solution.

This fear may be terminated by assurances from prospective employers interviewing Blacks

that there are job positions available and that these positions are meaningful, not mere tokenism, with chances for advancement based on merits not race or color. Lastly, a concerted effort by the Placement Office to bring to the campus representatives of Black law firms and businesses to facilitate contact with the Black legal community would aid greatly to encourage Black law students to register with the Placement Office.

Previously, no Blacks have been appointed to the Student Faculty Placement Committee nor the Student Bar Placement Committee. Although the interest of Blacks and other minorities may have been well served by the committees; because of the unique problems faced by Blacks, they must be given an opportunity to work with the committees. Needless to say, Blacks should be allowed self-representation.

A Black will serve on the Faculty Student Placement Committee this school year, not to perpetuate the interest of Blacks but to serve the entire law school community.

The views expressed do not reflect the views of any group or organization.

Johnnie E. Mizelle

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Commentary

Lawyers' Role Discussed In Politics, Government

By Denis Brion

Politics and the law, by a long American tradition, have been intimately intertwined. Many of the guiding intellects of the American Revolution either were lawyers by profession or at least had legal training as the final step in their formal education. It was observed long ago that, in America, every important political question is ultimately turned into a legal question.

Under the American system, the lawyer is uniquely skilled to fill an enormously important and honorable role in the nation's political life, and, by and large, the profession had not blushed at the task of filling this role. Thus, the trend of the political life of the nation is a subject of substantial and immediate importance to the student of the law.

If we are to believe one of our most eminent soothsayers, John Kenneth Galbraith, Western society is moving toward a new political order under which the distinction between government and private entities will become increasingly blurred. In his *The New Industrial State*, Dr. Galbraith provides a compelling and approving description of the coming bureaucratic state. Nor is he alone in his projections. Indeed, so astute an observer as Lewis Mumford has pointed out that the normal condition for society throughout recorded history has been the monolithic, bureaucratic state.

Is American political society, undeniably in a state of transition, rushing toward the classic centralist form, or is it instead at a crossroads? It has been a dogma of American history that our future lies to the West, and California, confounding (so far) the prophets by not sliding off into the ocean, may instead be providing a glimpse of a possible fork in the road.

As fresh as the latest news are the reports (See, e.g., Evans and Novak, *The Emergency of Edmund Brown*, *The Washington Post*, Sept. 22, 1975, at A23, col. 1.) filtering back east of the anguished moans of the left-of-liberal California Democrats as their young protege, Governor Edmund Brown, marches off to his very own special drummer. The political pundits assure us that Brown, "declaring the limits of government in solving today's problems, . . . is radically transforming the tone of the California Democratic Party." Slashing budgets, vetoing new social welfare programs, the young Governor is out-Reaganing his predecessor. Is he yet another flash in the West Coast pan or does he instead have a realistic chance "to spread his revolution nationwide?"

Consider the evidence. Serious political analysis these days must either support or condemn — but it cannot ignore — predictions of an emerging politically conservative American majority. The most successful federal government program in recent years,

measured by the general acceptability of its results and by the relative congruence of results with goals, has been — revenue sharing! The most successful political movement in recent years has been (One might argue that the August 1974 change in Administration would qualify, but that really evolved into great spectator sport with a record Nielsen rating.) the Vietnam peace movement. When time has permitted sufficient perspective, its most significant effect may well not be seen as the more immediate modification of American military policy; rather, the movement may well be seen as signifying the end of America's two generation old love affair with the New Deal concept that government can do it better and Big Government can do it best. Finally, there are today's taxpayers revolts, consumer movements, and grassroots resistance to federally-imposed social programs. These events seem to form a congenial context for the anti-centralist stirrings in California.

International political affairs provide their own parallels. The current theory of the foreign affairs scholars has it that we are moving toward a new, potentially stable, international Pentagon of Power — Russia, the United States, Western Europe, China, and Japan. But even a five-sided game is more pluralistic than the two camps of the cold war period. And what of the Arab states, as they wake up to the fact that they must either hang together or see their only form of wealth drained away within another generation? (For an almost frightening projection of the trend in energy consumption, see Joint Comm. on Atomic Energy, Cong., Sess., Understanding the "National Energy Dilemma" (Comm. Print 1973).) The increasingly independent (of the developed world) and increasingly cooperative (with each other) nations of the African and South American continents could expand the number of players from six to eight. At the same time, multinational corporations are a fact of international life, and a potential source of additional independent participants in the global game. National governments, while decrying the potential power of the MNCs and their relative independence of governmental control, are borrowing a page from the MNC book as they set up their own transnational enterprises. The International Telecommunications Satellite Consortium (INTELSAT), which provides a sophisticated satellite system for international commercial telecommunications, will soon be followed by a second consortium providing a satellite system for ship-to-shore telecommunications. INTELSAT has been technologically successful and financially lucrative far beyond the dreams of its governmental founders, and it is becoming the model for further intergovernmental enterprise. At

the same time, however, the national post and telecommunications administrations which are the direct participants in INTELSAT are becoming increasingly independent of their own foreign offices. In sum, international affairs have their own pluralistic trends, some of which are feeding back into national life.

I have been emphasizing the trends representing Governor Brown's model because the trends toward Dr. Galbraith's model have been so well documented, are so real, and are so well advanced. The points are two: America is in political transition, and it seems at this moment that two separate

See "Role," p. 8



Professor Denis Brion talks about politics and the law in this week's commentary. He also writes about the coming new bureaucratic state, its form and direction.

Third-Year Practice Now A New Reality In Virginia

By Kathy King

On July 1, 1975 student practice in Virginia state courts became a reality. The Virginia Supreme Court approved the petition of the Virginia State Bar to add a new Paragraph 15, entitled Third Year Student Practice to the Rules for the Intergration of the Virginia State Bar. (See *Third Year Practice Rule* following this article.)

In recent years the absence of third-year practice in Virginia has been one of the major obstacles in expanding Marshall-Wythe's Clinical Practice Program, according to Associate Dean Timothy Sullivan. The other major impediment, which still remains, is the task of finding a source of funding for an expanded program.

Sullivan stated that the faculty is committed to establishing a comprehensive clinical program, but they have not yet given serious consideration to expansion of clinical education at Marshall-Wythe. But with third-year practice available they will now begin to explore the options available for such expansion.

Professor Ron Brown, the new chairman of the Curriculum Committee, has already begun laying the groundwork for his committee's consideration of this issue. The committee is expected to meet within the next discussion will be implementation of third-year implementation of third-year student practice within the present curriculum structure and the possibility of expanding the present course offerings in the area of Legal Aid and Clinical Practice.

Brown said he welcomes any suggestions that students or faculty have on this issue. Suggestions as to possible sources of funding and comments on how other schools work with student practice rules and clinical practice programs would be especially helpful to the committee. If anyone has any suggestions or comments they should pass them on to

Professor Brown or either of the student representatives on the committee, Sandy Spooner or Beth Hopkins.

Both Sullivan and Brown stated that third-year students currently enrolled in either Legal Aid or Clinical Practice have an excellent opportunity to put the new rule to use. As outlined in Rule 15, they must get an attorney who is a member of the Virginia Bar to act as their supervising attorney. They must also see Dean Fischer in order to obtain his certificate, which must be filed with the Executive Director of the Virginia Bar Association in Richmond before they can appear in Virginia state courts.

Once filed, this certification will be good for eighteen months or until the announcement of the results of the first bar examination given following the student's graduation.

With the advent of third-year practice in Virginia, Marshall-Wythe students now have a vehicle for putting their classroom knowledge to work. In the future third-year student practice combined with expanded clinical practice and legal aid will provide the basis from which students can gain the practical experience they will need in order to take their rightful place in the legal profession upon graduation.

Editor's Note: Following is the text adopted as Paragraph 15 of Section IV of the Rules for Integration of the Virginia Bar — the amendment that allows third-year student practice.

In the Supreme Court of Virginia held at the Supreme Court Building in the City of Richmond on Wednesday the 18th day of June, 1975.

On this day came the Virginia State Bar, by Howard W. Dobbins, its President, and presented to the Court a petition, approved and recommended by the Council of the Virginia State Bar, praying that the Rules for the Integration of the Virginia State Bar be amended as follows:

That Section IV of the present

Rules for Integration of the Virginia State Bar be amended to include as Paragraph 15 thereof the following Rule: 15. Third Year Student Practice Rule

(a) Activities.

(1) An eligible law student may, in the presence of a supervising lawyer, appear in any court or before any administrative tribunal in this Commonwealth in any civil, criminal or administrative matter on behalf of any person if the person on whose behalf he is appearing has indicated in writing his consent to that appearance.

(ii) An eligible law student may also, in the presence of a supervising lawyer, appear in any criminal matter on behalf of the Commonwealth with the written approval of the prosecuting attorney or his authorized representative.

(iii) In each case the written consent and approval referred to above shall be filed in the record of the case and shall be brought to the attention of the judge of the court or the presiding officer of the administrative tribunal.

(b) Requirements and Limitations.

In order to qualify pursuant to this rule, the law student must:

(i) Be duly enrolled and in good standing in a law school that is approved by the American Bar Association, but if such school is located in another state that permits law student practice, only if such other state permits a student of a law school in this State to engage in such practice.

(ii) Have completed satisfactorily legal studies amounting to at least four semesters, or the equivalent if the school is on a basis other than a semester basis.

(c) Certification.

The certification of a student by the law school dean in compliance with Rule (b) (iii):

(i) Shall be filed with the Executive Director of the Virginia State Bar and, unless it is sooner withdrawn, shall remain in effect until the

See "Practice," p. 7

Accreditation Threat Released By Graves

Continued from p. 1

took the following position, as quoted in the position paper:

"The College of William and Mary has an old and respected law school. The Council recommends that the Commonwealth would do well to increase its support from a marginal level to one which will enable it to maintain its reputation as a strong law school of national stature. With this support, especially in constructing its new building, the law school at The College of William and Mary will be able to expand to almost double its present size should any unforeseen need for lawyers develop.

"The Council concludes . . . that the problems now facing the Marshall-Wythe School of Law can be remedied. . . . In a time of financial exigency and increasing competition on the State's purse, it is clearly preferable to maintain and improve existing services in higher education and to increase where possible the entry-level access to higher education which clearly benefits far greater numbers of Virginians...."

The 1975 General Assembly, which had voted planning funds of \$218,250 for the proposed new Law School building in 1974 (those plans now being complete) did not provide these funds for the construction of the building at the 1975 Session.

Priority number one among proposed capital outlay projects for the 1976-78 biennium continues to be for the College of William and Mary and the new Law School building, estimated at \$5,592,050, and this proposal will be the major focus of the College's budget request at the 1975 General Assembly.

Graves reminded the Board that in March, 1975, the Law School was visited by a consultant from the Council of the Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar of the American Bar Association. This visit was the result of a routine reinspection of the School (documented in the position paper of December, 1974) by the American Bar Association in August, 1973, which identified budgetary and space problems of a serious nature. The consultant summarized his major conclusions in May, 1975, in a letter to President Graves and Dean Whyte as follows:

The Law School has possibly the most inadequate physical plant of any ABA approved law school in the country.

The President and Dean reported to me on their plans for construction of a new law school building which would be built adjacent to the proposed building for a national center for state courts. It was reported to me that there was no possibility of funding this in the current session of the legislature but that the matter remained very high on the list of priorities, both within the College of William and Mary and the College within the State budget. It is my opinion, given the dearth of adequate and satisfactory condition of the facilities at the College of William and Mary, this building should be the very

highest priority, both within the College and within the State College System. Continued instruction and research in existing facilities is not possible. I call to your attention standards for the Approval of Law Schools, which states:

701 The law school shall have a physical plant that is adequate both for its current program and for such growth in enrollment or program as should be anticipated in the immediate future.

The consultant also expressed concern about other inadequately supported aspects of the Law School program, but the major thrust of his report focused on the problem of physical facilities and the law library.

Graves and then-Dean Whyte responded in June to this letter, indicating the steps which have been taken to improve the situation at the Law School and committing the College and the School to making every effort to obtain funds for the new building and the law library.

In July, 1975, the consultant from the American Bar Association wrote again to Graves and Whyte in part as follows:

I am writing you with regard to the action taken by the Council of the Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar of the American Bar Association and its Accreditation Committee at their meeting on July 10-13, 1975. The College of William and Mary and its Marshall-Wythe School of Law were considered in response to a progress report submitted by both of you, dated June 3, 1975, and the report of the Consultant as the result of his visit to the Marshall-Wythe School of Law of the College of William and Mary on March 19, 1975. As you know, the American Bar Association is the official accrediting organization as recognized by the United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

The resolution of the Council of the Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar is as follows:

WHEREAS, the Council has received and considered the progress report of President Graves of the College of William and Mary and Dean Whyte of its Marshall-Wythe School of Law dated June 3, 1974, and the report of the Consultant on Legal Education to the American Bar Association as the result of his visit to the College of William and Mary on March 19, 1975; and

WHEREAS, The Council has considered the recommendations of its Accreditation Committee; and

WHEREAS, The Council notes very grave concern with regard to the following matters:

1) the continued inadequacy of the law building of the Marshall-Wythe School of Law and the fact that portions of the School of Law are housed in four additional buildings other than the building of the School of Law;

2) the continued inadequacy of faculty salaries of the Marshall-Wythe School of Law, which are below the national



Crowded library conditions and under-staffing of the Law Library are two points the ABA has raised concerning the Law

School's accreditation. Moving part of the collection to other buildings did not solve the space

problem as the ABA says it is necessary to have the books housed in one building.

median and below those schools in the geographical area in which the School is located;

3) the continued inadequacy of professional staffing support for the law library;

4) the continued need for additional strengthening of the law library;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the President of the College of William and Mary and the Dean of its Marshall-Wythe School of Law are hereby notified pursuant to Rule IV (2), Rules of Procedure for Approval of Law Schools by the American Bar Association, that the Council has reason to believe that the Marshall-Wythe School of Law of the College of William and Mary has failed to maintain the Standards established by the American Bar Association. Further, that unless the deficiencies shown in this resolution are resolved satisfactorily on or before December 1, 1975, the Marshall-Wythe School of Law of the College of William and Mary will be placed on the agenda of the Accreditation Committee at its first 1976 meeting for the purpose of determining whether a notice for a hearing shall issue.

You will note that this resolution requests a response on or before December 1, 1975. Under language of the resolution, the Council of the Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar hereby notifies the President of the College of William and Mary and the Dean of its Marshall-Wythe School of Law of the deficiencies and asks for an explanation of them. The Council will then determine whether the School is, in fact, not in compliance with the Standards and Rules of Procedure for Approval of Law Schools. If the Council feels the College of William and Mary and its Marshall-Wythe School of Law are not in compliance with the Standards for Approval of Law Schools, it will take appropriate action for removal of the College of William and Mary, Marshall-Wythe School of Law from the list of law schools approved by the American Bar Association.

The consultant's letter continued as follows:

Items of concern to the Council are the following:

(1) Inadequacy of the building, and the fact that the School of Law is housed in four additional

buildings other than the School of Law. I wish to call to your attention Standards 701, 702, 703, 704 and 705 of the ABA Standards for Approval of Law School, which state:

701 The law school shall have a physical plant that is adequate both for its current program and for such growth in enrollment or program as should be anticipated in the immediate future.

702 There shall be sufficient adequate classrooms and seminar rooms to permit reasonable scheduling of all courses and there shall be such additional rooms as may be necessary adequately to provide for all other aspects of the law school's program.

(a) The physical facilities shall be under the exclusive control and reserved for the exclusive use of the law school. If the facilities are not under the exclusive control of the law school or are not reserved for its exclusive use, then the arrangements must permit proper scheduling of all law classes and other law school activities.

(b) Adequate provision should be made for the conduct of moot court programs, both at the trial and appellate level, either by a separate courtroom, or one or more classrooms that can readily be adapted to such a program, or by reasonably available public courtroom facilities.

703 Each full-time member of the faculty shall have a private office. In addition, suitable office space shall be provided for the use of part-time faculty members.

704 Space for study purposes shall be provided in the law school library or in an adjacent law school facility that is sufficient to accommodate at the least the following percentage of the total enrollment: if the school is exclusively a day school, 40 percent; if the school is exclusively an evening school, 25 percent; if the school has both day and evening divisions, 40 percent of whichever division is the larger. In addition to the regular study area, there shall be one or more suitable areas in which students may gather in small groups for discussion.

705 There shall be adequate areas for secretarial and administrative personnel and

for the maintenance of all necessary records. These areas shall be in close proximity to the persons or offices served thereby.

(2) The Council expressed additional concern about the continued inadequacy of the faculty salaries of the Marshall-Wythe School of Law which are below the national median and below salaries paid to faculty in most of the ABA approved law schools within your geographical region.

(3) The Council expressed concern about the continued inadequacy of the professional staffing for the law school library.

(4) The Council expressed concern with regard to the continued need for additional strengthening of the law library.

(8) Finally, the Council expressed concern that the College of William and Mary and its Marshall-Wythe School of Law was not in full compliance with the ABA Standards for Approval of Law Schools. I wish to call to your attention Standard 105 of the ABA Standards for Approval of Law Schools, which states:

105 An approved school should seek to exceed the minimum requirements of the Standards.

The Council resolution is intended to notify both of you of the apparent deficiencies of the College of William and Mary and its Marshall-Wythe School of Law and to ask you to report on these matters in order to permit the Council and its Accreditation Committee to determine whether or not the School is in compliance with the Standards for Approval of Law Schools, and, if not, to recommend appropriate action for the removal of the Marshall-Wythe School of Law of the College of William and Mary from the list of schools approved by the American Bar Association.

The Council of the Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar has requested that this report be made to the Council as soon as possible and no later than December 1, 1975. The Council of the Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar has

See "Accreditation," p. 5

Accreditation Threat Released By Graves

Continued from p. 4

asked me to assist both of you in any way you might find helpful in preparing your response to the Council and the Accreditation Committee's concerns. I am available to assist you in your response, including a visit to meet with you and your Trustees and the law school faculty to discuss the action of the Council and its Accreditation Committee if you believe such a visit would be helpful.

Graves reported to the Board that both Whyte and his successor, Acting Dean Fischer, have been in continuing contact with the consultant from the American Bar Association since receipt of the July letter, and that all possible steps are being taken within the College and School to be responsive to the recommendations of the ABA, within the resources now available. The consultant will be visiting the School again this fall to review the further steps being taken to strengthen the School, so that he may assist the administration in its report to the Council later this year.

Graves informed the Board of Visitors that, in view of the ABA Council action, and despite all of the efforts that are being made to alleviate problems of inadequate space and resources, the situation of the Law School is of an emergency nature. Failure to provide a new law school building and adequate funding for a law library at the College of William and Mary is seriously jeopardizing the Law School's accreditation. Continued lack of positive action on the matter is threatening the future of the oldest professional law program in America.

Graves pointed out further that continued uncertainty as to the much-needed new physical plant and an adequate law library would make it difficult to attract an eminently qualified person to provide leadership to the Law School as its new Dean. The decision of the National Center for State Courts to locate in Williamsburg was based on

the assumption that the new building of the Law School would be adjacent to its headquarters on College land; and a substantial portion of the original pledges for the National Center are conditional upon the new School building's being authorized for construction. The Faculty of the Law School has continued to maintain a high quality of instruction and morale among the students despite inadequate resources and serious overcrowding, but this high level of education cannot be maintained for long in the face of continuing uncertainties as to the future.

The Board of Visitors, in response to this report from Graves, directed him to take all appropriate steps to bring the serious problem at the Law School to the direct attention of the Governor, the State Council of Higher Education, the General Assembly, and all other individuals and groups who are in a position to take positive action in providing capital outlay funds from the General Funds of the Commonwealth for the construction of the new building and providing adequate M&O funds for the staffing and collections of the law library, at the 1976 General Assembly.

The Marshall-Wythe School of Law, as an institution of long-standing reputation in service to the citizens of Virginia and the legal profession, is in grave jeopardy unless the State Council of Higher Education, the 1976 General Assembly and the Governor consider that a crisis continues to exist and take emergency action to provide capital outlay funds for construction of the new Law School building and maintenance and operating funds sufficient to allow the law library to meet standards of the American Bar Association. Such action will mean that the Law School will meet its obligations to the American Bar Association and its commitment to legal education in the Commonwealth.

Placement Interviews; Watch The Board

By Louise Murtagh

Students are reminded that the Interview Schedule handed out in the Placement Meeting has been changed many times and that new firms have been added. This information is on the Bulletin Board under the heading CHANGES AND ADDITIONS. Since the September meetings the following have been added: Internal Revenue Service; Morgon, Lewis & Bockius of Washington, Philadelphia and New York; The Federal Power Commission; Manchester, Bennett, Powers and Ulman of Youngstown; and Arthur, Dry and Kalish of New York.

Second year students are in an enviable position because almost all firms will interview them as well as third year students. Firms now often choose their new associates from their "last year's" law clerks. This is becoming more

and more frequent.

Watch the Bulletin Board. Everything that comes into the office will go up promptly on the board. Sign-up sheets go up three weeks prior to the interview date and come down in a little less than a week. Both the posting date and the "will come down" date are at the top of the sheet. Resumes of all interested students are pulled from the file and sent off immediately. If a student signs up he/she should see that resumes and fall class schedules are in the Placement Office. Every effort will be made to post interview schedules at least three days in advance. Be assured that the Placement Office does not do any screening.

In the meantime, throughout the year smaller firms will continue to call and write the office that they have need to employ. These will be posted promptly.

Fischer, Sullivan Discuss ABA Accreditation Report

There is absolutely no need for any panic or feeling of insecurity" concerning the ABA report threatening M-W accreditation, according to Acting Dean Emeric Fischer. "I understand the concern of the students," Fischer told an Amicus reporter. He emphasized that students "will" graduate from an accredited law school.

"There is not going to be any discreditation of this law school."

Fischer also emphasized that "this law school is giving a very high caliber legal education" as evidenced by the "very high rate of passing bar exams" both in Virginia and other states.

"The quality of our law school has not suffered," Fischer said, adding that "this cannot go on forever" without larger law school facilities.

Fischer expressed a strong belief that the Virginia General Assembly will allocate funds for a new law school building.

"I don't speak on an if, but, or when . . . I'm speaking of an absolute belief" that funds for a new building will be made available, he added.

The Virginia legislature, Fischer said, does not want to celebrate the Bicentennial by becoming "the legislature that closed down the oldest law school in the country."

"There is just no alternative to the matter (other than funding a new law building). The legislature has no alternative," he added.

Fischer again emphasized that "students . . . are getting that kind of education they enrolled here for," and said he hoped "that students will get involved in this eventually" by using whatever political power they have to encourage the legislature to fund a new law building.

Associate Dean Timothy J. Sullivan met Wednesday afternoon to discuss with students the ABA Report and the possible threat to Marshall-Wythe's status as an ABA accredited law school.

Approximately one hundred and thirty students attended the emergency meeting called by SBA President Guy Strong "to explain what has happened, to answer questions, and to allay student fears."

Regular SBA business was tabled by motion and Strong yielded the floor to Sullivan, who fielded student questions.

Sullivan first outlined the "procedural context" within which the present situation arose. The ABA Council on Legal Education has "reason to believe" that Marshall-Wythe is in default with respect to certain accreditation standards.

The Law School has been given until December 1 to voice its opinion as to whether it is in fact in default, and to take measures to correct the alleged deficiencies.

If the matter is still unresolved, hearings will be held subsequently to determine whether the law school is in fact in default; if it is, the matter will then be referred to the ABA House of Delegates, with whom the ultimate decision rests. Sullivan emphasized that the

school is now in the first step of this process.

The threat of loss of accreditation, though not immediate, is none the less real. In response to questions as to what students could do, Sullivan stated that a massive, coordinated effort on the part of faculty, students, and alumni will be necessary to convince the public and the state legislators of the seriousness of the situation.

Sullivan saw little possibility that the legislature would appropriate money for a new building before the December 1 deadline, as the session is not due to begin until January. He stated, however, that the "blunt language" of the ABA Report might provide the needed leverage in working with the Assembly.

In the event that spending for a new law school is not forthcoming, Sullivan saw two possible alternative solutions to the accreditation problem.

One is renovation of Rogers Hall. All classes would be moved to Rogers, with the present law building serving as the law library. Although this too would require appropriations from the state legislature, the expenditure would not be as great as the cost of a new building. (President Graves, however, told the Amicus earlier that the renovation of Rogers Hall is planned to house the business administration department and was not planned for law school classes.)

Another alternative would be to reduce enrollment, so that the present physical plant would be adequate. Sullivan understood, however, that there are presumably no plans to reduce the size of next year's entering class.

Several students voiced concern that the ABA report and

the attendant publicity would damage the academic reputation of the school and prejudice them in the job market.

Sullivan cautioned that students should not attach undue significance to the position which we now occupy. He stated that he felt a prospective employer's general concern was the individual student, and not the school he attends.

Sullivan also suggested that students point out to prospective employers the good professional records of former Marshall-Wythe students.

In response to another student's question, Sullivan stated that U.Va. and William and Mary have not been treated equally by the state legislature.

Nor do law students at William and Mary receive equal treatment from the College itself. The Law School does not get back in funding what its students are paying in tuition. "Law students are being cheated in terms of tuition. You're not getting your money's worth," he added.

Sullivan responded "I don't know" to student questions as to why the entire ABA report has not been released to Governor Godwin, the press, or the law students. Although he has seen the full report, he declined to comment on the contents of those portions which had been deleted.

He did state that some of the report's criticisms were levelled at problems whose solution would require no expenditures of funds. According to Sullivan, President Graves has promised to do everything possible to correct these deficiencies.

In conclusion, Sullivan urged all law students to "act like lawyers in this situation. We need to get the facts and avoid an over-emotional reaction."

Preparations Made For Funding Drive

Continued from p. 1

Graves went on to point out further, that whatever the problems of the college as a whole in this area, they should be divorced from the consideration of the needs of the Law School. "It is important that a professional school such as a law school, . . . have an integrity in terms of its space."

The most pressing problem to be overcome is the general scarcity of funds. The community college system is expanding and VPI has submitted a request for a new undergraduate library which also has been accorded a high priority for funding.

"In those instances you have a situation where citizens of Virginia who have a right to go to college can't go unless facilities are provided." Nonetheless, President Graves indicated that he believes that the new law building has a good

chance of being funded in the coming legislative session.

He also indicated that there is a need for support from all available sources provided that it can be properly organized so as to have the most impact on the Assembly at the correct time without taking on an ungentlemanly tone.

Thus it is important that anyone within the Law School who thinks that he or she may in any way be able to aid in the process of contacting legislators to present the school's case should come forward.

Within the Law School the Building Committee is organizing the effort of the Marshall-Wythe community. The committee is composed of Acting Dean Fischer, Associate Dean Sullivan, Professors Swindler and Whitehead, and the SBA President and Vice-President, Guy Strong and Steve Conte.

Campaigning At M-W

Six Vie For First-Year Rep Positions

First year students go to the polls tomorrow to choose three representatives to the Student Bar Associations.

Candidates kept the campaigning to a minimum, posing for a group picture and jointly holding a keg party last week.

The candidates are: Charlotte Carter, Sally Collins, Bill Harrison, Tom Johnson, Joe Marinaro and Jim Ronca. Candidates platforms are printed below.

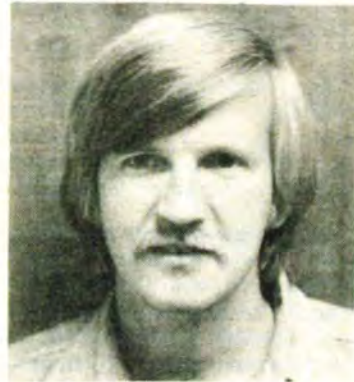


Sally Collins

Any statement of the issues at this time would be almost meaningless due to a first year student's lack of familiarity with the specific concerns of this law school.

Any recital of my qualifications for this position at this time would be almost meaningless due to a first year student's lack of familiarity with our class members' capabilities in such endeavors.

Therefore, my platform stands: Relax. Have a Collins.



Tom Johnson

After only four weeks at Marshall-Wythe, it's difficult to make profound statements about issues. I can't build you a new library, and I can't help you get through Legal Research and Writing. (To be honest with you, in spite of orientation, I'm still disoriented). I can represent your interests on SBA, and I can find out what the issues are and what can be done about them.

I have experience in nearly every phase of student government including SGA President, participation in several orientations, and the planning of many successful social events. I can do the job; I hope to have the opportunity. Vote



Bill Harrison

With the eminently acute shortage of educational funding

in the state as Governor Godwin has made clear, it becomes increasingly important that the SBA appropriate money as effectively as possible in order that only the most urgent student needs be dealt with.

Lack of funds will force us in the future not only to be more selective in the spending of our time and money, but to put this spending to its most efficient uses. Student input is no longer a goal but a necessity. Each and everyone of us will be forced to order our priorities in the exercise of efficient student government.



Jim Ronca

I feel that a platform full of specific programs and promises would be rather inappropriate for an election in which neither the candidates nor the voters have enjoyed a tenure more than one month at Marshall-Wythe. I think it more proper that a candidate for this position discuss what he believes to be his personal qualifications for the job.

In my case, I feel that while in college I had considerable experience at doing the things which seem to be the main functions of first year reps — serving on student-faculty

committees and helping organize social functions. At St. Joseph's, I was the single Student Rep on the steering committee of our Middle Atlantic States Evaluation Self-Study, a three-semester project which looked into every corner of the College's operations.

As treasurer of my residence hall and president of two honor societies, I was primarily responsible for staging social affairs ranging from banquets to mixer parties as well. Admittedly, these may not be the most unique talents in the world, but I can promise that I'd put them to work for our class with an uncommon zeal if elected.



Charlotte Carter

Having been at Marshall-Wythe only a short period of time, our class is just becoming aware of the problems and exigencies which confront our law school. I am willing to put forth time, energy, and enthusiasm to help solve some of these problems. I believe that the main responsibilities of a student representative are to be accessible to fellow classmates for suggestions and input and to

work toward a cohesive atmosphere among the law students. I am confident that I can do a competent job as representative due to my past experiences in leadership positions in school organizations.



Joseph Marinaro

In determining whether or not one should involve himself in a particular activity I think that it is important to determine the real usefulness of that endeavor. Does it have any practical value, or am I just wasting my time playing in some make-believe politica? While Marshall-Wythe is beset with many problems, a stuffy, close-minded attitude is not one of them. The school is seeking to improve itself and much of this improvement can be student initiated. I would like very much to be allowed by you to take a leading role in bringing new ideas and efforts to the law school.

VOTE OCT. 1

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Supreme Court Grants Third-Year Practice

Continued from p. 3

expiration of eighteen months after it is filed, or until the announcement of the results of the first examination given by the Virginia Board of Bar Examiners following the student's graduation, whichever is earlier. If the student takes, but fails to pass such examination, this certification shall lapse upon notification of such failure. For any student who passes that examination, the certification shall continue in effect until the date he is admitted to the bar.

(ii) May be withdrawn by the dean at any time by mailing a notice to that effect to the Executive Director of the Virginia State Bar. It is not necessary that the notice state the cause for withdrawal.

(iii) Be certified by the dean of his law school as being of good character and competent ability, and as having completed satisfactorily a course in each of the following: criminal law, professional ethics, evidence and procedure.

(iv) Be introduced to the court or agency in which he is appearing by an attorney admitted to practice in that court or agency.

(v) Neither ask for nor receive any compensation or remuneration of any kind for his services from the person on whose behalf he renders services, but this shall not prevent a lawyer or law firm, legal aid bureau, public defender agency, or the Commonwealth from paying compensation to the eligible law

student, nor shall it prevent charges by a lawyer or law firm for such services as may otherwise be proper.

(d) Supervision.

The supervising attorney under whose supervision an eligible law student performs any of the activities permitted by this Rule shall:

(i) Be an active member of the Virginia State Bar who practices before, and whose service as a supervising lawyer for this program is approved by, each court or administrative body in which the eligible law student engages in limited practice.

(ii) Assume personal professional responsibility for the student's guidance in any work undertaken and for supervising the quality of the student's work.

(iii) Assist the student in his preparation to the extent the supervising lawyer considers it necessary.

(iv) The approval of the court designated in (d) (i) above may be withdrawn at any time without stating the cause for withdrawal.

(e) Miscellaneous.

Nothing contained in this Rule shall affect the right of any person who is not admitted to practice law to do anything that he might lawfully do before the adoption of this Rule.

Upon consideration whereof, it is ordered that the Rules for Integration of the Virginia State Bar be, and the same are hereby, amended in accordance with the prayer of the petition aforesaid, effective July 1, 1975.

Is Making Law Review Really Worth Those Extra Benefits?

By Jim Margolin

As is the case most every year, first year students are pondering a very important question: Should they dedicate themselves totally to the law and their courses and have a chance for Law Review, or, should they take it a little easier and remain "with the rest of the pack" so to speak?

This is a tough question to answer and is the focus of much discussion. A little information regarding what Law Review has to offer (besides your own carrel) may help some of you to decide whether or not to strive to attain this goal. (Information for this article was supplied by a member of Law Review who shall remain anonymous — as he is to those of us who know him)


As you know, Marshall-Wythe employs the anonymous grading

system. However, once on Law Review, a student is given a special code number. When placed on an examination blue book, it guarantees one of at least a B+, regardless of errors which may be present in the person's work. Secondly, a Law Review graduate (if he passes the Bar of course) is virtually assured a job with an average first year salary of around \$27,000 — based on figures over the past three years for this school. And thirdly, for each article you write and have published, the scholarship committee of William and Mary grants you \$300 to use for study at Exeter in England (though they rarely supervise the manner in which funds are expended).

The above are the basic major advantages of being on Law

Review. There are also numerous minor benefits, a few of which are: registering for "choice" courses before the rest of the class, checking reference books out of the library, cocktail parties with the profs, parking for cars right next to the law building, doing research for pay for profs whose motivation is reflective of the "rest of the pack," and many other intangibles.

There are many other aspects of Law Review which of course have not been discussed herein. But, for those of you wondering if you have the stuff to make it, here is some advice: If you believed this article, eliminate yourself immediately, buy some Gilberts, and relax. If you had some doubts or knew (as the "reasonable man" would) it was bullshit, you're still in the running — good luck.



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Political Anatomy Up Against The Wall

By Ma Funt

In a little while our school will undergo that annual soap opera called political campaigning. Last spring the techniques approached perfection. In light of this, and with a view to preserving "perfection" for future years (after all, few things are perfect here so we better save those that are), I humbly offer the anatomy of last year's political campaign.

Step One: Deny your candidacy until the last moment. This opening gun has continued in popularity over the years. When it's coupled with the "dark horse" syndrome, the long-term effects are truly unique. Caveat: Once you announce you're "in the running" be sure to firebomb the local newspaper. This will avoid potential endorsements or attacks and it makes for a terrific opening campaign barbeque.

Step Two: Let's make a deal! This is politics answer to "Go-fish." Each candidate meets with potential supporters in such secret places as the international law section of the library. The aim of all this is to secure support in your "bid" for office by promising meaningless future titles (i.e. Duchess of Dupont, Sultan of Sorority Court, Archbishop of Wren Chapel, Keeper of the Keys of C.W., etc.) in return for votes. There are many variations to this game and depending on who is the promisee, the bids vary. (If it's your opponent — whom you want to drop out in your favor — the Chief Justice post is the traditional piece of the pie offered.)

Step Three: "I don't like to spread stories, but did you know my opponent said and-or did..." You guessed — the rumor. The goal here is to shock and horrify the independent voter and place

your opponent on the defensive. Truth is frowned on at this stage; the more colorful the story, the better the candidate. No only does this lend excitement to a campaign, but it also helps the students in their selection. After all, the SBA spends most of its time telling the students fables and this step lets voters find out who can keep them better entertained.

Step Four: Facing the issues. At some time in this road show someone demands that the candidate meet with the voters in a question-answer format (referred to in the trade as giving your "favorite" candidate the shaft). Depending on who attends, this event can provide a fun-filled evening. The atmosphere is usually highly charged with partisanship as the candidates deftly dodge questions and speak in glittering generalities. The only real benefit in this is for the surrounding farmers — a cheap fertilizer supply if they care to sweep up later.

Step Five: Closing Day Personal Campaigning. Techniques used vary depending on the candidates. Last spring, the "Hey fella" approach seemed to catch on, but then there is no accounting for taste in these things.

Unfortunately, all good things at last come to an end, and campaigns are no exception. The voters go to the polls, and like life, there are winners and losers. Yet, even in a defeat there is joy as when the losers watch the victor try and "pay off" on all his promises and debts. This last aspect deserves a separate article in itself, but interested readers will have to wait for the publication of my new book, entitled *Political Bankruptcy and Class Actions, or New Vistas For Breach of Promise Suits*.

SBA President Calls For Release Of Complete ABA Report On M-W

Continued from p. 2

other adverse conditions we all face, are going to seriously consider transferring. But before you take that long dive it might be better for you to wait around long enough to witness the outcome of the efforts being made by several interested groups connected with the Law School.

The College, the School, the Alumni Association, and the SBA are already in the process of setting up a coordinated lobbying program in the General Assembly. Dean Fischer has assured me that the students will be given an important role in this strong effort to squeeze the needed funds out of the increasingly tight-fisted public servants in Richmond.

The student portion of this effort will be directed by Steve Conte, SBA Vice-President, who has had three years of invaluable experience as a legislative aide in Richmond. It

is certain that he will be seeking volunteers for the big push. Please contact him if you are interested.

However, the General Assembly's next session does not convene until January. In order for you to work off your frustrations till then I suggest that you write Governor Godwin and other influential individuals in Richmond and urge your relatives and friends to do the same. By the time you read this the SBA will have collected and distributed the names and addresses of such officials. Hopefully, a deluge of mail pouring into Richmond will have a positive effect on the power-that-be.

There is one final aspect of this affair which I feel deserves comment. Much of the ABA report was not released to the press and the College community. Although every Law faculty member has a full copy of the report, they have been directed to keep the

Relocation Of Int'l Library Facilitates Jessup Research

After years of a sometimes too-cozy relationship, the Amicus and the International Law Collection have parted company. The Amicus is now sole tenant of its second floor office, and the International Law materials have been moved into the first-floor library shelves MC 23-26 that formerly housed the tax materials since spirited away to Camm Hall.

Professor Walter Williams, the Marshall-Wythe International Law department, described the move as one that "works out well for everybody." He pointed out that, in the past,

Lawyers' Gov't Role Important

Continued from p. 3
alternatives are possible. More importantly, whichever path is followed, enormous change will be required, and lawyers will be the technicians effecting that change. New laws, governmental structures, and administrative regulations will be needed at all levels of government, and the process of creating them will involve political leaders, bureaucrats, private entities, and citizen coalitions — all with the direct participation and the advice of lawyers. And as the system develops, lawyers will be needed to interpret the result.

Lawyers now fill an enormously important role in the process of government, and in the ordering of relations between private persons and between private persons and government. As the political life of the nation shifts and develops, the lawyer's traditional role will become even more significant. Thus, to the lawyer interested in government at whatever level, the prospects are expansive and exciting.

the International Law materials were not always readily available as the room was often locked. A key was available at the library desk, but the effect was, as the courts say, "chilling."

Equally chilling, as former International law students will attest, were the looks of Amicus personnel at budding international lawyers attempting to weave through the process of copy layout or editorial conferences to find materials on the limits of expropriation.

In their new location the International Law materials admit to easy access at any time. Students doing a bit of

browsing will find certain volumes printed in foreign languages, principally French. They may nevertheless rest easy in the knowledge that this still represents a step forward in readability from the late, unlamented tax materials that, for the most of us, merely served as an uneasy reminder that some things must forever remain clouded in mystery.

The new location is described as temporary by Professor Williams, who notes that the library's space problems will force another permanent change in the future. For now, however, both the aficionados of International Law and the Amicus staff can rest content that, for all sides, the change is one for the better.

Quick Look At SBA Projects And News

The SBA will be putting out the law school student directory as usual this year. Due to the Buckley Amendment, however, they need student permission to publish the information. Board members have been distributing permission forms to classes. Students who have for some reason not received and filled in such a form are urged to contact a board member, if they want to be listed in the directory.

The third annual Student Bar Association Fall Picnic will take place Saturday, October 4, at Lake Matoaka, beginning at four o'clock. This event is always well-attended, and everyone at Marshall-Wythe is urged to come and bring dates, spouses, and children for a good time. Should inclement weather impend, do not fear, for there is ample shelter and the show will

go on.

The bill of fare will include hamburgers, hot dogs, potato chips, salad, soft drinks and beer. Even the biggest eaters (and drinkers) can rest assured that there will be more than enough for everyone. In order to ensure quality as well as quantity, the SBA has promised to waive the two dollar admission charge for each person who contributes his or her own culinary delight. Homemade items such as baked beans, salads, casseroles and desserts have been happily devoured in past years.

Volunteers are needed for setting-up, cooking, and the like. In order to offer your services, or for further information about the picnic, please contact Guy Strong or Chris Honenberger.

Twenty to twenty-five students are needed to tend bar and serve food for the annual alumni cocktail-reception to be held October 11, following the homecoming game, in the Campus Center. The alums are putting up \$500 toward the party. Admission will be one dollar per head. Those students "working" the reception will, of course, be admitted free. Students interested in helping with this project are urged to contact Guy Strong or Fred Gore.

Jim Hanagan is the new ABA-LSD representative for Marshall-Wythe. The Board unanimously approved Hanagan's appointment at the September 17 meeting.

The Emperor of Japan will be visiting Williamsburg October 30-31. President Graves has invited him to visit the college. Graves assured the Board that if the emperor does visit the college, he will come to the law school first.

The annual budget meeting will be held the first week in October. SBA President Guy Strong plans to meet with interested groups during the week before to iron out difficulties before the major meeting.

unrevealed sections strictly secret. One can only guess as to why these steps have been taken.

Rumor has it that the secret sections are highly critical of the College and President Graves personally for not taking more vigorous steps to avoid the present conditions of neglect, underfunding, and overcrowding that exist here at Marshall-Wythe.

However, we as students should not act or react on the basis of mere rumors. If President Graves sincerely wishes to work with us to solve the serious problems confronting this Law School, it is imperative that he act in complete good faith. If the balance of the report does prove to be detrimental to the College or his Administration it would be just as well for it to be exposed now as later. Any short-term political advantages that might be gained from a partial release of the report will surely be

buried in criticism when the full truth is made known.

President Graves has to realize the adverse impact this whole matter is having on the placement of third-year students and future job opportunities of the other students enrolled here. For these reasons I call on him to release the full ABA report to the student body without further delay.

In his statement President Graves said that the College owes the Commonwealth of Virginia and the ABA the obligation to offer high quality legal training at Marshall-Wythe. What he didn't mention is the obligation the College and the State owes to the present and past students of the Law School. We deserve the full return on our investment in tuition, time, and effort and to be kept totally informed of any developments on the subject of Marshall-Wythe's accreditation. After all, we have the most to lose of all of the groups involved.