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Inmates Assisted By Marshall-Wythe Students

By W.S. Fields

Authorities have yet to determine what caused the filling in of the hole at the site of what was to be the new Marshall-Wythe School of Law. The filling resulted in the loss of a substantial portion of the first year class.

"It couldn't have happened at a worse time," said an unidentified spokesman for the hole, referring to the large number of first year students who were in the hole at the time, taking advantage of the newly dug facility. Many had come back early from Christmas vacation in order to get a good seat in the hole from which to begin reading.

Rescue workers labored through the night in an attempt to extricate the "wasted" students from amidst the pile of casebooks, notes, and outlines. One first-year girl sobbed hysterically as the mudstained remains of her appellate brief were removed from the hole. The brief had been the focus of the student's labors for the past two years.

"An unforeseeable incident," one official statement early this morning in which the term "accident" was used. Spokesmen declined to release the names of the first year victims, pending notification of those next on the waiting list.

Veteran law school observers have termed the accident "not unexpected" in light of the growing number of incidences of students falling into holes. A inspectors had threatened the hole with loss of accreditation if steps weren't taken to make it comply with the school's "decent and adequate" standards. It is now quite likely that the investigation will be reopened.

"An Excellent Opportunity"

If Gov. Godwin is looking for a good set of reasons to fund the new Marshall-Wythe Law School, he might consider including those in a follow-up package to his budget message to the General Assembly this week.

One capital outlay request in the budget deserves special comment, namely the proposed new building for expansion of the law school of the College of William and Mary. It would be located adjacent to the present national center for state courts, for which I expect private philanthropists to contribute $1 million at my behest toward the construction cost of the central building.

Although there have been suggestions that a new law school be built in another part of the state, I feel that the Commonwealth simply cannot afford or support the state law schools. Therefore I recommend that a new building be constructed at this, the oldest law school, after all, in the United States. In order to appropriate both planning and construction money at this session to enable us to dedicate this expansion of the Marshall-Wythe School of Law on July 4, 1974, the 200th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, I can think of nothing more appropriate for us to do to commemorate this event.

In addition to being part of a complex which will be a source of justifiable pride and great service to the Commonwealth, the new building will provide facilities for an additional 150 law students and enable the conversion of existing buildings on the old campus for the housing of 200 additional undergraduate students. It is projected that all of this can be accomplished at a cost of only $4.8 million. I say only because the projected cost of a third law school would be approximately $12 million. The funding of the new law school is therefore an excellent investment opportunity which we can ill afford to overlook.

Those words are taken verbatim from Gov. Linwood Holton's address to the legislature exactly three years ago, Jan. 9, 1974. A few factors have changed, of course. It's too late to dedicate the school on July 4, 1976, the 200th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. I can think of nothing more appropriate for us to do to commemorate this event.
EDITORIALS

NAACP v. BELL

When President Jimmy Carter's old friend Griffin Bell assumes his duties as attorney general he undoubtedly will receive the careful scrutiny of many concerned with civil rights. Bell, a former federal judge of the Fifth Circuit, warrants a watchful eye by civil rights activists and by the public he is about to serve. As attorney general and chief administrator of the president's legal policies it will be Bell's duty to become the central force in implementing and guiding the Justice Department's goals these next four years.

Bell will be under the gun to demonstrate his capability to serve in his new role and to show that his past is not necessarily an indication of the future. Two thorns in Bell's side have many troubled about his qualifications for the head post at the Justice Department. A letter to President Nixon in support of G. Harold Carswell's nomination to the Supreme Court by Bell, dated nearly a week after the national press appointment by Carter, pledged equal protection under the law for all. There are those who find themselves with Mr. Bell; under the circumstances, he deserves their surprise or a big disappointment.

Perhaps equally as alarming to civil rights advocates was an opinion co-authored by Bell refusing to seat in 1968 newly-elected Georgia legislator, Julian Bond. The Georgia legislature refused to seat Bond for his endorsement of a Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee statement opposing the Vietnam War and sympathizing with draft resisters. Bond claimed a denial of his first amendment right to free speech. In his now famous opinion, Bell disagreed, but the Supreme Court quickly reversed him in a unanimous decision.

These events do not sit lightly with those concerned with individual and civil rights. Griffin Bell, shortly after his appointment by Carter, pledged equal protection under the law for all. Those are those who find themselves ill at ease with Mr. Bell; under the circumstances, he deserves their careful observation.

It is hoped that the progressive racial policies attributed to Governor Carter's administration in Georgia can be adopted and improved upon by his new administration's Justice Department. Griffin Bell now becomes the man to watch; it remains to be seen whether he will be a pleasant surprise or a big disappointment.

Slick Business

American and international maritime concerns have come to know the flags of Panama and Liberia in these last several decades as flags of convenience. While there is no blood on these flags (as of late), there is oil — and plenty of oil at that. In a recent twenty-seven-day period, there have been twelve oil spills attributed to freighters sailing under these two flags in or near United States territorial waters. Liberia holds a commanding lead in the number of oil spills, but Panama may yet catch up.

American companies, business concerns favor the Liberian or Panamanian flag for basic economic reasons. Ships registered under these flags pay low wages by American standards and give few, if any, benefits to their seamen. Safety measures on these ships speak for themselves.

American environmentalists, and increasingly the American public, are becoming outraged at the ability of business concerns to register under foreign flags and exempt themselves from regulations set by the federal government for American ships. As a result of this occurrence, an almost commonplace event, is the spill by Panamanian or Liberian freighters of oil into waters affecting the American shoreline.

The Argo Merchant and the Grand Zenith are ships that stand as proof that something is wrong. The results are wreaking devastation on the nation's environment. The time has come for effective legislation to guard against these occurrences. Minimum safety standards should be uniform for all who use American waters, not just for United States ships.

The new Congress has many important missions. Surely, legislation to deal with the growing number of oil spills attributed to ships sailing under flags of convenience should be high on the priority list of the new Congress.

Definition: Students

Law students are thought by many to be a contentious lot, always sensitive about their "rights." Without wishing to add to this reputation for irascibility, the Amicus would like to point out, and hopefully correct, an injustice perpetrated on the law students by the College.

Law students begin classes a week earlier than the rest of the campus community. It is admittedly unreasonable to expect certain functions, such as food service, to start up for such a small portion of the student body. However, certain campus services, some merely convenient but others vital, were not open during that first week. They should have been.

One example is the athletic facilities. There is no reason why one of the two gyms should not be open from Jan. 10-17; the buildings are heated and lit anyway, so the costs to keep them open would be minimal. More seriously, the Health Service was not available to law students the first week, which is inexcusable. Whatever the cost, and it cannot be staggering, the college has an obligation to provide law students with adequate health services from the day classes begin. Furthermore, law students pay for health coverage.

At one point early in the first week of law classes a group of students were thrown out of Adair Gym by campus police for no other reason than the claim that the gym, which was lit, heated, and in shape for use, "will be closed until the students got back." As of Jan. 10 "the students" are back, and the College has no excuse for not providing them with the usual services, which they have paid for, in at least a limited form.

Letter to the Editors

Dear Editors:

In re and Now Words, VIII Amicus Curiae, No. VIII, p. 6 and 8.

Words numbered 19 and 36 are not defined.

Words numbered 19 and 36 are not defined.

Normal crossword numbering, starting at the top left and continuing consecutively through each letter beginning a word from left to right, would have made locating the proper place to put the word simpler. Furthermore, it would have prevented "Payne" from being both unnumbered and undefined. (26 Down: Person to whom a negotiable instrument, etc., is payable."

A frustrated crossword puzzler.

Political Commentary

Write-On

By George Neuberger

NOTE: This is the first of what hopefully will be a regular feature in this column. Like Horace, I shall attempt to be brief (600 to 700 words, maximum). I'll strive for readability and, though serious as hell about what I say, I promise not to lose my sense of humor — often. Though I reserve my deepest passion for matters political, I hope to comment on a wider range of subjects occasionally. Always, your comments are appreciated.

GOOD LUCK.

MR. PRESIDENT

About the time this issue of the Amicus appears in print, we shall witness the inauguration of Jimmy Carter, the final act in our quadrennial election marathon. Rich in pageantry and martial exhibition, the inauguration has been said to be as close to a coronation as our democratic nation comes. The royalists among us will be disappointed this year, however, by far less pomp than we...

(Continued on page 3)
Write-On, Cont'd.

recently have been accustomed, given Mr. Carter's plans for a simple affair. Simplicity and economics, enlisting our bounty extravaganzas and in light of the uncertain century we face, probably not only sets the tone of the incoming administration but also captures the mood of much of the country. Hopefully, it will also help us put the Presidency into a more human perspective. I'm for it.

I hope Mr. Carter's first term will field the nation or at least prelude a new, still unreported national mood. It's hard to tell on a TV screen, however, only between five and six million viewers. The expanded physical presence of youthful offenders will certainly make an impact.

The creation of a fourth Association — the World Association of Law Students has been announced by the Executive Committee of the World Peace Through Law Center. The creation was the culmination of increasing interest expressed by law students as well as judges, lawyers and law professors throughout the world in such an organization.

The Association will provide law students with a greater and more respected role in promoting the utilization and development of international law. To this end the objectives of the WALS will be to promote contact and exchange among the world's law students and to mobilize their talents and energies, bringing them to bear on significant transnational issues, especially the promotion of human rights.

Prior to its Organizational Meeting, the Association is undertaking, with assistance from a number of international law societies, the following projects in an effort to begin to realize its objectives:

1) Publication of a handbook on "Employment Opportunities in International Law."

2) Project to encourage and coordinate law student exchange programs and visits.

3) Publication of a "Registry of International Law Societies of the World."

4) Project to promote joint research efforts between law students of different countries.

The 1977 Manila World Law Conference, sponsored by the World Peace Through Law Center, will be held August 21-26 in Manila, the Philippines. The Conference will offer law students the opportunity to meet with law students of the world and to meet for the first time law students from more than 100 nations. At the WALS Organizational Meeting scheduled for August 25, 1977, at the World Peace Through Law Center, officers will be elected and a program of activities will be discussed. The Center is currently seeking the financial assistance of private foundations to help support the activities of law students on law students hoping to attend the 1977 Conference.

The Committee of the Center has appointed Robert H. Sands, a third-year law student attending the Washington College of Law at the American University in Washington as Acting Chairman of the WALS. "Terrorism, denial of human rights, stratospheric pollution, and nuclear proliferation are only a few of the immense and complex problems confronting our globe," notes Sands. "Without international law students and teachers transcending national borders cannot be effectively realistic." And equity mindful of the reality of interdependence, have dealt with these problems through private international organizations. The World Association of Lawyers and the International Bar Association are notable examples. Law students, neither less morally oriented than their professional counterparts, contribute to solutions, have had no voice in the establishment of organizations for communication and cooperation until the creation of the WALS. The WALS is the new face of the Association of the time to be timely. "Law students throughout the world are grateful for the recognition that they have been focused national law and legal problems and to meet the challenges of today and tomorrow," With "Imagination and global perspective" Sands contends that law problems can make a significant contribution to realistic and equitable solutions to problems confronting the globe.

ELECTION SCHEDULE

1977 POST-CONVICTION ASSOCIATION ELECTION SCHEDULE

Wednesday, Feb. 9 7:30 p.m. — Meeting of all persons interested in running for executive council and class nominations positions in the Student Bar Association Office.

Tuesday, Feb. 15 9:00 p.m. — Deadline for filing candidates' platforms with SBA.

Saturday, Feb. 19 9:00 p.m. — Deadline for filing candidacy for President.

Thursday, Feb. 24 7:30 p.m. — General membership meeting for the purpose of nominations and candidates' speeches, Non-Court.

Tuesday, Feb. 26 9:00 a.m. — Until 2:00 p.m. — Presidential election and ratification of Constitution.

Tuesday, Feb. 26 10:00 a.m. — Until 2:00 p.m. — General elections for all other elected offices.

Friday, Feb. 26 1:00 p.m. — Until 5:00 p.m. — General elections for President (if necessary).

Friday, Feb. 26 9:00 a.m. — Until 5:00 p.m. — General elections for all other elected offices.

**File candidy with the President of the Student Bar Association**

Students to Participate at World Peace Conference

Director Jane Hickey works with Post-Conviction Assistance to promote the idea of a teaching law firm.

most of the interview work is conducted at the Federal Correctional Institution, a medium security prison composed of youthful offenders between the ages of 18 and 26. Most of the inmates have been convicted of bank robbery or narcotics violations. Under the coordination of Roger Cornelius and Michael Snyders, students deal with such issues as sentencing, parole and detainers.

The Post-Conviction Project also reviews convictions for state prisoners to determine whether issues exist which will support a collateral attack on their conviction. This facet of the program is conducted mostly by mail. Since habeas corpus relief can only be based upon findings in the trial transcript is essential for a thorough review of the case. About one hundred cases are reviewed in this manner each year, however, only between five and ten cases actually develop issues which are appropriate to place before the court.

"Project members, however, learn a great deal about the practice of law by learning to obtain appropriate information from the client, focus on the precise issue in the case, research the problem and advise the client in a clear, concise and informative manner."

The P-CAP provides many services for inmates. Besides answering many legal questions, project members assist in preparing prisoners for parole, in having good time restored, correcting clerical errors and removing detainees. The organization serves as a mouthpiece for specific and general prisoner complaints. Mr. Hickey notes the frustration and helplessness of those imprisoned in expressing their needs to the outside world.

Under the direction of Bill Tably, the Project is expanding its assistance to inmates in the area of prisoners' rights and prison conditions. Project members recently worked with inmates at the York County Jail concerning the extreme delay in transfer of convicted felons to state custody. They shared information in two cases pending before Judge Mehrig on conditions in the Richmond City Jail and conditions in local jails and lock-ups.

The expanded physical facilities have enabled the organization to provide better service to clients as well. Located at 185 Richmond Road, the Project occupies four rooms on the second floor. In addition to a clerical room and office for the director, there is a conference room and a study room with research materials pertaining to the specific issues with which students deal.

First year students are encouraged to volunteer their services and can accomplish a great deal even though they have never taken a course in criminal procedure. For example, Dan Aufricht, as a first year student, filed a Motion to Reduce Sentence. The motion (Continued on page 8)

Sandwiches

11 - 2

424 Prince George St
Merchants Square

Tel. 220-0298
Briefs of the Burg

We were tremendously disappointed with a situation which we discuss in our previous return to Williamsburg last week. We had been traveling during the holiday break, for the most part on the West Coast, and consequently we were both unfamiliar with and unprepared for the weather we encountered in Williamsburg on our return. Until we arrived in Virginia we had not had to deal with it, and we were indeed outraged that there had been an outbreak here, where it is supposedly rare.

We refer, of course, to snow.

Now we have been told that there is a small, and assuredly demoted, segment of the population that actually is fond of snow; we would like to express to all our fellows the hope that your memories of the man to ski, He would have given him flat feet.

In short, there is no hangover. However, to cut these musings deservedly short, we must admit that we decided to do a little investigation into the incidence of snow in Williamsburg. After several phone calls, including conversations with WBCL, the airport (Do you know there was an airport in Williamsburg?), and finally the public library, we ascertained that the Williamsburg weather records compiled and stored at the City Filter Plant, which may explain why the man on the radio is never right about the weather. For those few of you who do not know, the City Filter Plant is located at the extreme snowbound end of a little road off the 60 bypass. We bravely drove there to find out the truth about snow in Williamsburg.

We must admit that the results were encouraging, if not entirely satisfactory. Meteorologically speaking, it does not snow very much in Williamsburg. Indeed, the town's heaviest recorded 24-hour snowfall for Jan.-Feb. in the 70's was on the day of Jan. 16, 1973; 2.5 inches. For most of Jan.-Feb. there are only "traces" of snow; that is, less than .3 of an inch.

However, there was a fearful portent of things to come this year; the very day we chose for our researches, Jan. 17, 1977, was the coldest in 42 years: 1 degree.

There is hope, however; on Feb. 16, 1973, it was 81 degrees outside.

... and Remembrances

The new year has the tendency to bring out the saccharinly sentimental in the best of us; we are no exception. In our few sober moments on Dec. 31 we reflected on the new year, and, as usual, felt both sadness and anticipation.

Indeed, we suspect that this is the rationale behind New Year's Eve parties; one has a glass of bubbly to ease regret at the passing of the old year, and then has the next morning to temper the anticipation of the new. (We might express our felicitations to the faculty of W&W, and especially Mr. Ciriaco, who have developed the latter stage into an art form; we suspect that most first years have found the Appellate Brief a more unpleasant way to begin than a hangover, but we will not go into these musings deservedly short. We would like to express to all our fellows the hope that your memories of the past year are fond, and your thoughts of the coming year pleasant.

Allen Lecture Honors Wythe

By Karen Kemp

The Most Court Room was filled with the customary gathering of William & Mary law students and faculty, but also with such notables as Justice & Mrs. Clark and Dean and Mrs. Spong. The occasion -- the first annual George Wythe Lecture, commemorating the 250th birthday of the father of the initiate of university law training.

The evening's speaker, Dean Francis A. Allen, was befitting the occasion. Introduced by Dean Spong as an "unforgettable" professor -- "undoubtedly so, he being the son of a Kansas Methodist minister" -- and a man who strengthens the character of the young, Mr. Allen had a captive audience for an hour-long address, as he probed the purpose of university law training.

Using a note well received by the audience, that the College of William and Mary "the cradle of university based law training," the place "from which so much that is best in our national life has sprung," was an appropriate place to consider the prospects of legal education in America. Limiting his remarks to the man in whose honor the lecture was given, Mr. Allen observed that George Wythe personified the values that have spurred American universities to adopt the study of law. Recently, however, these traditions have been undermined, and a reexamination is required.

As a part of the university, the law school has an obligation "to discover and communicate new knowledge." It has a duty "to be deeply concerned with the values given expression in the law," and to be "both a critic of the law and a source of new law." In its approach, university law training ought to be "intellectually based and humanistically motivated," concentrating not only on "how to do it," but also on "why we do it."

When Dean Sullivan heard the news, he reached for his dispatches: "When Colonel Walck heard the news, he reached for his flintlock, saying, "If it wasn't a Tort, I'd shoot those boys... That is a Tort, isn't it?"

No, there was no joy in the faculty library this week when it was learned that there would be another libel night on March 31. Inaugurated by Menars, Christman and Mares, this year's production is in the advanced planning stages, according to an anonymous informant of proven reliability. Mike Mares, who preferred to remain anonymous, explained. "Libel Nite will not make fools out of the faculty, they do a good enough job of that themselves."

For the uninitiated, Libel Nite is the yearly SBA production that satirizes Marshall-Wythe, the faculty and the law school lifestyle. While refusing to steadfastly discuss specifics, the head hams did reveal the general content of this year's show. In the works are a tale of that great French detective, The Spongow, and the Nite show -- a gathering of some unique and uniformly poor talent. The Amicus Curiae has received word that Libel Nite producers have obtained the mysterious services of an Eastern seer and soothsayer, the Magnificent Blixon. It is also rumored that the bad joke twins, the Taylor-Tazwell Professors of Law will be returning for another year.

Professor Timothy Sullivan takes a few quick gulps upon learning that Libel Nite will be held once again.

Foolish Pleasure

All in all, it promises to be an unsobering evening.

On a more serious note, Libel Nite does need ideas, scripts, actors, agents, stage hands and other support personnel.

Persons interested in stardom or in working in this worthwhile project are urged to contact Doug Christman or Mike Mares. There will be a general meeting of all interested persons in the near future.
January 21, 1977

Law Day Volunteers Needed

By Janine Bourassa

Mike Giugniere, chairman of the 1977 Law Day Committee at Marshall-Wythe, has announced he is looking for volunteers for various committees for the event.

Among the activities planned in conjunction with the National Law Day are a series of programs in area high school. These programs will be based on a theme of "A Day in Court" and "Know Your Court." Mike urges that any law students who have an interest in conveying their love of the law to high school students, contact him as soon as possible; any suggestions as to the format of such activities will be appreciated. These programs are planned for the second week in April and will not interfere with exams.

Ideas and suggestions are also being solicited for seminars or speakers for Law Day at the College. Vice President Monroe, Congressman Trible, Judge Metzger and Ralph Nader have already been contacted in connection with this event. To make Law Day a success, the cooperation of all students is needed. If you have ideas that you think might be implemented (remembering, of course, that the theme is Law Day), contact Mike Giugniere about their suitability. We need your help.

Merrill To Lecture

The Chief Counsel of the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, Mr. Merrill, a native of the University of Virginia and still offers courses there. Professor Merrill plans to talk about the FDA, Congress and Regulatory Reform.

Who is this person and what is she doing at the law school?

D.C. is Closer Than You Think

By E. Haskell

As the prelaw handbook tells us, D.C. is within "easy reach." Our fellow student, Holden, took those words to heart and, over the Christmas break, he made the most of our proximity to D.C. by travelling to the capital. Holden says that he couldn't help but be struck by the difference of our area high school. These programs will be based on varied; he has served as a law professor at both the University of Virginia and Marshall-Wythe, has announced he is looking for volunteers for various committees for the event.

The Dean announces the forthcoming visit on January 28, of Dick Merrill, Chief Counsel of the Food and Drug Administration. He will arrive at 3 p.m. from Washington. Professor Merrill is a graduate of Columbia Law School. He has practiced in Washington, taught at the University of Virginia and still offers courses there. Professor Merrill plans to talk about the FDA, Congress and Regulatory Reform.

Dean Spong would like to encourage student participation in the following contests:

NATHAN BURKAN MEMORIAL COMPETITION (sponsored by American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers). This is the 1977 NATHAN BURKAN MEMORIAL COMPETITION — 1977.

A First Prize of $250 and a Second Prize of $100 will be awarded to students at each participating law school whose papers are certified by the Dean as the best essays on any phase of Copyright Law. Papers are then submitted to a National Panel of Judges for other awards. (See Bulletin Board for details.)

1977 HOWARD C. SCHWAB MEMORIAL AWARD ESSAY CONTEST IN THE FIELD OF FAMILY LAW. Deadline April 18, 1977. (See Bulletin Board for details.)

SEVENTH ANNUAL ENVIRONMENTAL LAW ESSAY CONTEST. Due date for all essays is April 16, 1977. (See Professor Whitney.)

Each year the Women's Auxiliary to the Norfolk and Portsmouth Bar Association awards a scholarship to a student attending one of the Virginia law schools. This student must be from the Tidewater Virginia area and the emphasis is primarily on need. Their scholarship award this year will be in the amount of $500.00.

Application forms for use in applying for this scholarship are available in the Law School office. Applications will not be accepted after March 15.

SBA DIRECTORY FORM

Name
Spouse
Year
Local Address
Local Phone

GUEST EDITORIAL

Murder?

By Rosalyn Vegera

How different is the crime committed at dawn, January 17, 1977, in Utah than the crime for which that scene was the ugly culmination? Gary Mark Gilmore was a murderer; he killed two young men in cold blood before being put to death in 1977. On his last day of life he was giving into him, assisting him in his desperate desire to commit suicide to block out the dirty traces of memory. The Judeo-Christian principle of an eye for an eye was archaic and meaningless in this situation. It should be in all similar situations.

The term penalty implies punishment. In this case it would have been more punishment to keep Gilmore alive and force him to remember the bloodlust of his actions every day for the rest of his natural life. Killing him was giving into him, assisting him in his desperate desire to commit suicide to block out the dirty traces of memory. The Judeo-Christian principle of an eye for an eye was archaic and meaningless in this situation. It should be in all similar situations.

The proponents of the death penalty claim it is a deterrent to capital crimes and is, to those rational, reasonable people who cannot conceive of taking another's life. It is meaningless to those who are already pre-disposed to violence and indifference for life. Televising future executions will only follow the same pattern — normal people won't watch them, but one can envision the sickies glued in front of their sets, beer cans in hand.

It is easy to see this ghastly tragedy from the point of view of Mrs. Jensen and Mrs. Bushnell and their children. But how easy would it be if we had to make the decision to deprive a person of life? To flip the switch? Pull the trigger? Isn't it more humane to keep these people in prison with no chance for parole than to savagely seek revenge against them? We would all be more compassionate if the person on death row was someone we knew — a relative, an acquaintance, a citizen.

We are supposed to be a compassionate, democratic society but we cannot be until we rid ourselves of the death penalty permanently.

D.C. One should perhaps expect occasional awakening and requests to "move along," in the case of, for example, evidence for ownership of the "R.V." and evidence of ability to drive.

Timing and Parking

Holden stayed with friends in the Washington suburbs and recommends that others do the same unless (1) they have a friend who lives in the city whose home is under police surveillance or, (2) they can afford the bill at a secure hotel (in which case the traveler is too wealthy to be wasting his time in D.C. — perhaps he should go to Cuba or St. Tropez). Tenting is not recommended (particularly not during the Xmas vacation as there are no campsites (as far as Holden knows) and because camping in another's yard or on the side of the highway tends to attract law officers and citizens with either self-help or civil damages on their mind(s). Holden doesn't like "R.V.'s" and he wouldn't discuss them with me; presumably one could sleep in his "R.V." while visiting D.C.

D.C. - better he should go to the Washington suburbs and recommends that others do the same unless (1) they have a friend who lives in the city whose home is under police surveillance or, (2) they can afford the bill at a secure hotel (in which case the traveler is too wealthy to be wasting his time in D.C. — perhaps he should go to Cuba or St. Tropez). Tenting is not recommended (particularly not during the Xmas vacation as there are no campsites (as far as Holden knows) and because camping in another's yard or on the side of the highway tends to attract law officers and citizens with either self-help or civil damages on their mind(s). Holden doesn't like "R.V.'s" and he wouldn't discuss them with me; presumably one could sleep in his "R.V." while visiting D.C.

It appears that the only exceptions to the parking "home rules" are for diplomats, "home rulers" and scofflaws. Apparently these people may park anywhere except in designated parking zones, i.e.

(Continued on page 7)
NON COMPOS MENTIS

By Raskolnikov

Are You Singing Summer Job Blues?

Remedy: Self-Employment and a Trickle

The concept is a simple one. Instead of seeking full-time summer employment with a single firm, why not establish a "service" that provides part-time legal work on a case-by-case basis with numerous firms in the Richmond area? That was exactly how Roger McDonald, another third-year law student, and myself spent this past summer.

We felt that there were many firms that needed student help but could not afford a full-time summer intern. Our service provided them with that help only when it was needed, and thus avoided any extra overhead cost to the firm. By keeping their greater use of student research than was previously economically justifiable in the Richmond area.

There are several advantages to such an approach. By working with numerous law firms, we developed more contacts than we would have while working for a single employer. We were also exposed to the different facets of the law, as many firms specialized in particular areas. In addition, we were our own bosses; our hours were completely flexible. If we did not want to work one day, we had no one to answer to but ourselves.

Another big advantage of this type of job, in addition to the variety, is the fact that it continues throughout the year. You can devote as much or as little time to it as you like during the school year. And just like any business, the more time that is devoted to it, the better the reputation that is developed and the greater the business opportunities. Perhaps the greatest advantage, however, was being able to work with many different lawyers and observe their individual techniques, strengths, and weaknesses. Until one has observed first-hand the degrees cultivated and honored" was changed to that of an "indispensable utilitarian tool." Recognizing that democratic societies are entitled to decide what their universities will be, still, the deference to practical involvements - whether teaching casenote writing or postal management - has its price: the compromise of intellectual and humanitarian concerns.

American educational processes play but a small part in the current discontent with legal training. In the "twilight age" we are living in, when our social and political institutional are viewed with skepticism and doubt, the process of reasoning itself is attacked. Broad social tendencies, "the mass of them aggressively anti-intellectual in nature," challenge Holmes' dictum that "law is a profession of thinkers." There is quest for certainty to resolve some of the insecurities of our time. "But the demand for certitude in a world and a discipline in which much is inevitably contingent and indeterminate attacks the integrity of thought; for the demand for certainty with reality, and to maintain the quest requires the closing of minds." Such an approach, cannot sustain the "life of the mind," "that ability which underlies all intellectual and much professional achievement."

Some of the origins of the present discontent with the study of law can be found in the schools, as well as in the legal profession. It is a typically American reaction to assume that societal failures must be related to educational failures, and hence the scrutiny of the law schools to discover a "source of the profession's difficulties." There is merit to this approach. However, much of the criticism expresses "hostility to legal education intellectually based and humanistically motivated. It tends toward a narrowing of educational purpose and a lowering of standards."" There is emphasis on the practical.

What about the philosophical? Gary Allen, a third-year student, there is a need for the philosophical category known as justice," and the "ethical category concerned with right and wrong action." Mr. Allen continued by noting that, "one of the myths of the recent past is that basic ethical concerns can be maintained and enlarged without appropriate attention being given to the arts of reason." The "life of the mind" requires intellectual and ethical training in combination. Explicit attention to the ethics of law practice - the "dialogue of values" - must permeate every law school classroom. The life of the mind is nurtured by the process of reason and analysis. "Evidence and support propositions must be sought and respected.

Once collected, however, they must be ruthlessly tested for adequacy." Social thought must concede to imperfection of knowledge, and conclusions must be modified when new knowledge appears. The besetting intellectual sin is the narrowing and closing of minds, even when apparent security and repose may be gained by doing so." Morality and intellect cannot stand apart. Thought about a community's basic values urgently requires the decent humility that results from awareness of what we do not know."

Thus, Mr. Allen contends, the most urgent challenge facing university law training today arises from attitudes that weaken the role of intellect and values in legal education. He describes how genetics and computer and electronics technology as areas of cultural change which will require a corresponding change in the law and its administration, much as the industrial revolution once did. "The development and refining of legal doctrine becomes of greater, rather than less, importance as social changes accelerate in the closing years of the century."

Socio-legal research must be expanded and intensified to identify social needs, to evaluate public policy and to plan intelligently.

Emphasis on practical skills is not necessarily at odds with a legal education intellectually based and humanistically motivated. It becomes a threat "only at the point at which it ignores the broad range of values and social interests that legal education is called upon to cultivate."

Mr. Allen forcefully concludes: The time has come to break this silence. Quotings John Stuart Mills: "The only security against narrowness is a liberal mental cultivation...."
**D.C. Travels, Cont'd.**

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...double parking, parking at bus stops, and parking in front of fire hydrants are all permitted. However, the mayor of the $1.5 million statue is a bigwig in the D.C. government.

One of the best bets for parking is in one of the privately owned garages. They can always be found near the “never-park” signs, usually on one-way streets. One is given the opportunity to leave your car in the care of an expert ten-yard-racer, receiving in exchange a small piece of the day's profit. Your car will be numbered on it. A ten-yard-racer is also a “garage jockey.”

These people move cars in small spaces at blinding speed while smoking, singing, masticating and changing the stains in the car's radium.

Various bets can be made: that one's car will be gone upon return or that one might make a find (new dent(s); or, one might bet that his new tires will be exchanged for retreads if driving it is expensive in Washington. Holden spent over $10.00 in two days in D.C. for parking tickets - the importance of obtaining a claim check before departing the place. The red-brick document is evidence of the ballast of the automobile and misfortune for those searching for the bails for breach of contract or warranty.

**Recreation**

Holden was limited to sightseeing due to pecuniary difficulties. Hence he tells us nothing of Washington nightlife, but does volunteer that, “A Schmidt is a Schmidt, whether you buy it in Washington or Williamsburg.”

What with parking problems and timing difficulties, Holden saw only a few sites before he lost his car and ran out of gas. Hence he recommends what he was able to see and endorse just as heartily as the most constructive notice of it.

After discussing “timing” and parking, Holden tells us what alternative he would recommend. He came up unequivocally for the “sensible” gas. He says that one can move fast, see more and eliminate parking difficulties with a sensible gas. Intra-city flying has not really caught on yet so this may be a "best bet."

**Dining**

Holden recommends eating at restaurants which are charges you more than you'd pay at a good restaurant. If your safe place holder police surveillance you may wish to be careful not to eat any sugar colored foods. If he does charge you, or asks you to buy the groceries, don't tip your friend. He recommends a student budget so he can't tell us much about cuisine in Washington. He was, however, the guest of a friend one evening and did have an occasion to “dine-out” at an Italian restaurant. He thinks the prices were too high and isn't going to recommend it to us, but he shares what he learned there:

If the waiter's jacket has food stains on the front, it isn't an unclean establishment. It is an indication of the authenticity of the restaurant's ethnicity. He also recommends Mario's Pizza in Arlington. He normally does not eat at fast food eateries but says the food there is "greasy and great." Mario's is not a chain. Holden never eats at chains.

**Caveat**

Holden was the victim of a scare while in D.C. He left his car at a parking-lot and didn't obtain a claim check for it. He figured it was okay because the attendant locked the car and returned the keys. Holden wasn't worried when he left the car. He was, however, the absence of a claim check just obviated any necessity of his having to argue that the dispensers were ineffective (in the event that anything should happen to his car). Holden insists, right, doesn't have to show the ineffectiveness of the claim check. On the other hand, he all can show to prove the claim is his car keys.

Once you decide to travel to D.C., say hello to Holden. He went back to look for his car. Ask him for some more great tips.

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*Is Law School a Fairy Tale?*

The following is a fairy tale. Like all fantasy, it is substantially grounded in fact. Once upon a time there was a high school senior named Buddy Budge. While in his senior year, Buddy was accepted into the friendly neighborhood state university. Buddy was very happy. He made a pact with two friends of his who were going to different schools that, seven years hence, they would all return to the kingdom and form a law partnership.

Now Buddy was a good student in high school, even though he didn't work very hard at all. Unfortunately, it soon became apparent that he would have to work quite a bit harder to do as well in his new school. This was a crushing blow to Buddy, and it took the better part of a semester to recover from the shock of that discovery, and from the evil effects of the wicked food from the school cafeteria. But Buddy persevered, because he wanted to open a law practice at the end of his law school days. But alas, Fate threw Buddy another knuckleball. Buddy had always been interested in the history of all the many and ancient kingdoms that he had heard of but had never seen, such as Afghanistan. Buddy now learned, to his chagrin, that should he fail to qualify for one of the shrines that taught the mystic ways of the law, it might be too late for Buddy to find a job in the kingdom's industry, despite his great knowledge of the history of Afghanistan. While Buddy could understand this xenophobic need for Afghanistan, he was shrewd enough to realize that he must augment his knowledge of economics and commerce. But that proved new problems. For Buddy to be successful in his pursuit of an understanding of the science of his kingdom's economy, he would have to refresh his knowledge of algebra; in order to do that he would have to refresh his memory regarding counting with money. Buddy had never been a mathematic whiz. Nevertheless, Buddy worked hard and (helped by easy courses on the aristocracy of Afghanistan) managed to keep very high grades, because he wanted to open a law practice at the end of law school.

But alas, Fate threw Buddy another knuckleball. He learned that he would need to earn a law degree and a degree in economics and commerce from the school of economics and commerce. Buddy took a long examination which the law shrines used, in addition to his grades, to determine whether he was worthy. Buddy was very good at spewing out facts, and if the exam had been such an exercise he would have done quite well. However, the evil conjurers of the kingdom of Princeton included questions on the exam which would test Buddy's ability to use descriptive statistics, which is a quality reserved for those who practice black magic. As a result, poor Buddy blew it.

The next night, while recuperating, was not sunk. There were many shrines that were acceptable to the bright bearded of Attorneys, and Buddy secured admissions to one, even though he slept an enchanted sleep his entire senior year. Buddy was very happy. His new school was near his ancestral home (which was not, by the way, in Afghanistan), and he was now and then years away from rejoining his childhood friends in blissful partnership in his home kingdom.

But Fate now threw Buddy a beanball named Bubbles. Bubbles was a visiting nursing student, and Buddy met her at a party. Bubbles was the type of person who enjoyed drinking wine and mead, which is not bad. Bubbles was also the type of person who, after several paper cups of mead, would raise his eyebrows, which is also not bad. After this party, Bubbles spent the next three years stroking her eyebrows as they had never been raised before. (Buddy, you see, had been both deprieved and degraded for the last couple of years.)

Bubbles visited several more times, each time engaging in the aforementioned pattern of behavior. As time went on, Bubbles and Buddy would spend weekends doing nothing but raising eyebrows.

(Continued on page 8)

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EDITORIAL
All Work, No Play

The upcoming weekend, January 28 and 29, will see what is loosely termed in legal circles as “Fraternity Rush.” Devotees of black robes or hazing, fraternity rush consists simply of two evenings of parties aimed at acquiring first-year students and non-fraternity rush-participants helps and, and are seeking employment you will be asking members of classes regularly, it is about as effective as saying that they the faculty for references. Anyway? The answer is two-fold: first, the fraternities are most obvious, and the majority of fraternity functions are sometimes intoxicatingly, successful.

There are also disadvantages to such a summer job. Perhaps the greatest problem encountered this summer was maintaining a steady flow of income, what Roger and I referred to as “trick.” If you can keep that “trick” coming in, you can usually survive financially.

In order to maintain our “trick!” this summer, we personally contacted over 100 law firms in the Richmond area. We were, in effect, salesmen, selling the idea of our practice to the firms, and our profits depended solely on our sales. As it worked out, we averaged about one “sale” in ten “calls.”

Upon entering a firm, the first obstacle encountered, the ever-present secretary. I feel confident in saying that the first thing a legal secretary learns to say is, “I am a summer help.” Repressing the urge to strangle such a person, we went on to succeed in circumventing her, with some notable exceptions.

Once we gained access to the attorneys, they were almost always impressed with our idea. It was a new approach, something that would not cost them any money until the service was needed. We found the two and three-man firms to be more receptive to the idea than the larger firms, who usually employed their own paralegals and investigators full time.

Our fees were negotiable. We would charge by the hour, by the job, or take cases on a contingency fee. Consequently, our wages fluctuated from a low of $3.50 an hour to a high of $20.00 an hour, with more of the former than the latter, unfortunately.

The type of work we performed fluctuated greatly also. To get a “foot” inside a firm, we would do just about anything except, type, which we both refused. We mainly did legal research in such varying areas as pension plan, worker’s compensation, and social security benefits, corporate law, and the Longshoreman’s Act. We interviewed clients and witnesses, made docket and collection calls, and performed personal injury and domestic investigation.

From our experience this summer, I believe the Richmond legal community needs a service such as this. Any student who wants to pursue the matter can do so to his or her advantage, both financially and in the legal experience and contacts gained.

Job Remedy, Cont’d.

P-CAP Cont’d.

If you don’t know you are in big trouble.

January 28th
Lecture, Cont’d.

Commission on Crime in the District of Columbia and the President’s Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice. He has also worked as a volunteer attorney for the ACLU, participating as co-counsel for amicus curiae in cases contesting the conviction of alcoholics for drunkenness including Driver v Hawkins and Powell v Texas. His professional activities in the field of public law have been outstanding. In addition to his work with the FDA, he has been a consultant on alcoholism and drunkenness to the President’s

Political Commentary, Cont’d.

So I pause now, before resuming my dedicated and loyal service to the President’s program — for we truly are in fundamental philosophical disagreement about the scope and functions of government — to wish him good luck, open-mindedness, and his term as our Chief Executive. The best of men need no less during the best of times.

Fairy Tale, Cont’d.

January 28th
Lecture, Cont’d.

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