1976

Amicus Curiae (Vol. 7, Issue 2)
M-W Law Day Awarded Prize

Marshall-Wythe's 1976 Law Day Program was awarded First Prize for the Fourth Circuit in the Law Student Division of the American Bar Association's Best Law Day Competition. The prize was awarded at the LSD-ABA's annual convention in Atlanta during the first week of August. Receiving the plaque for Marshall-Wythe was Jim Hanagan, the SBA's LSD-ABA representative for 1975-76. The award marked the fourth time in the last five years that Marshall-Wythe has achieved first place, with the program being judged the best in the nation.

Last year's activities included visits to five local high schools, an on-campus symposium on Law and Drug Abuse, and the distribution of newsletters, brochures, and broadcast tapes to local television and radio stations. In addition, the SBA cooperated with the Virginia State Bar in attending the signing of the Governor's Law Day Proclamation and in sponsoring a naturalization ceremony on May 1 at the Betty Kappa Hall. At the latter event, 104 new citizens were naturalized.

In evaluating the SBA's approach, Law Day Chairman Jim Kneva observed, "Our basic hope is to delegate responsibility to clever and energetic people and then to allow them to create, be acknowledged for much hard work and important contributions by then-Acting Dean Fischer and Mr. Donahue. All told, approximately 22 students were involved in the program with each separate phase being designed to help the student lawyers.

These included: Pat Genzler (symposium), Tom Johnson (lawyers who have argued recent precedent-setting cases, speak concerning the latest techniques and developments in trial law. Seminars are presented during which noted trial lawyers, and lawyers who have argued recent precedent-setting cases, speak of new techniques in the successful practice of trial law. The Atlanta conference featured former Senator Sam Ervin, noted tort lawyer Melvin Belli, and criminal lawyer F. Lee Bailey. Breit said of the conference, "Of particular interest to me was the Young Trial Lawyers' Seminar, designed for lawyers who had recently become practitioners of trial law. The seminar was a "how-to" session: the most effective props, my candidates and presentations for winning a trial were demonstrated."

During the past year, the ATL has established eleven student chapters in various law schools around the country. The ATL decided at the Atlanta conference to establish only two more student chapters, one of which will be in Newport News, Virginia. The other will be at William & Mary. The purpose of these student chapters is to encourage initiative and development of students' skills and knowledge in the practice of trial law. In cooperation with the various State Trial Lawyers' Associations, the ATL will present seminars at the student chapters, featuring practicing trial attorneys. In addition, the student chapters will receive publications of the ATL, including the monthly newsletter which provides information on recent cases and developments in the various branches of trial law.

Of the Marshall-Wythe student chapter, Breit said: "We hope to produce an outstanding educational potential of both the ATL's publications and the knowledge and experience of some of America's best trial lawyers." In addition, Breit noted that, "We are not concerned with the politics of the ATL; rather, we want to enjoy the practical information they can provide in the practice of trial law." Professor John Levy will serve as the faculty advisor to the Marshall-Wythe chapter of the ATL, which will be open to all law students.

Marshall-Wythe School of Law
College of William & Mary

New Organization Founded: Student Chapter of the American Trial Lawyers Association

Second year student Bill Breit attended the annual conference of the American Trial Lawyers' Association in Atlanta this past July. Breit attended the conference on LSD-ABA's behalf in order to establish the student chapter of the ATL at Marshall-Wythe.

The ATL is an association of American lawyers whose primary field of practice is plaintiff-oriented trial law. The annual conference of the ATL serves as a forum for the exchange of ideas concerning the latest techniques and developments in trial law. Seminars are presented during which noted trial lawyers, and lawyers who have argued recent precedent-setting cases, speak of new techniques in the successful practice of trial law. The Atlanta conference featured former Senator Sam Ervin, noted tort lawyer Melvin Belli, and criminal lawyer F. Lee Bailey. Breit said of the conference, "Of particular interest to me was the Young Trial Lawyers' Seminar, designed for lawyers who had recently become practitioners of trial law. The seminar was a "how-to" session: the most effective props, my candidates and presentations for winning a trial were demonstrated."

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Mary & William Law Society

Mary and William Law Society programs for the fall cover a wide variety of general interest areas pertaining to current law practice: the experiences of the sole practitioner in a large metropolitan area; the ins and outs of equal employment and sex discrimination litigation under the most litigated Civil Rights Act of 1964, Title VII; the current developments in the fields of juvenile and domestic relations law; and the role of a General District Court Judge in Virginia. ALL INTERESTED PERSONS ARE INVITED TO ATTEND THE FOLLOWING THREE PROGRAMS.

The programs started on Wednesday, Sept. 8, at 3 p.m. in the Sitting Ball Room on the second floor of the Campus Center with a discussion dealing with the experiences of the sole practitioner, Ms. Sylvia Clute, a sole practitioner from Richmond, lead the program. Ms. Clute, in addition to the regular everyday work of a sole practitioner, has done Equal Employment and Title VII work for the Peace Corps.

On Wednesday, October 13 at 3 p.m. in the Coffee Bar of the Law School, Betty Hart, an EEO Specialist at Fort Basket, and Sue Cornelius, a practicing attorney in Newport News, will discuss their experiences with employment and sex discrimination litigation under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

Finally, on Wednesday, November 10 at 3 p.m. in the Coffee Bar of the Law School, Ms. Robert Yacoobi, who sits in the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Division of the General District Court, will relate the important developments in the field of juvenile and domestic relations law. He will also discuss some of the other aspects of serving as a General District Court Judge in Virginia.

In addition to the programs outlined above, Mary and William Law Society traditionally has several events limited to prospective and current members of the law society. The first such event is the Welcoming Lunch held on the first day of Orientation for the incoming women law students. The second event is the Student Bar Association Awards Banquet held in the Sitting Ball Room in the Campus Center and is attended by the current members of the first, second, and third year women law students. Old and new members enjoy this wonderful opportunity to begin or renew friendships for the coming year. On Sept. 30 at 6 p.m. (Place - (Continued on page 8)
EDITORIAL

PRE-REGISTRATION

This August, students returned to Marshall-Wythe to find a new problem to deal with, fall registration. This state of affairs, is a departure from recent years. Presumably there are valid reasons for this change and tangible gains to be made in the process of pre-registration. Unfortunately the problems inherent with fall registration seem to outweigh the possible advantages.

To be fair the administration, there were some reasons preferred for adopting pre-registration in the spring: Admittedly, Marshall-Wythe begins its search for new faculty members rather late, and this year's turnover in the faculty and the arrival of a new Dean made for confusion in the scheduling of courses. However, the cure may have been worse than the disease.

Students no doubt like to know who is teaching what course, and to some degree their wish for choice may be based upon the instructor. However; a student would prefer to sign up for a necessary course in the spring and return in the fall to discover that the professor has left school, rather than the possibility of arriving at school and finding out that a needed course has been filled up. If there were no teacher available for a course when pre-registration time rolled around, "T.B.A." could have easily been placed in the column where the course would have been. This way a student knows that he is risking getting a teacher that he does not know, but at least this is an informed risk. Furthermore, add-drop in the fall will allow him to deal with significant changes in his schedule, which may arise outside registration time.

Full registration hits two groups the hardest: the rising second year class, and the transfer students. Third year students have generally taken the basic courses and are now supposed to be confined to courses of which they are interested. Second year students are in need of the basic courses in order to discover the fields of law in which they might wish to specialize. Here is where the problem arises. By the time pre-registration time arrived, students knew that they were to be in the last registration group and realized that they would have to choose from the courses that were to be closed. This is the kind of trouble that might have been avoided by letting students know which courses were open in the spring and make a schedule out knowing all the important factors. This year students were required to scrap pre-registration had been closed, he might have elected to take some of these courses in the fall even if pre-registration had been closed before. Few of you will ever gain such notoriety among your classmates as I have for what I have been called in class. And though I went through hell those two days, I was never again called on that year to recite in my large lecture classes.

Still here, Janel LeHers alias The Chinese Tort Tart

Letter To The Editors

Dear Editor:

After registering for the fall term, I was very surprised to be learning about the unseemly termination of my law school career in the Ling King Restaurant. It is true that in my first semester in law school I was called on in three classes in one day. In fact, in two days, I had been called on in four out of five classes (only Prof. Scott in Property spared me).

I did blurt out wiffla, "woof," in class. I was an earnest student who often has a choice of which schools to attend, our fall registration is of major concern.

It is the hope of this staff, that the镘 pre-registration system will return to that system next year.

By William Britt

Focused on the mounting medicolegal problems associated with the prevention of patient injury, the American Society of Law and Medicine designed a unique and most timely national conference to explore liability of health care providers, manufacturers and suppliers in the medical field. "Defective Medical Products, Devices and Drugs + Liability of Manufacturers, Hospital and Physicians," was a full two-day meeting at the Copley Plaza Hotel in "Bicentennial Boston," June 21 and 22.

The conference was under the direction of noted trial attorney and medicolegal educator, Paul D. Margolin, J.D., Professor of Law, Fordham University Law School, and Elliot L. Sagall, M.D., Clinical Instructor in Medicine, Harvard Medical School; Instructor in Legal Medicine, Boston College Law School. The presentations, panels and workshops explored the scope and nature of patient injury from medical products, devices and drugs; the role of the federal government in the prevention of patient injury; the legal responsibility of the manufacturer, supplier, hospital, physician and other health-care deliverers; the preparation, procurement and defense of law suits based upon defects of design, manufacture, product aging, failure to warn and to test, duty to recall, to replace and repair defective medical products and devices; the medicolegal issues of drug reactions; a discussion of the role and duty of the insurer.

Dean E. Donald Shapiro of the New York Law School and the Honorable Max Rosenn, Circuit Judge of the Third Circuit of the United States Court of Appeals, were featured luncheon speakers.

Personally the most fascinating aspect of the seminar was listening to doctors, hospital administrators and attorneys debate the ever-present medical malpractice crisis. The avenues open to an attorney for establishing liability in this regard seems endless; look to the manufacturer, look to the distributor, look to the physician-operator. A doctor, by applying the reasonable-man-standard of care, may be held responsible for prescribing the wrong drug, making the wrong diagnosis, failing to give adequate warnings, failing to obtain informed consent, failing to consult a specialist. The manufacturer may be held liable under the doctrine of vicarious liability for the acts of its staff, nurses, orderlies and general employees. The liability of suppliers includes the preventive maintenance of all hospital equipment. When negligence is shown, liability lies for defective medical devices as in other products liability case.

The two most hotly contested issues at the seminar dealt with whether medical liability is a service or a sale, and secondly, whether the locality rule is still a valid standard of care, of significant importance in Virginia. The problem of whether medical treatment is a service or a sale primarily explores whether doctors and hospitals should be held strictly liable for the treatments they provide. Some attorneys feel that there is no justifiable reason for applying the medical profession to a different standard of care than the rest of the business community. They argue that liability then becomes a question of equal protection under the law.

The medical profession is a national organization, with national affiliations, national admission standards and national accreditation for its medical schools. Specialists in one locale should not be allowed to employ techniques that have been improved elsewhere to the point of making prior procedures obsolete. The trend in the courts is to do away with this locality rule. Unfortunately, Virginia, in two recent cases, Bly v. Rhoads, 301 Va. 787 (1976) and Little v. Cross, -- Va. -- (1976), upheld the locality rule, arguing that "the doctrine of strict liability is an encroachment upon local sovereignty and industry, and is a burden on our citizens." 

The second issue was whether the locality rule as a standard of care should be given precedence. The medical profession is a national organization, with national affiliations, national admission standards and national accreditation for its medical schools. Specialists in one locale should not be allowed to employ techniques that have been improved elsewhere to the point of making prior procedures obsolete. The trend in the courts is to do away with this locality rule. Unfortunately, Virginia, in two recent cases, Bly v. Rhoads, 301 Va. 787 (1976) and Little v. Cross, -- Va. -- (1976), upheld the locality rule, arguing that "the doctrine of strict liability is an encroachment upon local sovereignty and industry, and is a burden on our citizens."
1952 Alumnus Presides in Virginia Beach

By Joe Waldo

Princess Anne Courthouse at Virginia Beach is nestled away from the urban sprawl of Virginia’s second largest city. The courthouse is nestled among winding roads, vintage trees and attractive new gardens.

It is no wonder that Judge Henry L. Lam feels comfortable in his native area. After graduating from Marshall-Wythe in 1952, Judge Lam has spent every year either practicing before or serving on the bench at this old courthouse. Judge Lam reminisced about his days at law school in Williamsburg and his decision to study law.

The Judge will be the first to admit that he did not always have his sights set on a career in law. Entering the undergraduate program at William and Mary in 1941 was the natural thing for Judge Lam. However, World War II postponed these plans. Instead he earned his wings and taught others to fly in the Army Air Corps. After the war, school was postponed again as the Judge headed back to Virginia Beach and Norfolk to try his hand in the business world.

Judge Lam became a Fuller Brush salesman, ran a giant newspaper route and even hauled laundry before he went to work for Jimmie Kline, an automobile dealer. In 1947, Judge Lam decided to form the Norfold Brush salesman, backed by several Norfolk businessmen. For the first time, the judge could travel on three dollars on the only regularly scheduled airlines between Cape Charles and Norfolk. The Judge was not only a part owner and founder, but also one of the new airline’s first pilots. Pat Harper, now Judge Harper of Norfolk, served as the airline’s attorney. Judge Lam relates he was so impressed with this attorney that he was inspired to acquire legal training.

In 1948, Judge Lam returned to Williamsburg to complete courses he had graduated in 1960 with a B.A. and entered law school at Marshall-Wythe. There he recalls his encounter with “one of the greatest influences of my life,” Dr. Dudley W. Woodbridge, Dean of the Law School. Judge Lam describes Dr. Woodbridge as “a kind gentle type of person who had a powerful influence on those who studied under him. One of his greatest talents was the fact that he could argue both sides of a case. He taught law was not absolute but that there were two sides to every argument. His logic was clear as a bell and his honesty showed through.” Dr. Woodbridge taught all themajor law courses in the early 50's according to Judge Lam. His style was to ask Judicial District of Virginia. Judge Lam describes his profession as “the hardest job in the world: sitting in judgment of other people.” He feels that “the enjoyment of anything is trying to do the job right.” Furthermore, the job of adjudicating other’s rights is a necessary one.

As an indication that the judicial system is healthy in Virginia, Judge Lam notes that in 1973, Virginia became the first state in the nation to place full time judges on the bench at all levels of the judicial system. He continues by pointing out that the judicial system, beset with problems, is handling them better than many other facets of government today.

On the Warren Court, Judge Lam feels that it will be remembered primarily for its work on individual rights in the criminal field.

On the impact of the judicial system to our world: “All the events of our time that have had major impact (other than Vietnam) have been judicially legislated. It seems that in that area we have not yet caught up.”

On the jury system: “The jury is the backbone of the judicial system. The jury gives input on a given situation as the general public would.”

On advice to aspiring attorneys: “Be honest with people, be fair, fair right down the line.”

Even with his demanding court schedule, the Judge still finds time to pursue one of his favorite sports, flying. In addition, he enjoys being an advisor to the Virginia Boy’s State each year, sponsored by the American Legion. In 1961, Judge Lam held the American Legion’s highest rank.v State Commander. Probably one of his most unusual achievements, however, was the founding of the first national safety course for motorcycle riders. For several years, he personally taught the course.

Judge Lam spends most days at the Princess Anne Courthouse and especially welcomes fellow students from Marshall-Wythe.

Amicus Subscriptions

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Please Bill Me:

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This column will be a regular feature in the Amicus Curiae this year. It is being written to inform the students and faculty of library policies and procedures. And inasmuch as you the users are our sole raison d’etre, you are invited to submit your questions, problems, and suggestions. These questions and our answers with explanations will be printed in this column.

During the summer two new library assistants joined our staff. Ms. Quita Dracos has replaced Martha Williamson in the acquisitions department. Although a native of Oklahoma, Quita took her college work in Virginia. She earned a B.S. in history from Christopher Newport and is currently working on her master’s degree from Old Dominion. Last year she taught 7th grade social studies in the Newport News school system.

Ms. Jane Banks grew up in Fredericksburg, Virginia. She attended William and Mary, receiving her B.A. in religion this past May. Jane’s previous experience was in Swem Library. She is currently working for the circulation department from 1 to 6 p.m.

Three new policies are being implemented this fall. They have been carefully thought out, and there is sound reasoning to support each of them.

1. The use of the telephone is restricted to the library staff.

(Continued on page 7)
By Raskobskov

Many of you in the first year of your studies are, no doubt, astonished and bewildered by the obscure words and phrases in italics that constantly impede your passage through the case books. Often as not the words purport to be in Latin. DO NOT BE FooLED. These words are no more Latin than a blue-faced Celt. They do serve a purpose, however, and that is twofold: 1) to cloak the profession in a sufficient mystery to conceal hapless clients in an appreciation of their own wisdom in seeking the services of an attorney, and 2) to afford the footpads and cutpurses of the publishing world the opportunity to waylay the tyro before he is initiated into the mysteries of the professional lexicon, known to the vulgar and persons of low taste as "legal mumbo-jumbo."

Confronted with such a word or phrase what should one do if not seek refuge behind the skirts of a dictionary? The answer is simple—just gut it out. The determined and imaginative student should have no problem with even the most intractable of phrases. To show just how simple it is I have included a few examples that will illustrate the technique.

FERAE NATURAE: Another obvious one. This is roughly equivalent to our contemporary expression "natural fairy" which is more a state of existence than a crime nowadays but explains the disfavor upon which theatrical persons and inhabitants of 42nd St. were regarded at Common Law. For an egregious example of the vicissitudes levied upon such persons see the obscure Pierson v. Post, 3 CAINES 175 (N.Y. 1895) where a M. Fox was hunted down and mortally wounded. (It is not clear if the perpetrators were not also Ferae Naturae; if you catch my drift.)

CORPUS DELICTI: Originally this meant "detectable corpse" and constituted the temptation for the heinous crime of necrophilia at common law. See Innundo Pierson v. Post supra. The term has been broadened in modern usage to include the living object of a law student's desires (usually female, usually under-graduate and preferably underage).

IN PARI DELICTO: "A detectable pair." This is a common law defense utilized by female persons to persuade the court that if, for example, she was indeed the responsible agent of the cleavage in her husband's skull, her own would more than compensate the state for any loss it may have sustained thereby.

MILLITER MANUS IMPORUIT: This is a somewhat rare common law crime roughly rendered by the accusation: "He posed as a man who eats moles." In early rural England, moles were inimicable to the interests of farmers; thus some persons (usually half-starved poets and other useless persons) in need of meat would hire themselves out as mole eaters. Needless to say, to represent oneself as a bona fide mole eater and then fail either to 1) develop a sufficiently hearty appetite for moles or 2) devour sufficient moles to do anyone any good was a great crime punishable by death. Today it is no longer such a crime, and moles even have their defenders. See eg. NEPA v. Butz, Gibbons et al 381 U.S. 1641

NON COMPOS MENTIS: This plea at Common Law usually has reference to some of the exotic grounds for appeals concocted by lawyers who enjoyed the patronage of particularly munificent clients. Upon presentation of such an argument, opposing counsel would usually leap to his feet and claim that the other attorney suffered from Non Compos Menti or "having his mind in a Compost heap." The trial judge, usually in agreement, would quell the noise with the command (often repeated): "Order in the court!!" (Order by the way deriving from the French word "ordure" subsequently corrupted so as not to offend Louisiana.)

This state of Compos Menti, by the way, is the sum source of most of the problems posed in first year texts and the primary source of their solutions. But one should never forget that the thicker you spread it the better the odds are that the idea will grow; be it weed or flower; be you ambulance chaser or Supreme Court Justice.

FIERI FACIAS, WRIT OF: This is an easy one. Right away you should see that spelling means nothing—it is only there to confuse the literate. Thus: a writ of Fieri Facias or Fiery Face at Common Law was a writ issued by a lower court to express its shock, dismay and disgust at being overruled by a superior court judge that everybody knows bought this appointment and probably drinks too much. Also said of law students who are summarily disabused by their professors of the notion that they know anything at all.

PRIZE: Originally this meant "delectable corpse" and constituted the temptation for the heinous crime of necrophilia at common law. See Innundo Pierson v. Post supra. The term has been broadened in modern usage to include the living object of a law student's desires (usually female, usually under-graduate and preferably underage).

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Commentary

1976 Conventions Carried Little Suspense

By George Neuberger

For television viewers who saw through disastrous keynote speeches, the conventions were something of a sideshow. Being the sole exception, the spontaneous, unscripted convention of the new Democratic nominee, Governor Jimmy Carter of Georgia, was seen as the high point of the political extravaganzas of the summer. But the Southeastern newsmen who sat behind their microphones and typewriters were among the few who realized that the conventions were more than just an opportunity to provide a backdrop for the faltering presidential race.

The conventions, which began in Chicago and ended in San Francisco, were as much about the state of the candidates as they were about the state of the nation. And, as usual, the proceedings were more entertaining than enlightening.

The Democratic convention in Chicago was overshadowed by the Watergate scandal, which continued to cast a cloud over the convention and the nation. The Republican convention in San Francisco was marked by the spectacular performance of Governor Ronald Reagan, who used his acceptance speech to announce his candidacy for the presidency in 1980.

But the conventions were also about the candidates' personalities and their ability to connect with the American people. Jimmy Carter, who had won the Democratic nomination on the strength of his grassroots support, was able to use the convention to further his campaign. And Ronald Reagan, who had been a favorite of the conservative wing of the Republican Party, was able to use the convention to broaden his base of support.

In the end, the conventions were little more than a sideshow to the main event of the presidential race. But they did provide a glimpse of the candidates and the issues that would shape the campaign for the next four years.
Suspense mounts as student bodies of the previously-titled "Marshall-Wythe School of Law" quere up to cast their ballots in the AMICUS CURIAE’S heated Rename the Law School Contest.

It has come to the attention of the Amicus Curiae Editorial Board that the law school, despite its being the oldest in the country, is not yet a household word. Students report that their replies to that most proverbial of name? "Where do you go to school?", are met with blank looks and dazed stares. "What’s in a name?" Associate Dean Timothy J. Sullivan mused recently; "This one’s been around for 197 years and it hasn’t stuck yet." Aesthetically displeasing to the eye and difficult to pronounce, the phrase "Marshall-Wythe" simply refuses to roll off the tongue.

In its continuing efforts to meet the needs of the student body and to comply with ABA requirements, the Amicus has agreed to co-sponsor, in conjunction with the Dean’s Office, a Rename the Law School Contest. The winner will receive full-color, 8" x 10" autographed portraits of John Marshall and George Wythe. Runnersup will receive a one-year subscription to the Amicus Curiae.

All entries must be postmarked by midnight, Sept. 27, and placed in the Amicus box off the law school lobby. Winners will be announced by the North Mount Vernon Avenue Independent Judging Service and published in the Sept. 24 issue of the Amicus.

This contest void where prohibited by law.

Medical Conference, Contd.

reporter an interesting insight into the medical malpractice crisis and its various ramifications. It effectively outlined the alternatives an attorney has in pursuing similar litigation, and aided physicians in recognizing what standards are necessary in protecting their patients and themselves. By vividly depicting the consequences of medical negligence, the seminar exemplified the need for doctors and lawyers to join together in an effort to help protect the patient by making him better aware of his rights and risks.

Clinical Program Expanded

Visiting Associate Professor John Levy, the new director of clinical education for the Marshall-Wythe School of Law has been given the task of developing the clinical law program. Since graduating from Syracuse Law School, Professor Levy has obtained a strong background in the field of clinical law. On a fellowship after Syracuse, Mr. Levy moved to Roanoke to work in a legal aid society. In 1971, he took a job as Director of the Neighborhood Legal Society in Richmond. Professor Levy has also worked in the Peace Corp (before attending law school) as a teacher of English and African History in Nigeria. He was married in Nigeria and the first of their two children was born there.

The Clinical Education Program at Marshall-Wythe is currently composed of two courses. Legal Aid and Post Conviction are the courses under Professor Levy's supervision. Additional ideas are being worked on by Professor Levy and interested students. They hope to expand the clinical experiences that are now available to the students.

Currently, the Supreme Court of Virginia passed the third year practice rule, designed to allow students, under the supervision of a lawyer, to practice law. The courses will give guidelines and course requirements for third year students interested in legal aid program. Requisite courses for third year practice are Criminal Law, Legal Profession, Evidence, and Procedure. If a student desires to work on criminal cases, then Criminal Procedure is necessary; otherwise, the first year Civil Procedure is enough. All the work in Legal Aid is done under the direct supervision of a practicing attorney. Grading is pass-fail and a credit course which requires a minimum forty hours of work during the semester. An evaluation questionnaire filled out by the supervising attorney is sent to Professor Levy at the semester’s end. Professor Levy also hopes to meet with each student for their opinions on the success of their work.

Post Conviction Assistance is a program also under Mr. Levy’s supervision. The resident “expert” is third year student Jane Hickey. Post Conviction is a type of legal aid society. Participating students try to aid and assist convicted prisoners in the Federal Reformatory at Petersburg, Virginia and at other nearby state correctional facilities. If a prisoner feels he has been denied a right guaranteed by the state or Constitution then he would file a suit and await a decision in redress. Normally a student will correspond with the state prisoner, although some students become so involved that they drive to the correctional facility to give personal assistance. Other aid rendered to prisoners may include counseling on family problems, money and other areas. With the passage of the third year practice rule a student could conceivably represent the prisoner in court.

Professor Levy is working on some new clinical law programs. One will be an interviewing and counseling course the second half of this semester which will not go outside the classroom. Situations would be simulated with the aim of exposing the students to some of the various problems and conditions that might arise in their professional career. Several students are working on a project to establish a legal aid program for the Hampton area of the hospital facilities. Last year another legal aid program, designed to aid impoverished families, was begun by students. Their goal is to get an office which would serve the City of Williamsburg, James City County and York County. Local funding for this program has run out and some $1,900 has to be raised. Professor Levy has hopes that a larger program, based in the Williamsburg, Newport News, and Hampton will be established which will be associated with the Washington, D.C. based National Legal Service Corp. A grant proposal has already been submitted for the hiring of attorneys for the various offices. This is seen by Mr. Levy as a good base by which the students in the Legal Aid course might be placed.

Comparing clinical law to the intern programs that medical students have, Professor Levy feels the experience a student may obtain outside the classroom is invaluable. The law student has an opportunity to not only see the “real world” but to see how he as an individual reacts to it, is significant in aiding the student’s introspective process. Seeing how he handles the various situations and accompanying emotions is a “growing process in itself.” It appears the new Clinical Education Program is going to take a strong leap forward with the arrival of Professor Levy and the continued dedication of law students like Jane Hickey. Hopefully the students and faculty of Marshall-Wythe can look forward to a creative and challenging clinical education program for a long time to come.

RESUMES

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New Courses Offered

To accommodate the large number of students who found themselves closed out of desired courses, Dean William B. Spong, Jr. has announced additions to this semester's course schedule. Second-year students whose last names begin with W through E will be allowed to register first, followed by those interested in Third Year Practice. Enrollment is limited, and interested students are requested to complete Drop-Add Slips (in triplicate) as soon as possible.

Client Counseling: 10 clinical credit hours. Course examines the major methods of defrauding the government. Areas of study will include federal income taxes, Social Security, and eligibility for welfare and food stamps. Monday through Friday, 3:00-5:00 P.M. Professor C. Harper Anderson. (You have to get up early to outsmart the IRS.)

Space Law: Prerequisite - torts I. A comparative overview of the legal systems of the major planets, with particular emphasis on recent developments in martian law. Guest lecturers will include the Tidewater area's most prominent ex-spacescowboys, and Colonel Walck will act as moderator.

Death & Greed: (Seminar) 3 credit hours. Also titled Where There's a Way, There's a Will, the course will follow the format of Macavity, John Ritchie's bestseller, book, Decedent Estates & Trusts.

Constitutional Privileges: 6 credit hours. An examination of various constitutional amendment issues, with emphasis on the freedom to speak so verbosely no one else follows. Professor Thomas Collins.

SBA, Cont’d.

REPORT by Conte that the Library will have its own diploma this year. Plans are under way to design it.

MOTION by Buchanan that "All members of the Board of Directors are required to maintain two hours per week in the office, the hours to benefit the students' benefit." SECONDED. AMENDMENT to require by Rohe that the requirement pertain only to class representatives. SECONDED. PASSED unanimously.

MOTION by Lavyort that SBA resolve to actively support the drive for voter registration and absentee ballots related to the forthcoming presidential election. SECONDED. PASSED unanimously.

SBA extended its appreciation to Rohe for his excellent job in organizing and conducting the orientation program.

The meeting was adjourned at 7:00 P.M.

Library, Cont’d.

There are only two lines to serve a staff of seven. Only one of these is an outside line to numbers off campus. Students making personal calls would hence tie up either 50 or 100 percent of our lines depriving us of the privilege of answering for business purposes. In the past when students have received calls, not only was a staff member frequently not available to answer his duties but the library patrons were disturbed when a person was paged. This was to all concerned, and it detracted from the quiet atmosphere to which we aspire.

4. Books from the general collection are checked out for four hour periods, renewable if no one is waiting for them. If a book is not brought back on the date specified, the borrower is fined 25 cents a day.

5. Books from the reserve collection are checked out for two weeks, renewable if no one is waiting for them. If reserve books are returned late, there is a fine of 50 cents per day levied against the borrower.

6. When a book is returned late, it is a disservice to one's fellow classmates. A fine serves as the nudge one needs to return the book on time, and if a book is returned on time it is less apt to become lost. (One whole section of our card catalog is filled with slips pertaining to lost books!) Certainly, it is a well established fact that a rule is more likely to be respected if one knows there is a penalty attached to its non-observation.

7. No one is allowed in the library except during the regular hours as posted. It is impossible to maintain any form of security when the library isn't open with either staff members or desk assistants present. It would be reasonable to suspect that some of the missing books mentioned in the paragraph above were taken out at times when the library was closed. Please show the same respect for our hours as you would for any other place of business.

Returning students will notice that over the summer many books were reclassified in the Library of Congress system. However, more than half the collection is still under the Colon system. AIDS have been posted to assist you in locating books under both classification schemes. If these are insufficient at any time, please feel free to call upon either Sue Martin, Sue Welch or Julia Oxrieder in the cataloging department. You may call her directly to do everything possible to insure that you have a good year. If we can do anything to improve our service, please put your suggestion in writing and give it to Miss Herriot or put in her box. If you feel you'd rather discuss your problem with her, make an appointment at your mutual convenience.

The Placement Office requests that any student who has accepted employment complete this form and either take the form to the Placement Office or drop it in the Placement box in the General Office.

Name________________________

I have accepted a position with __________________________

Firm Name____________________

Address_______________________

The Alumni Representative for 1976-77 is Margaret Ackew.

A reminder that the Ground-Breaking Ceremony is this Saturday, September 11 at 10 a.m. See any SBA officer for directions. Dean Spong strongly urges that students attend this significant event.

SBA has announced the following openings in appointive positions. Please express your interest to Steve Conte.

Student Representatives to Faculty Committees:
- Curriculum 2
- Admissions 2
- Librarians 2
- Orientation 2
- Placement 2
- Recruitment 2
- Discipline 2
- Grad. Studies 2
- Special Events 1

Ex-Officio Members of the Board of Directors:
- Parliamentary
- Director of Student Affairs
- Director of Intramurals

Judicial Council
- Chief Justice, William M.
- Justices 4

SBA Committee Directors
- Director of Minority Recruitment
- Representative to Student Association
- Director of Aluminum Recycling

Representative to Board of Student Affairs

Any information leading to the arrest or conviction of the persons involved in the attempted theft of Marshall-Wythe's valuable art collection of early American legal figures will be appreciated. Please report to A. Forbes.

The Harmon D. Maxson American Indian Law Fellowship is available. All eligible law students of American Indian blood. Application should be made through the Law School Office.

Last year's award for the Finest Law School Newspaper in Williamsburg went to the Amicus Curiae, Yah, Team!

The following students will complete degree requirements in December 1976:
- Bowers, Janice M.
- Dargrave, Frances D.
- Drews, Karl Lee
- Frank, Pamela Sue
- Grimes, Anne Gordon
- Landman, Mark Eric
- McElhiney, Michael G.
- McKee, William
- McKenney, Hubert F., Jr.
- Miles, Stephen D.
- Newman, James A.
- Seaford, Rodney Wayne
- Shelton, Ellen Ann
- Stangela
- Starchild, Charles
- Schenker, Nathan M.
- Schaffer, Henry Thomas

We hope to publish the Student Directory earlier this year and therefore need information as soon as possible. Please make corrections on the tentative list posted outside the SBA office, 2nd floor.

The Alumnae Representative for 1976-77 is Margaret Ackew.

A reminder that the Ground-Breaking Ceremony is this Saturday, September 11 at 10 a.m. See any SBA officer for directions. Dean Spong strongly urges that students attend this significant event.

There will be an organizational meeting of the student chapter of the American Trial Lawyers' Association on Monday September 3, at 4:00, in the Courthouse Room. All interested students are cordially invited to attend.

The social season opens on Saturday night with a Roman Gala party, as a welcoming tribute to the new plebian class. 8:30 p.m., Little Theater near Philippin.

The Coffee Bar has been replaced, due to operating difficulties, with an automatic machine. It is hoped that this substitute and honor-system donuts will relieve the financial burdens of 1975-76.

PAD has announced a pre-Dead party on Friday, Sept. 24 at 3 p.m. Non-ticket holders are also invited.
Law Review Means Sunday in the Library

This is a preliminary report of the experiment conducted on a group of second and third year students of the Marshall-Wythe School of Law. The experiment was originally designed to be a standard exercise in problem solving, but the results were, to say the least, a psychologist's dream. Seldom have so many neuroses been displayed in so short a time.

The design of the experiment was basic: The subjects were given manuscript sets and legal citations which they were required to edit. In order to add sufficient motivation, a reward of a position on the Law Review was offered to those subjects who successfully completed the exercise. The researchers expected to obtain insight into the effects of high motivation on the ability to perform an otherwise pointless and fairly difficult task. Perhaps because the motivational factor was too great, the subjects quickly became irrational, and the emphasis of the research changed to a study of anxiety reactions.

The common neurotic response was paranoia. The feeling that someone was "out-to-get-me" seemed to hit each of the subjects at one time or another. The usual target of this accusation was the editorial staff of the Law Review. This illusion was particularly deep in some of the group, who insisted that an evil genius lurked in the Law Review Office, and that said evil genius was determined to drive the members of the group insane. There was, of course, no basis for the fear that someone was trying to injure the subjects intentionally; no logical connection whatever could be established between the fact that a member of the much-esteemed Law Review could be so drastically (or so imagistically) paranoid. There was one additional, though unexpected, factor in this paranoia. Twice during the experiment the electricity in the library went off, and the subjects were left to continue their work in the dark. Those subjects who were convinced that this was yet another trick of the editorial board, while others, slipping deeper into their obsession, expressed the fear that VEPCO was somehow "against" them again, something no rational mind would believe.

Since not all of the data collected has at this time been analyzed, we are unable to state the exact number and nature of all the neurotic reactions observed. The complete report of this experiment may take months, but the results thus far are summarized as follows: There are at least thirty different phobias involved, two of which have never before been observed. The experimenters have labelled these mania panophobia (the irrational fear of punctation marks), and sheeophobias (the fear of Shepard's Citations). It might be noted that sheeophobias was so strong in some of the subjects that the fear reaction could be produced by presenting the subject with any recovered volume with thin pages and long columns.

Follow-up studies are planned with the most promising of the subjects. As an excuse for continued observation, the subjects will be given a further problem to solve. To avoid the paranoid reaction and therefore allow the neuroses to become more distinct, the subjects will be given a research problem to work independently. This will also diminish the influence of the group and allow the individual patterns of irrationality to develop more freely. Special attention will be paid to any cases of third-year students who showed some of the more unusual obsessive reactions. Among these are the subject who appears to be developing a positive addiction to bubble gum; another who has taken to quoting Lewis Carroll; and yet another who has been observed to compulsively edit everything he reads. It is hoped that none of the subjects will suffer permanent damage, but developments will be reported as they occur.

It's Interview Time! Look Your Best With A New Suit From Cap & Scott

STUDENT ACCOUNTS WELCOME
Monticello Shopping Center 9-9 Mon. - Fri. 9-5:30 Sat.

Mary & William, Cont'd.

There will be a second chance for all members to get better acquainted and share some time together at the First Annual Pizza & Beer Party. Don't worry, everybody. This is a Thursday night and you will have the whole weekend to recover unless you are one of the lucky ones who has a fairly normal schedule.

Then, on Thursday, October 28 at 6 p.m. (Place - TBA), Mary and William will have their renowned Chicken & Wine Night, and just in the nick of time I might add. For without this sign-up sheet as long as it has been known to have had great difficulty climbing out of the mid-term deluge, I must make it to be at its depth during the week prior to the onset of the November deluge. It's no secret any more that the Student and William Law Society has found the preventive cure to be the most effective treatment. To mark your calendars, members, and come on out for lots of fun and excitement.

Placement Office Opens Season

The recruiting season at Marshall-Wythe has arrived! Over twenty law firms, government agencies, branches of the military, and corporations have notified the Placement Office that they will send representatives to interview Marshall-Wythe students this Fall. They will be looking for third-year students to bring into their firms as associates, and many will also be looking for second-year students to bring into their summer clerkship programs with the possibility of future permanent employment.

The firms have agreed to interview in response to invitations sent out last spring by Mrs. Louise Murtagh, Marshall-Wythe's Placement Director. Over one thousand letters were sent to law firms throughout the United States, federal and state agencies, the military, and corporations that maintain large legal staffs.

Schedules of the firms interviewing were made available to interested students at meetings held by Mrs. Murtagh on Sept. 2 and Sept. 8. Additional copies are available at the Placement Office on the third floor of James Blair Hall. Also available are descriptions of the firms that are coming in addition to the information contained in Martindale-Hubbell.

The procedure for interviewing is relatively simple (although the interview itself may not be so simple). Sign-up sheets for interviews are posted three weeks before the interview is scheduled on the Placement Board on the second floor of Marshall-Wythe. Students have one week to sign up (the date each sheet is posted is written at the top of the sheet), and all signing is done on a first-come, first-serve basis. After a week, the list is taken down and sent to interviewers to resume the interviewing firm. If there are more interviewers than times allotted, it is up to the firm to contact the Placement Office to inform Mrs. Murtagh which students will be interviewed. A few days before the interview, a final list of students and interview times is posted. Working with student class schedules on file in the Placement Office, Mrs. Murtagh attempts to minimize conflicts between class schedules and interview times.

Any student who fails to appear for two scheduled interviews is automatically dropped from further interviewing. Such absences waste the interviewer's time and deny another the use of the time slot.

Of course, the student may delete his or her name from the sign-up sheet as long as it has not been withdrawn for final typing. If the final list has been posted, he or she may still request the Placement Director to remove his or her name and substitute an alternate. However, on the interview day itself, no deletions can be made unless a last minute emergency. If such is the case, the student should immediately notify the Placement Office.

As was stated before, the procedure for signing-up is relatively simple. However, each student has the responsibility of checking the Placement Board regularly, and also making sure the Placement Office has an adequate number of resumes. If a copy of your or her class schedule is left behind or if students interested in interviewing this semester should turn resumes and class schedules into the Placement Office as soon as possible.

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