1976

Amicus Curiae (Vol. 7, Issue 3)

Repository Citation
https://scholarship.law.wm.edu/newspapers/223

Copyright c 1976 by the authors. This article is brought to you by the William & Mary Law School Scholarship Repository.
https://scholarship.law.wm.edu/newspapers
First Shovelful Dug For New School

About 200 students, faculty members, staff, alumni and friends of the Law School gathered September 11 for the groundbreaking ceremony on the site of the proposed new Law School on South Henry Street. Led by Dean William Spong, William and Mary President Thomas Graves, SBA President Steve Conte and Alumni Association President D. Wayne O'Bryan each took turns removing a shovelful of dirt from the new site. Work on the site is scheduled to begin soon following the allocation of $50,000 for site and groundwork approved by the Virginia Assembly last spring.

President Graves said the future cornerstone ceremony will be "a dream come true." He added that he had promised the class of 1979 that "they will be graduating from this building."

Speaking on behalf of the students, SBA President Steve Conte said the occasion marked "the beginning of a new era for Marshall-Wythe."

"We have witnessed a substantial increase in support for the Law School," Conte said. "It's important to realise the totality of the change of the position of our Law School, Dean Spong praised the alumni support for the Law School, commenting that 70 to 75 per cent of the Marshall-Wythe alumni have graduated in the last ten years. "It's remarkable, what the Alumni Association has been able to do."

Alumni contributions to Marshall-Wythe are the highest per graduate among Virginia schools and among the highest in the nation, Spong added.

Spong also thanked the professors on the committee responsible for the morning ceremony -- Professors Swindler, Furr and Waick.

Following the shoveling of the virgin soil at the site of the new building, a bulldozer completed the ceremonial job by digging a giant "M-W" on the grassy site.

WHERE TO REGISTER

WILLIAMSBURG 1002 Richmond Road - phone 229-0077
Monday - Friday 9:00-5:00
Additional hours: Sat. October 2 - 9:00-5:00

JAMES CITY COUNTY
Courthouse - phone 229-3338
Monday - Friday 9:00-5:00
Additional hours:
9:00-9:00 Mon. September 27
9:00-5:00 Sat. October 2
7:00-9:00 Wed. September 29, at Norge School

YORK COUNTY
Courthouse - phone 887-1197
Monday - Friday 9:00-5:00
Additional hours:
7:00-9:00 Mon. September 27
9:00-5:00 Sat. October 2

HAMPTON
Courthouse - phone 722-6011
Monday - Friday 8:30-5:00
Additional hours:
5:00-9:00 Fri. October 1
8:30-5:00 Sat. October 2

NEWPORT NEWS
4th Floor, City Hall - phone 229-5631
Monday - Friday 8:30-5:00
Additional hours:
5:00-9:00 Tue. September 28
5:00-9:00 Thur. September 30
9:00-5:00 Sat. October 2
at Denbigh Courthouse:
1:00-9:00 Tues. September 28
5:00-9:00 Sat. October 2
at Main Street Library:
1:00-9:00 Thurs. September 30
9:00-9:00 Sat. October 2

Voter Registration Approaches Deadline

By Tom Johnson

As the 1976 Presidential campaign heats up, many people will ponder their decision to vote for one candidate or another. Unfortunately, many of these citizens will be unable to vote in November because they have failed to register. The many reasons why such citizens are unable to vote stem from the same source: they do not understand the election laws in this country.

The following is a brief rundown of the Virginia requirements that concern most voters and potential voters. This list is not comprehensive, and if you have any questions, please contact any local registrar.

- In order to vote, you must register.
- You must be 18 years of age prior to the date of the next election.
- You must register in person with the registrars of the city or county in which you reside.
- If you have not voted in the last four years, your name has been purged from the list of Qualified Voters, and you must register again in order to vote in November.
- If you have moved, you must contact the registrar for the jurisdiction in which you now reside in order to transfer your registration. In some jurisdictions, this may be accomplished by phone.
- There is no length of residency requirement in Virginia.
- Registration closes thirty days prior to the election. This means that you must register on or before October 2, 1976, if you wish to vote in the 1976 Presidential Election.
- Students may register where they have established their legal residences. If they are away at school, they may vote by absentee ballot.
- Absentee ballots may be obtained by contacting the registrar in your home jurisdiction. Virginia absentee ballot applications may be obtained from any local registrar or through the SBA office.
EDITORIALS
A NEW ERA

With the ground breaking on Saturday, September 11, for the new law school building, America's Oldest Law School enters a new era. It should be an exciting era and one which hopefully will see Marshall-Wythe accomplish more than the mere legal education of attorneys. This era can, and should, see the law school become a participant and a catalyst in attaining social and political reforms to problems confronting our society. With its new law building, Marshall-Wythe should welcome new responsibilities.

The state of Virginia has many desperate needs for the funds that will be used to construct the $44 million dollar law complex. It will be the duty of the law school to see that it was a deserving choice.

Marshall-Wythe has a fine reputation which it should continue to enhance. With the soon to be completed National Center For State And Local CourtHouse next to the law school, the Virginia Institute of Marine Sciences, and the facilities of the College itself, William and Mary will have the distinction of a great law facility supported by a vast array of resources of which to avail its students.

The future looks bright and perhaps the lines of James Russell Lowell might be appropriate as the law school of William and Mary enter a new era.

New times demand new measures and new men: than ever that we take an active role in determining the policy of our country.

New times demand new measures and new men: than ever that we take an active role in determining the policy of our country.

NEW TIMES
EVEN THE MOST OPTIMISTIC could not have imagined five years ago that the new law school would have been completed and would be entering its first academic year. The future looks bright and perhaps the lines of James Russell Lowell might be appropriate as the law school of William and Mary enter a new era.

Although many scoff at political involvement on the student organizational level, the fact remains that the power structure of this country is determined by students to govern their own affairs. Representatives of a student body are the most important source for utilization of that authority.

The primary function of the fraternity is to provide some social as well as professional activity to while away the time devoted to studying. With such a lofty goal, it is difficult to conceive of a "truth" being anything but immensely successful. Yet this sign on the property stating and demanding that B give the fox to him. B vaguely remembering a case he had been forced to study for six weeks in A's class, refused, stating that A had no legal right to the fox. This sent A into a rage. He began screaming incoherently about dicum and the terrible public policy-oriented outcome of Peirson. B became so frightened that he dropped the fox and promptly ran away.

The fox was very upset by the events which had transpired. Deciding that in the woods he was much too hectic, he moved to Virginia Beach. So impressed was he by the natural beauty of the area that he decided it would be a perfect place to open a resort. Unfortunately, the fox, therefore, was forced to build his resort on a piece of vacant property that he did not own. In order to build his resort the fox started a state-wide advertising campaign and placed a large nuclear proliferation, economic intelligence and Cubans in Angola are just some of the other areas the CIA investigates. In these areas we have a considerable responsibility, he added.

Bush defended the need for the CIA to do a job the country needs done secretly. "I'm extremely sensitive to the need for operations overseas. In the same time I have a deep knowledge of the need for secrecy for national security reasons.

"It seems to me as clear as daylight, as each of us is entitled to (Continued on page 6)
Spong Relates Public Perception of Lawyers To ABA Changes In Disciplinary Measures

by William B. Spong

Law students who will soon be practicing law will be interested in how the public perceives the legal profession. The Virginia Bar Association, concerned about mounting criticism of lawyers, some of it flowing from the Watergate revelations, last year commissioned Peter D. Hart Research Associates of Washington to conduct a scientific survey of the attitudes of Virginians toward the legal profession. Approximately 900 Virginians, selected as a scientific sample of the population in this respect, were interviewed personally in sessions lasting an average of 8 minutes. The results of these interviews were computerized, analyzed, and set forth in a 3-page report. The report was released to the press and discussed at the annual meeting of the association earlier this year here in Williamsburg by a panel headed by Dean Roy Steinheimer of Washington and Lee.

The survey reflected that Virginians, by a wide margin (90 to 10 percent) agreed that lawyers perform a unique and valuable function. 39 per cent of the legal profession might be applauded. These figures represent only a smattering of the statistical information provided by the poll and much of that information is ambivalent. It would be fair, however, to observe that the present public perception of lawyers is such that legislative efforts to change the nature of the legal profession might be applauded.

The Virginia Bar Association circulated the survey to its membership, its committees, and to other legal organizations.

POLL RESULTS

First Years Impressed Favorably

This is the first of several polls that the Amicus will be undertaking throughout the year. It is our hope, through these polls, to increase understanding between students and to give people an opportunity to express their views.

Future subjects will include the joys and hardships of being a married law student and the continuing battle between bicyclists and cars. Any suggestions that you might have for poll subjects will be appreciated. As usual, they may be left in the Amicus box in the office off the main lobby.

This week our pollsters sought to discover their views on life at school. Without intending to probe their minds too deeply, they did ask whether their grade suggestions were lower fees, higher standards of service, better lawyers or increased quality of legal work.

When asked whether their grade suggestions were lower fees, 67 to 16 percent said they would encourage rather than discourage their child to become a lawyer. A substantial margin, 74 to 22 percent that "Once a lawyer today, always a lawyer tomorrow" would be correct. This is in line with the poll. 31 percent agreed that the legal profession might be applauded.

One of the significant factors weighed in political polls for incumbents is the level of confidence. The level of confidence shown in various professions and occupations in Virginia follows:

Those who pitched lawyers at the bottom of the professional groups, is the most disquieting of the findings presented.

When asked to suggest changes in the legal profession, the most commonly voiced suggestions were lower fees, improved quality of legal service, higher standard of ethics and keeping clients better informed. When asked to recommend changes in the water quality in the state, 84 percent of the respondents said "Once a lawyer today, always a lawyer tomorrow" would be correct. A substantial margin, 74 to 22 percent that "Once a lawyer today, always a lawyer tomorrow" would be correct.

The next most common ethics and keeping clients better informed.

The number of misconduct complaints filed against attorneys has doubled in the last year, Elizabeth Richardson, Jr. pointed out to second and third year students attending Legal Profession 401. Richardson, a 1966 Marshall-Wythe graduate, spoke for an hour on September 21 about disbarment proceedings in Virginia.

Colonel Richard E. Wall introduced Richardson as one of the leading defense attorneys in the commonwealth. Brief credits included air force service in the Korean Conflict, practice with the Judge Advocate General Corps, nine years as Commonwealth's Attorney in Hampton and private practice.

Richardson reminded his students at Marshall-Wythe, "We marvelled at its growth through the years." He remarked on the loss of opportunity for closeness between professors and students. His graduating class of twelve included Bob Quinn whom he supports in his present candidacy for the First District. One change for the better that Richardson mentioned was the requirement of a course in legal ethics. None was even offered when he was a student here.

Characterizing himself as an overnight expert on disbarment, Richardson emphasized the increasing interest in reform and cleaning up the image of the legal profession. In 1969, when he first became Commonwealth's Attorney, there was rarely more than one disbarment proceeding statewide.

As more complaints appeared in the 60's, Richardson and frequently traveled to other circuits and prosecuted when local Commonwealth's attorneys had disqualified themselves.

Nowadays, he admonished, all attorneys can expect at least one complaint to be filed against them during their career. Fortunately, a reasonably good procedure has been developed by the ABA and the state Bar for investigating any complaints. As a result of the reforming movement being at its extreme point, the Bar committees are being overly strict regarding the Code of Professional Responsibility. Richardson related two instances regarding the Code's prohibition of advertising in which he felt that the Bar had censored attorneys for very petty infractions.

The ABA rule requiring two methods of originating a disbarment action: the state supreme court or any court of record can commence the procedure by observation, and anyone who files a complaint under oath can initiate an investigation. The court then rules requesting the lawyer to show cause why his license would not be suspended or revoked.

However, as a practical matter, the court refers the complaint to the district committee. The district committee sends an individual member to question the attorney under investigation, and then he reports to the full committee.

Richardson emphasized that this system eliminated fraudulent allegations before a great deal of effort was expended.
Disbarment, Cont’d.

publicity could do irreparable harm to an attorney’s reputation.

The committee can dismiss, refer back to the circuit judge or “take an agreement with the attorney to be reprimanded by a one-judge court. After a full hearing by three circuit court judges at which all elements of due process are afforded the charged attorney, the court has four options: dismiss, revoke, suspend or reprimand.

Richardson cited several weaknesses in the system. First the Code allows any person to file a complaint. No requirements of privity of contract or “aggravated” status are included.

Second, the Code is vague on the grounds for disbarment; malpractice, unprofessional conduct, dishonest conduct, and corrupt conduct. This allows the ethics committees to go overboard, Richardson argued, and leads to a third problematic area. The signing of a disbarment action, even when exonerated in court, affects an attorney’s practice to an unconstitutional degree.

On the other hand, Richardson noted the protection of the attorney throughout the entire proceedings due process standards. At all times, he is judged by his peers, allowed to present and rebut evidence and retain counsel to defend himself.

In fact, Richardson also saw problems in the attempt to protect the attorney. Judges have complete discretion in the rules of procedure, including requiring the prosecutor to go forward with the evidence. In most cases, Richardson pointed out, the proceeding as one to “show cause”. Therefore, the lawyer charged ought to shoulder the burden of proving why his license should not be in jeopardy.

A new change allows attorneys with disbarment cases pending appeal to continue to practice law. In the past, the lower court had concluded by revoking his license. Richardson demanded the change, demanding an effective provision which would allow an attorney to practice for perhaps five years with a suspended license.

The largest number of complaints concern dilatoriness. Richardson explained that procrastination is inherent in our profession. He strongly advised that each contact and adjournment be recorded in a file memorandum. Such a practice would protect the attorney from any future complaints and facilitate credible findings of fact in proceedings often several years later.

Questions from the students reflected concern with the efficacy of disbarment proceedings and potential areas of abuse. Richardson commented on the uniqueness of an inquiry from one student: whether a lawyer who is also a professor and has been disciplined for malpractice in his academic duties. A hypothetical situation was suggested regarding loss of student essays.

In return, Colonel Wallack disavowed any knowledge of such practice and class concluded.

Tazewell Taylor, Professor of Law, John Ritchie, teaches Trusts & Estates to a fascinated audience.

Trusts and Estates Taught By Distinguished Prof.

Those persons roaming the halls of Marshall-Wythe lately may have overheard animated cries of “That’s the Stuff!” or “Bullseye!” in certain quarters. These are not emanations from a new seminar in Archery Law, the subject is Decedents’ Trusts and Estates, and the instructor is Tazewell-Taylor Professor John Ritchie. The consensus of opinion seems to be that this is one the most popular courses being offered.

The presence of Professor Ritchie is largely the result of a recruiting cusp by Dean Spang, one of his many former colleagues.

Professor Ritchie was also at the courthouse before he taught here before. Fortunately he was able to arrange the time, and the course, to teach here without disturbing his commitments in nearby Charlottesville. After a month here, he is impressed with Marshall-Wythe and is enjoying his stay.

Professor Ritchie became a teacher of law before he actually obtained his degree from the University of Virginia, almost fifty years ago. He substituted for an absent professor while still a student, and with the exception of two early years of practice, he has been continuously active in academic and public service.

He first received remuneration as a professor at Furman University, but before he arrived at Marshall-Wythe he was taught at many universities, including the University of Washington, and the Universities of Tennessee, Maryland, and Virginia for eighteen years. He also has held a total of twenty years as dean of the law schools at Northwestern, Wisconsin, and Washington University at St. Louis.

Professor Ritchie has published four editions of his textbook on Trusts and Estates.

He worked for five years on the ABA House of Delegates, and as a Fellow of the American Bar Foundation. He has served many years as a member of the ABA House, and as a Fellow of the American Bar Federation. He has been Director of the American Council on Education, President of the Judge Advocates Association, and a member of the editorial board of the Association of American Law Schools, which he regards as his major satisfying professional distinction.

Now that he is officially “retired,” Professor Ritchie’s activities are somewhat more numerous. In addition to his teaching position here, he is still active on the Board of Visitors of the University of Virginia, and a member of the editorial board of Foundation Press. Yet his most time consuming activity at present involves his duties as a member of the committee which is formulating the code of Professional Responsibility for Arbitrators. Work has been progressing for three years, and Professor Ritchie hopes to conclude the report next year.

As Scholar in Residence, Professor Ritchie is able to read and conduct research without the responsibilities of ad-

Continued on Page 7

Tournament Sends Students to Courts

It is only natural that law students would become interested in thinking about the courts. At Marshall-Wythe, this is expected because he had not efforts of third year student, Jim Hanagan. Mr. Hanagan is largely responsible for getting many Marshall-Wythe students thinking and playing tennis and away from their studies.

The motivation for this concern with tennis is the first Marshall-Wythe Invitational Tennis Tournament. Though not quite as prestigious as Forest Hills or Wimbledon (as in fact all that one need to do to qualify for an invitation is pay the $50 entrance fee), the M.W.T.T. has drawn extensive student interest and participation. The brain child of Mr. Hanagan, the tournament began last week and will eventually reach its conclusion some time in October when the finals will be held and spectator’s will be treated to be and an amazing display of talent.

Over one hundred law students have signed up for the tournament, each competition was open to law students, their families, and the faculty, such exciting players are Ron Brown, Magic Mike Madison, and Dean Forbes who will take to the courts. These big names, and the other competitors will be playing in four different categories: men’s “good”, men’s “average”, women’s, and mixed doubles. Players had the option of selecting one division or making it up as they played. The draws sheets have been posted in the hallway on the second floor of the law school, and the competitors are expected to play at least one match each week. Players are required to sign up and set a time for the matches with the finals to be played at a later date to be determined. Trophies will be awarded to the winners of each division.

Spots in the law school abounds as to who will wind up on top of each division. In the men’s average division (average?), former East Carolina star and intramural champion, John Ritchie, is the odd’s favorite. Charlie Stemple, the number two seed, is also said to be the toughest challenger last season’s M. Champ, Billy Brett, and this year’s favorite, Tony Gil also have been showing good form. In the women’s singles, the tournament seems wide open. Perhaps because women are less likely to talk about their athletic prowess than men, there is no clear favorite, but Suzanne Johnson and Sue Troia, former college players, have been showing good form. In mixed doubles, the top seeded Jocilyn West and Dan Weckstein are expected to battle second seeded, Charlie Stemple for the title. Because of the nature of the game and the fact that no one really knows how good the first year players are, odds are, they will be quite good and it is a good bet that there will be at least one unseeded couple.

Play can take place on any of the Williamsburg courts. For the convenience of the students, based on their information, there are four sets of courts generally open to the public. These courts are located next to Adair Gymnasium, but to use these courts in the morning on a sign-up sheet which is posted daily between seven and eight a.m. In addition, these courts are often reserved by the varsity team and by physical education classes.

Most students find it convenient to play at the courts behind James Monroe Hall, which are the College dormitories located on Locust Road near Eastern State Hospital. These seven courts are in excellent condition and one can get a court with relatively little waiting time. There are also courts located at Blair and Lafayette High Schools.

(Continued on page 7)
Dean Speaks to First International Law Meeting

Dean Spong initiated the fall 1976 festivities for the International Law Society when he presented his experiences from his trip of this past summer throughout the eastern regions of the Soviet Union. Dean discussed at length the many facets of law behind the Iron Curtain and as well as several other countries, and through factual comment, stories, and wit, this characteristic scholarly Witticisms, led those present on an enjoyable sojourn throughout the courtrooms of Moscow, Leningrad and Belgium.

The most drastic difference between their systems and ours, "stated the Dean," is their lack of "drama in the courtroom." Lawyers are actually very passive in most cases and are required in many instances to direct their questioning through the judge. It would seem that legal systems range from the Hayleys and the Kunsters of the United States would make for very dull criminal trials indeed.

The Dean also remarked on the great proportion of women in the legal field in the countries he visited. In Belgium, for instance, eighty percent of all law students are women. He also made particular note of the female jurist in Leningrad who was possibly designated as the center for the Soviet Women's Olympic basketball team.

The International Law Society's year, being appropriately launched by the Dean and the repeatedly offered atmosphere of an open bar, portends to be an interesting and lively year, being sponsored by all five ABA-students from the First District.

Candidate Paul Tribe talks with Amicus staff during a brief press tour of Williamsburg.

He is in favor of a balanced budget, opposes city crime, a strong national colorful, and keeping Big Brother, as much as possible, out of our lives.

I'm not sure that Bob Quinn is very concerned about legalism against legislation in the Assembly which would have sponsored by all five ABA-students from the First District.

Robert Tribe, on the other hand, is, quizzically, a dynamic, hard-working young man. As the Daily Press once said, "interested to know who Paul Tribe's middle name is?"

I am a former Federal Professor of the Nixon administration and the only thing I can say is that there was a bit of a rush in the Second District in 1976.

The first presentation will take place at the Virginia Institute of Marine Science at 3 p.m. on October 20th. Assistant Director will discuss "The History and Future of U.S. Ocean Policy."

A cocktail party for members will be held at Professor Wills Williams home on October 24th, United Nations Day. A guest speaker International Law and will present "The African Problem."

**Sandwiches**

2 cheese on 2 slices of 1000 Island.

424 Prince George St.
Chesapeake Square
Tel. 220-0298

---

**Football Victory Spells Doom for Law School**

Crises have a way of seeing out certain groups and finding the larger groups over and over. Good examples are the Italian government, the Washington Capitals, and (of course) the students at Marshall-Wythe. Just when we had broken our ground and settled back to watch the last crisis (hopefully) fade away, another, even more evil problem has reared its headless. I speak, of course, of the sudden and unexpected successes of the William and Mary football team.

The resurgence of football in Williamsburg can have only a positive impact on law and legal education in the Old Dominion. Football and law have been bitter enemies, ever since the end of the Civil War. Since time out of rekening, just ask Pete Rosele.

Consider, more crucially, the political ramifications of the disastrous victories of the last two weeks. Marshall-Wythe needs state money. State money is essentially controlled by a legislature dominated by grads from U.Va., VPI, etc. Now if little William and Mary go about beating these people, what will be their likely reaction? W&M means the kick off. It is very likely that the legal profession's public image is at a low ebb! I think not.

In addition, "successful" football wars the normally impeccable behavior of academic administrators. They see big bucks, and attempt to realize them. The football stadiums instead of law schools, buying Astroturf instead of law books, and hiring coaches that can double as coaching staff or cheerleaders. Or (mentioning no names) cheerleaders that can double as law faculty.

Fortunately, recognizing a crisis at hand, we might suggest it will be revenge in the form of no money. Never bite the hand that feeds you.

Marshall-Wythe's new law library brings an impressive list of credentials with her to Williamsburg. Ms. Carolyn Heriot, a native of North Carolina, received her J.D. and graduate degree in library science at University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. For five years she was law librarian for the University of Iowa, and later the University of Iowa, and later served as the librarian for the Marshall-Wythe Law Library.

He is in favor of a balanced budget, opposes city crime, a strong national colorful, and keeping Big Brother, as much as possible, out of our lives.

Ms. Heriot has written 85 bills in the past four years. Marshall-Wythe's law library within the standards set by the ABA. Presently, with the notable exception of the physical conditions, the library is in compliance with ABA standards are met. As long as the law school remains in the existing building, no physical expansion of the library is possible. Ms. Heriot admits that the division of the library is between the main building and Camm Hall is undesirable, but, until a new building can be constructed, it is the best way to accommodate the library's resources.

Since her arrival, Ms. Heriot has worked on staff organization and plans for a monthly list of new acquisitions for faculty and students. She has not yet fully...
in the State. It was determined that in addition to the statistical information reflected by the report it would be advisable to invite lay leaders to discuss the more controversial questions raised by the survey. Accordingly, in June the Virginia Bar Association convened approximately 75 lay leaders of varied backgrounds from all over Virginia at the Woodberry Forest School and asked for their comments on the disciplining of lawyers, lawyers' fees and the need for recertification, mandatory continuing legal education and advertising. Public Defender Dan Cope and Jeff Detweiler of Marshall-Wythe were among the lay members who helped record the proceedings.

The conferences were asked if present measures to discipline lawyers in Virginia were adequate to protect the public and members of the profession. The overriding response was that much of the problem is a lack of public information. There is a need to make the grievance process better known. Grievance committees should be made more accessible. A majority of those at the conference felt that the disciplinary process should be helped if there were lay participation in the hearings.

It was generally agreed by the lay leaders that the public does not understand the basis upon which lay leaders in Virginia are disciplined. Participants believed that the lawyer should take the initiative in communicating with lay leaders to discuss the case under consideration with the client, and that uncertainty over the amount and nature of panel review is a prospective clients and lead them to seek help from other sources.

The conferences believed that the best method for charging was by an hourly rate with a statutory cap. They usually condemned it. I was suggested that many lawyers might reduce their fees if they thought their overhead by improving efficiency.

The conference participants agreed that lay persons lack the expertise to judge a lawyer's competency of lawyers must be increased. He expressed concern that many lawyers might reduce their fees if they thought their overhead by improving efficiency.

Amendment protection to presumptions that would render unconstitutional sections of the Code of Professional Responsibility that prohibit advertising by lawyers. Pending in Virginia in the Eastern District were stayed to allow the American Bar Association to amend its code. The Supreme Court of Virginia has declined to adopt the amended code as a rule. Three different attacks upon the code are now pending in Virginia. At this writing it is difficult to predict the ultimate dispositions of these.

How did the lay leaders of Virginia feel about advertising by lawyers? The report on the conference stated: "While there was a general reaction against aggressive advertising by lawyers to promote the use of their services... there was general agreement that much more communication and information was needed in certain areas. Present conditions leave the public in a state of ignorance..." There was no strong desire to see fee ad/advertising, but the conferences did believe that there should be law lists available to the public that give the lawyer's name, background, experience, specialty and representative clients.

Hugh Patterson, the Norfolk lawyer who along with John Ryan, an adjunct on this faculty, directed the taking of the Hart Survey and organized the Woodberry Forest Conference, has concluded that "a shroud of skepticism the profession. It is that skepticism that law students as well as practicing attorneys should understand. Has the nature of the legal profession and of legal education resulted in an abundance of practitioners who are insensitive or unaware of public concerns, or unaware of the professional restraints placed upon them in consideration of the licensed privilege of monopoly?

There is evidently a wide gap of understanding between what the average lawyer sees as his or her role and duty, and the public perception of whether that role and duty are being fulfilled. As much as we in the practice of law may place the mysticism of our language and the elitism of our calling, there is an evident need to provide the public with information about what we do and why, where and how to select a competent attorney and to assure that the products of our law schools and those in the practice are both ethical and competent.

The implicit warnings of the Hart Survey and the Woodberry Forest Conference are not new.

In 1965, Justice Lewis Powell, then President of the American Bar Association, speaking on The State of the Legal Profession said: "The bar enjoys the privilege of self-discipline but along with this privilege there is a commensurate responsibility to protect the public from attorneys who are unworthy to practice.

Prof. Notes Activities Significant on Resumes

By Colonel Richard E. Waick

None of you have to be told that the study of the law is a difficult, time-consuming endeavor. To be really successful at it you must devote most of your waking hours in its pursuit. But, all work and no play not only makes Jack a dull boy but a dull lawyer as well.

Marshall-Wythe has two fine "alternative fraternities", which throughout the year, provide many social events for their members. And in enrollment of the other fraternity or the student body generally. They deserve that support by you through your membership, your dues and your participation.

There is an additional, more personal reason for your first year class. It might be worth your while to look into a legal fraternity... you may like it...

FOR THE BEST!

416 Prince George Street 229-6385
238 Second Street 220-2281

Amicus Curiae
By Raskolnikov

Raskolnikov has been circulating on topics of divine rape and has decided to share with you, gentle reader, the results thereof. (This does not, by the way, make Raskolnikov a ruminate - anyone inclined to flowery prose should see Webster's Third New International Dictionary.)

Sociology has been foremost on our mind these weeks past; particularly the sociology of Marshall-Wythe. The males here seem to have sublimated their sexual urgings towards tennis and mindless rantings and ravings on wavyattires. The females are apparently here because they took Hamlet's admonitions to Ophelia too seriously and have taken themselves to Marshall-Wythe supposing it to be a nunnery. They are very nearly right.

That this is so was confirmed to me at the Toga Party held last Saturday. I was given the chance to give Bacchus his due, to wallow in meretricious acts, to delve into the delights of dissipation. The sixties were an interesting group and their efforts made his maturity.

Professor Ritchie sees little ambition by some students to become the beneficiaries of his teaching. He cannot refuse, and allow even more of those students to become the beneficiaries of his contributions.
which are the more common, blase response to this type of question. That is not to say that there are no longer any professors whose very names strike terror in the hearts of those poor students who have the misfortune to be initiated to legal training in their classes.

Librarian, Cont'd, familiarized herself with the library's contents, but points generally to the treatise collection and the administrative law collection as sections needing improvement. Eventually she would hope to improve the research facilities here, such that the library could act as a draw for the best faculty seemed optimistic. We hope that here, such that the library could people with whom we talked improve the research facilities and students. they can maintain that action as a draw for the best faculty seemed optimistic. We hope that there exists considerable misfortune to be initiated to pollees said that Marshall-Wythe's good reputation was a decisive factor in their decision to come here. While this does not necessarily indicate that Harvard has anything to worry about, it is somehow reassuring to those of us who are veterans of the accreditation legal training in their classes.

WHICH STORE HAS THE BEST BUYS?

Once the thrill of Pierson v. Post has subsided, and thoughts turn from Groves v. John Wonder Co. to Wonder Iread, the law student is faced with that ever prevailing question, "Which grocery store has the best buys?" This assumes of course that the student has money left, after making his daily round to the local ABC store.

Listed below is the naked truth minus, however, the added values of such revealing slogans as "We give you a great deal... and a great deal more!" Hopefully this survey will be of some help. Obviously it is not all inclusive, but you will note the conspicuous presence of such life sustaining staples as beer and PBJ's.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ITEM</th>
<th>A &amp; P BRAND NAME</th>
<th>BRAND X BRAND NAME</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ground Beef, 1 lb.</td>
<td>.83</td>
<td>.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicken, whole</td>
<td>.99</td>
<td>.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hot Dogs, Gwaltney 15 oz.</td>
<td>1.39</td>
<td>.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bread, Wonder or Noldes 22 oz.</td>
<td>.61</td>
<td>.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange Juice, Minute Maid</td>
<td>.89</td>
<td>.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk, 1/2 gallon</td>
<td>.85</td>
<td>.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eggs, large</td>
<td>.85</td>
<td>.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lettuce</td>
<td>.39</td>
<td>.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margarine, Chiffon 1 lb.</td>
<td>.75</td>
<td>.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frozen Corn</td>
<td>.33</td>
<td>.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frozen Beans</td>
<td>.33</td>
<td>.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coffee, Maxwell House 10 oz.</td>
<td>3.19</td>
<td>3.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spaghetti, Mueller's 1 lb.</td>
<td>.63</td>
<td>.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ice Cream, Scoattest</td>
<td>1.59</td>
<td>1.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potatoes, 1 lb. baking</td>
<td>.29</td>
<td>.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peanut Butter, Skippy 18 oz.</td>
<td>.65</td>
<td>.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soda, Coca-Cola, 6 pack cans</td>
<td>1.49</td>
<td>1.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tomatoes, 1 lb.</td>
<td>.39</td>
<td>.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soap Powder, Tide 5 lb.</td>
<td>2.29</td>
<td>2.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Napkins, Scott 180</td>
<td>.99</td>
<td>.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aluminum Foil, Reynolds 25 ft.</td>
<td>.89</td>
<td>.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flour, Pillsbury 5 lbs.</td>
<td>.96</td>
<td>.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar, Domino 5 lbs.</td>
<td>1.19</td>
<td>1.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toilet Paper, White Cloud 4 rolls</td>
<td>.91</td>
<td>.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayonnaise, Hellman's 32 oz.</td>
<td>1.19</td>
<td>.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beer, Bud 6 pack</td>
<td>1.85</td>
<td>1.85</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>