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# AMICUS CURIAE

Marshall-Wythe School of Law College of William & Mary

Vol. V, No. 10

Williamsburg, Virginia

Tuesday, February 25, 1975

## Greene Says Board's Act Set 'Dangerous Precedent'

By Wallace Auser  
and Evan Adair

Accusing the American Association of University Professors (AAUP) investigators of trying to justify injustice by finding an excuse for it, JeRoyd X Greene said in his final lecture at the College that the faculty failed to realize that the procedure leading to Greene's "dehiring" would threaten others in the future.

"A dangerous example has been set at William and Mary," Greene said. "Academic freedom does not exist here because I do not teach here."

Greene noted that the strongest criticism in the AAUP investigatory report concerned abrogation of faculty prerogative in filling vacancies on the faculty. Even "after finding that this elemental academic due process was denied me...there again was no attempt to call for censure" of the College.

The AAUP report determined that the Board of Visitors, even after being apprised of the requirements of academic due process, "dehired" Greene

without according him any semblance of a hearing.

### No Real Justification

Greene added that the "report found no justification (for the Board's action) except for a deficient Law School selection procedure." There was no criticism of his ability, Greene said, nor was there a finding of moral turpitude. "I was dehired because of what I am and what I believe in," Greene concluded, this being "an obvious denial" of academic freedom.

The "worst" part of the report, Greene asserted, was its assumption that, because of deficient Law School selection procedures, the Board of Visitors and President Graves were justified in refusing to give him the appointment.

Greene did regard the AAUP report as "a relatively thorough and honest investigation" providing a "coherent account of the chronology of events." The report "was weak because it attempted to avoid that which it should have determined."

What was "obvious" to Greene was that people at William and Mary were subjected to

improper external influences in the form of economic and political coercion. Greene claimed that the report "begged the issue of external political influences."

### Political Coercion Cited

In discussing these external political influences, Greene noted that Carter Lowance, who served last year as a close aide to President Graves, was Executive Assistant to Mills Godwin, Jr., during Godwin's first term as Governor, which Greene called "Godwin's reign of terror."

See Greene, p. 6



"A dangerous example has been set at William and Mary....Academic freedom does not exist here because I do not teach here."

## Poll Student Support On Separate Ceremony

The 1975 College commencement exercises will be held Sunday, June 1, at 3 p.m. in the Wren Courtyard. The speaker will be Kingman Brewster, President of Yale University and former Dean of the Yale Law School.

The Law School will be permitted to have a separate graduation ceremony provided it is held after the general College commencement exercises. The reason for this requirement according to President Thomas Graves, is that all degrees are conferred by the President at a single College commencement, and no independent ceremony can be held until after degrees are conferred.

It has been proposed that a separate Law School ceremony be held immediately after the college commencement at 5 p.m. in Phi Beta Kappa Hall. The ceremony would last approximately one hour; the program would consist of convocation, any words Dean

Whyte might wish to present, and individual conferral of degrees by Dean Whyte on behalf of the faculty. The Dodge Room will be reserved for a reception following the ceremony.

Because of the late hour and the fact that many people must leave as quickly as possible to be at work the next morning or at a BRI session, there will be no speech. In lieu of a speaker, President Brewster, who is renowned in the legal field will be invited as an honored guest. The ceremony will be more personal than the College exercises, and it will be possible for each person to invite more guests than are allowed at the general college commencement.

Greg Welsh and John Heard will soon take a binding poll of the third-year class, asking them to sign their name if they will attend a separate ceremony. Unless substantial support is shown, the separate ceremony will not be held.

Phi Alpha Delta (PAD) law fraternity will hold its rush party the evening of Friday, February 28, beginning at 8 p.m. Phi Delta Phi (PDP) will hold its rush party on Friday, March 7, beginning at 8:30 p.m. Marshall-Wythe's newest law fraternity, Delta Theta Phi (DTP) will hold its party on Saturday, March 8, starting at 8 p.m. All three parties will be held in the Campus Center Little Theatre, and all interested unaffiliated law students are invited to attend.

## Libel Night Plans Program With "Educational" Purpose

What's faster than a herd of turtles, more powerful than a shot of water and guaranteed to bring tears to law students' eyes? Libel Night 1975, according to Dave Joanis, grand marshall of the looney tune brigade.

Rehearsals are supposedly underway following tryouts and casting last Thursday and Friday for the March 13 performance. The script is almost completed, but anyone with a last minute "goodie" that

they don't want to go to waste can still submit copy.

Highlights of this year's production include watching Tom Collins wrestle with a giant table. And who can possibly miss Colonel Walck re-creating his unforgettable role as Itu Sukiyaki in "Torta, Torta, Torta"? Best of all will be hearing Dean James P. Whyte, Jr. lecture on the vow of chastity and the first-year law student.

This year's show will be "morally educational and edifying" and at the same time "uplifting," Joanis promises.

"Our meetings have been 'spiritually' rewarding to date," Joanis says. "We try to have several gallons of 'spirit' present at each meeting, and Augie Busch has been known to attend in spirit."

A more classic approach will be taken with this year's presentation, Joanis claims, as most of the script is being written in iambic pentameter.

"The rumor that the CIA has been bugging the Libel Night meetings is totally unfounded," according to Joanis. "The only bugs we've found so far are on the writers."

Dress rehearsal is planned for March 12. The one and only public performance will be held on March 13 in Phi Beta Kappa Hall, with the reception starting at 7:30 p.m. and the curtain rising at 8:30 p.m. Ticket price is 50 cents, and advance ticket sales will begin March 6.

The student audience will be expected to dress formally, "with shoes, that is," Joanis says. "Faculty members are expected to dress-in uniform, if desired."

Openings are still available for any student with talent, or lack thereof, to share, Joanis says. Anyone with any ideas or who wants to perform, dance, sing, or whatever (especially whatever) should immediately contact one of the Libel Night committee members: Joanis, Mike Mares, vice chairman (in charge of vice); Bob Goldman, grand imperial poobah; Nettie Bailes, middle-aged non-descript sex object and meter maid; Mark Gregory; Ellen Pirog; or Margaret Askew.

## Editor Applications Deadline Is March 7

Law students interested in seeking editorship positions on the *Amicus Curiae* and *Colonial Lawyer* must submit letters of application, setting forth in general their qualifications, to Mr. W. Wilford Kale, chairman of the College's Publications Council, at box 409, Williamsburg. The deadline for applications is Friday, March 7.

Letters of application should be accompanied by a "limited number" of letters of recommendation. There is no formal application form; applicants are encouraged to set forth their qualifications in their own manner.

The Publications Council will hold an open meeting on Tuesday, March 11 at 6:30 p.m. in the Campus Center. This meeting is open to all persons in the community. Applicants will be interviewed and otherwise questioned at this meeting, with

non-Council members able to participate. Further details will be published and posted when available.

Final selections will be made at a closed meeting of the Publications Council on Tuesday, March 18. According to the Council's by-laws, new editors-in-chief assume their positions three weeks prior to the last day of classes. In the case of the *Amicus Curiae*, effective transition may occur at an earlier date.

Those students chosen to head the two Law School publications will participate in the Council's consideration of 1975-76 budgets, which has already begun.

The Publications Council's by-laws, which detail the selection procedure, were included in the December 17, 1974 issue of the *Amicus*. Any student desiring to see the by-laws should contact Evan Adair in the *Amicus* office.



## Editorials

### 'Graves' Support Lauded

Regardless of the result, we must commend President Thomas A. Graves for submitting to the Governor and General Assembly a strong plea for construction funds for a new building to house the Marshall-Wythe School of Law. For much of the past two years, during which Marshall-Wythe supporters have sought to make the Governor and legislators responsive to the very critical need for increased funding and a new building, we have not been quite sure just where President Graves stood on the issue. Graves' position paper, excerpts of which may be found on page 5, clearly indicates that the President is firmly, if belatedly, in the Law School's corner.

Unfortunately, this does not appear to be the year to seek anything from the Virginia legislature, which concluded its short session last week. Anticipating a budget deficit for the present biennium, Governor Godwin rejected suggestions to borrow money to insure adequate state services, and the legislature finally concurred. Some advocates of deficit spending noted that such funds could have been used on capital improvements, such as a new building for Marshall-Wythe. This would not only have been a much-needed shot in the arm for the Law School, but it would hardly have hurt the dormant construction industry.

The General Assembly will convene next year for its "long" session, during which it will approve a budget for the next biennium. We sincerely hope that, recession or no, the legislature and the Governor will come to grips with the reality that Marshall-Wythe cannot be expected to furnish quality legal education with the shoestring financing accorded it by the State. Despite the special allocation this biennium to enable Marshall-Wythe to improve faculty salaries and staffing, the Law School continues to suffer from an inadequate operating budget. In addition, it needs a new building, one capable of accommodating 450, not to mention 600, students. If the economy fails to rally as expected, the legislature still must deal effectively with the need of Virginians for adequate services, of which quality legal education is but one.

President Graves, not Dean Whyte, is the Law School's voice in Richmond. As such, we hope that he will continue his efforts to impress the General Assembly with the need for improved funding and prompt construction of a new law building. These needs cannot be expected to wait in abeyance until economic bliss returns. Some hard lobbying and some hard decisions are needed, and we hope that Marshall-Wythe receives the consideration which it so obviously deserves.

### Campus Response Late

JeRoyd X Greene's final lecture, in which he leveled harsh criticism at the AAUP investigators' report, has evoked petitions and general consternation over the injustice done him. The unfortunate thing is that it's too late for all this. Despite the fact that the Board's decision was made at a very difficult time (spring exams) for students and faculty to rise in opposition, subsequent moves have been rather feeble.

The petitions distributed around campus seem to borrow from Greene's recent statements, rather than arising from any independent conclusion. The lecture series itself was advertised as providing Greene the "forum" which the Board's decision had denied him. We were under the impression that the Law School faculty had extended an offer to Greene to teach law.

Greene is obviously an intelligent and articulate individual. It is our belief that, because of his ability and the different perspective which he might have offered, he would have been a valuable addition to the Law School faculty. It seems highly unlikely that such will ever happen, however. And while we doubt that the Board's decision was based primarily on its displeasure with Greene's contempt citations, the reason given by the Board, the major issue is, as Greene himself noted, not the injustice done him, but possible implications for the future. If Greene's academic freedom and his right to due process were denied him, what is to temper the Board's actions in the future?

A number of rather interesting allegations were made by Greene in his final lecture, and we would hope that he has proof to support such charges. One of them, however, must be challenged. In discussing the political maneuvering preceding the Board's decision, Greene stated that "Dean Whyte and President Graves owe their jobs to Gov. Godwin." Whatever Graves' role may have been, we are certain that Dean Whyte, who endured unbelievable pressure from all sides during the controversy, deserves a fairer deal than to be lumped in as Greene did. The Dean did his job, and caught hell for it. Hopefully, Greene has more foundation for his other charges.

The Amicus welcomes reader response to its editorial comment.

## Letters To The Editor

### 'Serious Deficiencies' Plague Law Library Effectiveness

To the Editor:

It has been no secret for the two and-a-half years that I have been at Marshall-Wythe that there are serious deficiencies in the operation of our law library. I believe that these deficiencies have been tolerated long enough.

The management of the law library is a nightmare. There appears to be very little control over the employees, whose purpose is to aid students and faculty in the use of the library.

It has been my experience that these employees generally are not trained properly in how to locate library materials (how many can explain the colon system?) nor do they exhibit much interest in performing their functions. Much of their time seems to be spent on personal phone calls, newspaper reading, gossiping, or other non-productive efforts.

Moreover, they generally have been most uncooperative, insensitive to suggestions and totally unwilling to assume any responsibility. In short, the staff is in need of great improvement.

In addition, the waste of money spent on unnecessary personnel in the library is shocking. At night in the main library there is a desk attendant, a student assistant studying in Carrel B, and a person stationed in the basement.

In my view only the desk attendant is necessary (even he or she spends half the time studying). Moreover, during the day hours, one normally can find three or four idle staff members wasting time in the glassed-in basement office.

The day hours also host the Carrel B student assistant who is not needed at all. Whatever function this student assistant purports to fulfill could and should be performed by a properly trained desk assistant.

At present, there is no procedure allowing library users to input their suggestions to the library management. It is not asking much to request some sort of suggestion box for this purpose.

The undergraduate library has an excellent complaint-suggestion procedure, whereby suggestions and staff responses are posted on a bulletin board. It, or a similar system, would be a welcome addition to our library.

If such a suggestion system were in effect, suggestions such as the following could be brought up for general discussion, and perhaps even implementation.

(1) Since the library pays for newspapers such as the Wall Street Journal and the New York Times, it seems reasonable to assume that these should be placed in the newspaper rack daily. This happens occasionally, but a large portion of the time these papers are not on the racks at all or are placed there days late.

Apparently some staff member is supposed to perform

this function; the problem is that when he or she does not, no one on the staff cares.

Upon my inquiry into the matter, the law librarian informed me that I could walk to the drugstore myself to see if the Wall Street Journal might be there! On another occasion, my complaint of a missing newspaper received the response of "No one reads newspapers during exams" from the assistant law librarian.

As a corollary to this suggestion, it would seem prudent to keep at least the Wall Street Journal available in the law library for 30 days or so. In response to my suggestion to this effect, the assistant law librarian informed me that this was not possible because that newspaper was given to a professor for his personal use every day. The impropriety of this procedure is obvious.

(It might be noted that the Wall Street Journal is available by mail with same-day delivery which would, of course, obviate the trip to the drugstore every day.)

(2) The updating of loose leaf services has at least on occasion been horrible. One one occasion last semester the Anti-Trust Reporter was nine weeks in arrears. Inexcusable.

(3) Reshelving should be more prompt. I am currently aware of a not checked-out book which has been sitting on a carrel in the basement for over five weeks. Reshelving probably should be done at least twice a day.

(4) The present carrel assignment system is ludicrous. First, it is arbitrary, for there are no stated criteria for determining who is assigned a carrel other than the vague "paper" requirement. Apparently the staff assigns carrels any way it chooses.

Secondly, it is absurd to assign carrels for a whole semester. Very few students have such a need, and such a policy precludes some students from being assigned a carrel at all. A better procedure would be to assign carrels for two or three week periods. Such an assignment would lapse unless affirmative action were taken to renew the assignment.

I submit that such a system would result in many lapses of unneeded carrel assignments, thus allowing persons with a real, but short-term, need access to an assigned carrel.

(5) Whatever system is now used for ordering books and other materials is a mystery to most students. Some procedure should be publicized so that the library can find out what books or materials students want or need in the library.

Perhaps request forms could be made available for students to communicate with whomever is in charge of ordering new materials. Moreover, some screening should be exercised, perhaps by a committee of faculty and students, so that five copies of a hornbook are not ordered when the demand for the book indicates that one copy would suffice.

(6) The traffic flow through the law library, and hence the attendant noise, could be substantially reduced by permanently closing the Moot Court Room door. The inconvenience caused thereby would, in my judgment, be outweighed by the reduction in disruption of the library (an emergency exit-type door would negate the fire hazard excuse).

These remarks are not intended to purposely injure anyone, but are intended to cause immediate action towards what I hope will be an improved library operation.

Wayne Lee

## AMICUS CURIAE



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The Amicus Curiae, serving the students, faculty, and staff of the Marshall-Wythe School of Law, is published every other week during the academic year by the Publications Council of the College of William and Mary.



# Law Day Plans Streamlined To Match Student Interest

By Wallace Kleindienst

Preparations for this year's Law Day program are moving into high gear according to first-year SBA representatives. Law Day 1975, America's alternative to Russia's May Day, will be held on the traditional date of May 1.

This national event, sponsored in part by the ABA, focuses on the American legal system and attempts to cultivate greater citizen consciousness of how that system operates within our democratic principles. Appropriately, perhaps, in this post-Watergate era, this year's national theme will be "America's Goal—Justice Through Law."

Traditionally, the first-year class has been delegated the responsibility of planning and promoting Law Day at Marshall-Wythe. The objective of class representatives Pete Stith, Glenn Berger, and Steve Conte is to concentrate on developing a

few well-planned activities. The traditional naturalization ceremony, the Peninsula-area high school visitation program, and an evening banquet will comprise the agenda.

According to Berger, the first-year representatives plan to avoid the problems encountered during last year's program of trying to do too much without the corresponding resources and campus interest. Consequently, last year's mock trial and panel discussion will probably be eliminated. Berger also stressed that, by having a few meaningful activities, students could participate without sacrificing too much exam preparation time.

## Ceremony Keys Program

The naturalization ceremony will be the keystone of the program. According to Stith, the representatives plan to hold the ceremony in the Wren Courtyard, instead of in Phi Beta

Kappa Hall where it was held last year. The ceremony, being planned with the assistance of the Norfolk-Portsmouth Bar Association, will include the naturalization of approximately 100 persons from the Peninsula area by a judge from the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia.

In commenting on the relevancy of holding this ceremony during Law Day, Stith said, "When a person is naturalized as a U.S. citizen, the law becomes his judge as to whether he has conformed with the rules of American society. The legal profession, then, will have the greatest impact of all the professions on the immigrant's life." Berger added: "Most of us take our rights and privileges as an American citizen for granted, but naturalized citizens, having to work for these benefits, sometimes value them to a greater extent."

The representatives are seeking a well-known public official to speak at the ceremony. Former Virginia Governor and Assistant Secretary of State Linwood Holton had been invited, but declined because of a schedule conflict. Students and faculty members are requested to submit any ideas for speakers to one of the first-year representatives.

## High School Visitation

The Peninsula-area school speaking program will be conducted in approximately 20 secondary and elementary schools and two colleges. According to Berger, Marshall-Wythe students and local lawyers will visit the school in teams to speak about relevant aspects of the law in either large assemblies, classrooms, or through panel discussions.

This program is intended to activate an awareness of the law in the students and give them a different perspective of the legal profession.

See Law Day, p. 8

## Hanes Briefs

Due to the unfortunate delay in receiving Mr. Scott's first semester Property grades, the Law Review has decided to delay its spring candidate program until the Property grades are available. Sam Boyte, editor-in-chief of the Review, expects to complete the program prior to spring recess.

In response to numerous inquiries, the Amicus has ascertained that neither it, nor the Law School office, knows anything definite about the Property grades. The Office expected to receive them last Tuesday, but no grades had, in fact, been received as of yesterday. We would suggest that Property students assume that the General Office knows nothing until the grades are posted, because that is the way it is, and we know the secretaries are pained by the whole thing.

Any student interested in working on the Amicus staff is encouraged to contact either Evan Adair, Carl Howard, or Joanne Hickcox. Positions available include writing, layout and pasteup, ad layout, copy and proof reading, and positions which often become available upon notice of student interest.

Remember! Participation on the Amicus is required for entry to the infamous, high-pressure, high and-or mighty Amicus softball crusade, which has already issued a haughty challenge to the faculty has-beens. The best thing about this challenge is that the Amicus toughs shellacked the faculty dregs last spring, and won a keg in the process. This keg, if the camaraderie of athletic dominance and deviance isn't enough for you, might furnish sufficient inspiration to become involved. Dean James P. Whyte, Jr., who last year declined out of hand a plea to ump the contest, will be under heavy pressure to forsake the links just one sunny afternoon and perform the chore which has made him famous—arbitrate between talented upstarts and geriatric wunderkinds.

The SBA Board of Directors has sent a formal letter to the College Traffic Council inquiring about the increased parking restrictions on Richmond Road and surrounding streets. Since the beginning of last year, the City of Williamsburg has imposed new parking regulations on the streets around the Law School. The most recent regulation has been to change the whole side of Richmond Road opposite the Law School from an unrestricted parking area to a two-hour limit area.

Because of the basic non-residential character of this neighborhood, the Board questioned the need for the new regulations, and asked the Traffic Council to inquire of the City as to reasons for the new restrictions, suggesting that the restrictions either be lifted or time limits be increased so as to be more equitable to law students.

The Mary and William Society will sponsor a lecture by Carol Masser of Contact Peninsula on February 27 at 1 p.m. in the Moot Court Room. Ms. Masser will speak on the social and psychological aspects of rape and the role of the legal profession. The public is invited to attend. Refreshments will be served immediately following the lecture in the Coffee Bar.

Parking spaces in the Baptist Church parking lot on Richmond Road are still available for rent. Rent is \$3.00 per month. Any student or interested bystander curious about the possibility should contact Joanne Hickcox.

The mess many persons in the Law School have noticed in the James Blair Hall-Crim Dell area is actually progress in action, though the inconvenience of closed streets may make some question that assertion. An underground storm sewer system is being installed on the old campus to resolve a 12-year-old drainage problem. The problem lasted 12 years in part because the General Assembly allocated \$268,000 for the new system only last year.

Anyone hoping for a speedy resolution to the "temporary inconvenience" should forget it. The Flat Hat quoted officials as estimating that the project would be completed "at the end of 200 days." Pray for a misprint.

If the Federal Communications Commission gives its approval soon, William and Mary's own WCWM will be able to complete a conversion of its facilities to FM-stereo by this summer. The BSA approved \$6020 for the conversion, and President Graves signed the application to the FCC. Along with the stereo conversion, WCWM's power will be increased to 1776 watts. Believe it or not, that is a coincidence.

William and Mary Theatre will present its first melodrama since it moved into Phi Beta Kappa Hall, this Wednesday through Saturday, February 26-March 1, at 8:15 p.m. in PBK Hall. "Gaslight" or "Angel Street," or whatever you want to call it, revolves around the plan of one person to torture another into insanity (sort of a budding law professor).

Tickets may be obtained at the W & M Theatre's box office in the foyer of PBK Hall afternoons this week from 3-5:30, and from 7 p.m. until 8:15 p.m. the evenings of the performances. All seats are reserved for \$2.

## Awards Banquet Set To Be Held Law Day

By Joanne Hickcox

Plans are underway for the Student Bar Association Awards Banquet, tentatively scheduled for May 1. This year's banquet, to be held in conjunction with Law Day, will consolidate the separate awards ceremonies of past years into a single event.

Col. Richard Walck is chairman of the planning committee, which also includes Jim Metcalf and SBA President Nettie Bailes. The committee plans cocktails and dinner, and is presently making inquiries into a suitable place for the banquet. Col. Walck stated that the committee hopes to keep the cost as low as possible so as to encourage student participation.

The program will feature presentation of the Marshall-Wythe Medallion to this year's recipient. Awards given by the various organizations will be

listed on the program, but will not be presented to the individual recipients, except for the primary award made by each organization. In lieu of presentation of an award, an organization may choose to install its officers for the upcoming year at the banquet. Col. Walck explained that presentation of all individual awards was being eliminated as the committee hopes to keep the program relatively short.

It is tentatively planned to invite members of the local bar to the banquet. Marshall-Wythe alumni living in the area may also be invited.

The committee would welcome student input into planning for the banquet. Any student who has a suggestion should see a member of the planning committee.

## W&M Plans No Tuition Hike; Other Charges Will Increase

William J. Carter, the College's vice president for business affairs, announced last week that the College will retain its present tuition charge for the 1975-76 academic year.

Tuition will remain at \$457 per semester for in-state students and at \$1106 per semester for out-of-state residents. Fees, however, will show an increase which will be reflected in the "tuition and general fees" charged students.

The controversial athletic fee will increase from \$88 to \$110 per year. The health service fee will increase from \$60 to \$72 to account for expanded staff and

services. The debt service fee, by contrast, will be lowered from the present \$67 to \$63 during 1975-76.

Thus, while tuition itself will not be raised, charges for tuition and fees will increase by \$30 per year. Tuition and fees for Virginia residents will be \$944 next year, while an out-of-state resident will pay \$2242.

Undergraduate students living and-or boarding on campus will be paying considerably more for these services, as room rents will increase an average ten percent and board will increase 15 percent.

In explaining the reason for

the decision to maintain tuition at present levels, Carter noted that the College had "planned to live within" last year's 20 percent increase in tuition and fees, and that the College has been "able to hold the line" on cost increases in tuition-related expenses.

These figures were given by Carter in the form of recommendations, as President Graves was not expected to reach a final decision until yesterday. The decision was made at this time in order to include price and fee charges on the agenda of the Board of Visitors' March 7-8 meeting.



# Admissions Comm. Debates Minority Policy, Procedure

By Sandy Spooner

The Marshall-Wythe Admissions Committee is currently engaged in discussions about the proper standards by which to evaluate the more than 2,000 applications for admission to law school which they expect to receive this spring. In the two meetings that have been held during the current academic year, the Committee has been involved in heated discussions concerning benign discrimination or what has come to be known as "the Defunis issue."

In an interview last week, Professor Richard A. Williamson echoed the concern of the full committee in noting that the committee was faced with the need to walk a narrow line between the college-wide commitment to affirmative action in admissions policies and the general concern for "reverse" discrimination. The problem is complicated, according to Williamson, by the fact that a definitive statement on the matter has not been made by the Supreme Court. "Even if the law on the issue was well-settled, which is not," stated Williamson, "the moral and policy implications are not as easy to decide."

The other faculty members of the Committee, professors Brown, Fowler, Frank, and Lang, are divided on the issue of how much special consideration should be given to racial minorities in the admissions process. This division has been most obvious with regard to the policy of immediately separating the applications of black students from those of other students — a practice in which the Committee is currently engaged. Dean Williamson stressed that the same standards will be applied to both black and other students,

but he did say that some of the guidelines by which the applicants will be measured may be affected by race — specifically, the committee will consider factors that will tend to increase diversity among the incoming class of law students. According to Williamson, "The profession needs diversity. We, as lawyers, serve a diverse population."

## Students Share Concern

The student members of the Committee, Diane O'Donnell and Sharon Coles, tend to share Williamson's views on this issue. O'Donnell indicated concern about special treatment for some applications in general, and stated her belief that the admissions process is a highly subjective one and open to pressures from all sides. While she did not necessarily agree that all black students should get special consideration, she voiced concern about the low number of black students in law school and feels that the situation should be remedied.

Two sources on the Committee indicated that in the past "special treatment" has been afforded to the children and relatives of judges, practicing lawyers, and well-to-do alumni. The implication was that special treatment for black students was at least more defensible.

Professor Dulcey Fowler is one of the Committee members who has serious misgivings about segregating black students' applications from the others. When interviewed on the matter, she indicated that she believes that race should have no role in the selection of law students. At the very least, said Fowler, if applications are separated according to race, they should also be classed according to other factors that might indicate a disadvantaged student.

The opposite view was expressed by Professor Ron Brown. Believing that both racial and other minorities should be more heavily represented in the legal profession and in the nation's belief that the Supreme Court has permitted some forms of benign discrimination (for example, bussing and hiring quotas). Brown indicated that he hoped that more recruiting of black students and other minorities could be done by the Law School.

## Reasons For Emphasis

When questioned about the reason that the applications of black students are singled out while those of other groups traditionally under represented in the legal profession are not, Williamson gave several reasons. First, he indicated that there is a requirement that the college keep records of its actions with regard to the applications of minority students and that this is not required for other groups. With regard to other groups, Williamson indicated that allowing some consideration for foreign surnames did not necessarily reach disadvantaged students. He indicated that he believes that the admission of older students

should be approached with caution in that they have typically been out of school for some time and often find it difficult to do well in an academic program as demanding as law school.

Regarding the admission of women to law school, Williamson said that he did not see any reason to give them any special consideration because the "typical" woman applicant has proven to be better qualified and, perhaps, more motivated than the "typical" male applicant anyway. "Five years ago the low number of women in law school was a problem," he said. "Luckily, it is a problem that is correcting itself because the women who apply here are highly qualified." Finally, Williamson indicated that the Committee would try to give some consideration to economically disadvantaged students.

## Criteria Inexact

Williamson stressed that it was difficult to pin down an exact list of criteria which would be considered by the Committee in its deliberations. He did mention the following factors, however: undergraduate performance (the grading policies and the caliber of undergraduate school, the courses taken and any graduate work that might have been done), demonstrated leadership qualities, capacity for independent and creative research, special skills, and motivation. "The standards are subjective, at best," he said, "but this is still better than the only alternative which requires the use of factors which may not be all that important — scores and grades, for example, which don't necessarily reflect the quality of the student or the capacity for contribution to the legal profession."

At this point no decisions have been made on individual applications. In the near future the applications will be distributed among the faculty members of the Committee for that decision. Difficult cases will be brought to the attention of the entire Committee for joint action.

## Student Reps Vote

Only one vote has been held by the Committee. The student representatives were allowed to cast votes in that meeting. Virtually all faculty members of the Admissions Committee agreed that student representatives should vote in such committees when the committees have student members. This would exclude student voting on the Faculty Status Committee which currently has no student members and which all faculty members polled believed should have no student representation.

With regard to voting rights on such committees, Diane O'Donnell expressed the view that the student representatives should vote according to expressed student opinion. Where the student body has not expressed an opinion, however, O'Donnell indicated that she believes that the representative must vote her or his conscience.



Mrs. Bea Monahan, admissions director, expects that the total number of applications for the class of 1978 will approximate last year's figure. The Admissions Committee will begin selection in the near future.

## Shepherd Takes Course In M-W Faculty Shift

Replacing Richard Williamson as professor of the Advanced Criminal Justice Seminar is Robert E. Shepherd, presently adjunct associate professor of law at the T.C. Williams School of Law, University of Richmond. Williamson has replaced Gordon Scott as professor of Property I.

Mr. Shepherd is a graduate of Washington and Lee University, where he served as captain of the debate team and was active in several forensic societies. He obtained his L.L.B. from the Washington and Lee University law school, having served as an editor of the law review and as winner of the Burks Competition for Oral Argument.

After graduation from law school, Shepherd joined the army, where he served for two years as a member of the Judge Advocate General's Corps.

Shepherd, who was born in



Richmond, Virginia, is a member of the Virginia Bar, and is presently serving as Assistant Attorney General of Virginia. He has also taught Law and Social Work at Virginia Commonwealth University as well as Legal Medicine at the Virginia College of Medicine.

Mr. Shepherd is married and has three children.

## ABA Head Cites Need For Lawyers In Future

Conceding that the current job outlook is bleak for new lawyers, the president of the American Bar Association said recently that vast numbers of new lawyers will be needed in the coming decade to meet the public demand for legal services.

James D. Fellers, Oklahoma City attorney, said in an address to the Willamette University College of Law that 70 percent of the American public is without legal services.

Not the least of reasons for this is that they believe legal services are too expensive, Fellers said.

He predicted that, through efforts of the organized bar, dramatic steps will be taken to lower the cost of legal services and to help provide reasonable ways of financing legal aid.

Ways to cut the cost of legal services, Fellers said, include greater use of para-professionals, lawyer

specialization, professional publication of the availability of legal services and increased use of technology, such as computer programs.

The ABA president called for public education programs to support the concept of preventive law.

"Lawyers are decades behind other professions in this regard," Fellers said. "Today it is the rare individual indeed who comes to a lawyer to make sure that he is not getting involved in potential legal problems. Ninety-nine per cent of the people who come to lawyers have gone past the stage when they could have been helped most readily and most efficiently."

Fellers is on a tour of colleges in the northwest with appearances at Lewis and Clark College's Northwestern School of Law in Portland and the University of Puget Sound School of Law in Tacoma.

## Ruggers Top Richmond Squad In Spring Start

Springtime, and with it a young man's fancy turns to ... rugby. At least those young men who can be seen huffing and puffing around the practice field behind William and Mary Hall on weekday afternoons.

Rugby, with virtually non-existent eligibility requirements, provides the last intercollegiate athletic battleground for many of the participants. The Rugby Club has, from its inception, depended upon the Law School to provide the "cream" of its playing crop. As one budding barrister - turned - rugger explained, "There are a lot of frustrated old football players at Marshall-Wythe."

The W&M squad opened its spring season with a convincing romp, crushing visiting Richmond, 21-6. The squad is still seeking masochistic participants; interested students are urged to "just show up" behind W&M Hall at 4 p.m. Tuesday or Thursday afternoons. Players learn by doing; no experience is necessary.



# MW Needs Funds, New Building

By Evan Adair

President Thomas A. Graves, Jr., in a "position paper" submitted recently to the Governor, argues that Marshall-Wythe is at a "threshold," and states that "a new law building is the highest College priority." Graves included the position paper in a December request to Governor Mills Godwin for construction funds for a new law building "just as soon as funds are available."

Noting the recent surge in applications for admission to law schools, Graves pointed out that the building now housing the Law School was remodeled in 1968 to accommodate a student body of 190 students, but now is seriously inadequate for the needs of 450. The expansion in enrollment since 1971 has produced what Graves calls "severe and untimely strains on the Law School's continuing capacity to remain in its present facility."

President Graves' position paper stressed that "the problems of the Law School include those of submarginal facilities, major library deficiencies, and an inadequate operating budget. Library space is a particularly severe problem."

In his cover letter to the Governor, Graves stated that the position paper "(1) poses the critical needs of the Law School, (2) discusses the special opportunity at hand for a new law building - that takes advantage of the presence of the National Center for State Courts, (3) weighs the legal and economic advantages of a new building for the Commonwealth, the College, and the Marshall-Wythe School of Law, and (4) suggests how the Law School building is an educational emergency that can become, for the Commonwealth and the Law School, an educational opportunity of the first proportion."

Graves' letter told Godwin

that planning for the new law building "has moved ahead very well and the detailed plans are all but complete. The construction of the new building waits only the further action of the General Assembly."

## Library Problem Severe

Marshall-Wythe's library collection, now totaling 80,000 volumes, is accumulating at a normal growth rate of 5000 per year. This growth rate would produce approximately 32,000 additional volumes by 1980. The library now has 452 bookshelving sections, and approximately 2252 would be required in 1980.

Graves noted that "the library problem is not one-dimensional," in that bookshelf space now "badly crowds" student study space. "Four years ago, with an enrollment of 190 students..., approximately 90 percent of our students had

library space available to them. Now, ...only 38 percent of all law students can use the library at a given time."

The possibility of accreditation problems was raised in the position paper. Graves pointed out that a 1973 ABA-AALS report, while recognizing "that Marshall-Wythe was attempting, as best it could within the limitations of its resources, to meet the increased and justified demands of increased enrollments," nonetheless gave "notice that improvements in the identified areas (budgetary deficiencies and inadequate study stations in the library) would have to be made in order to escape an accreditation default hearing."

Graves expressed hope that the ABA and AALS "will be reasonable in allowing Marshall-Wythe time to rectify its problems," but argued that



Governor Mills Godwin

enable it to maintain its reputation as a strong law school of national stature."

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

## M-W At Threshold

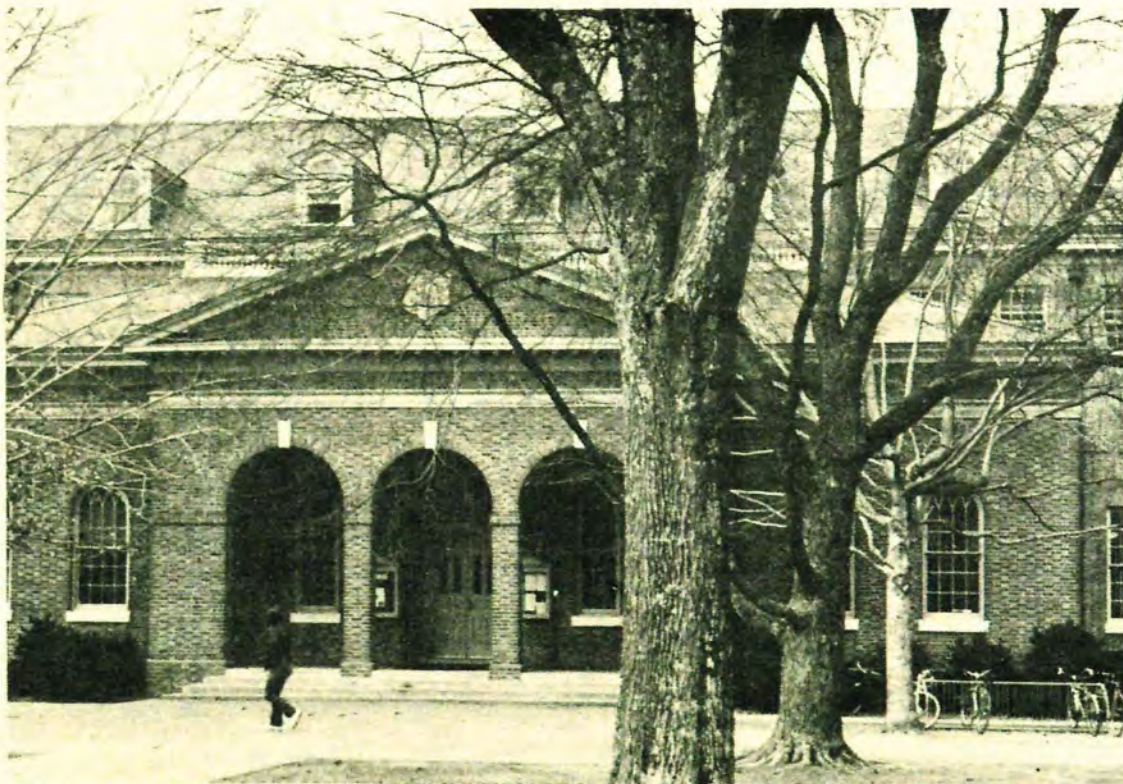
Graves repeated his belief that Marshall-Wythe is at a threshold, defining this as the combination "of an existing need and an existing opportunity, both of which happen to be present at the same time."

"The existing need, that of providing better facilities for the Law School, involves the removal of submarginal accreditation status and the lifting of the School's support to a point where it can continue to fulfill its mission of quality legal education."

"The existing opportunity, that of constructing a new law building to adjoin the National Center for State Courts as part of a new legal complex, involves a major thrust toward excellence in law in Virginia."

In conclusion, Graves noted that Marshall-Wythe's attempts in recent years to serve the Commonwealth in legal education have been effectively realized; but "they have not been undertaken without large costs. Because of the costs, the conditions within the Law School have made the need for solutions to the problems of the Law School, in effect, an educational emergency."

"The solution, a new building, is both an educational opportunity and a fiscal opportunity."



The building now housing the Marshall-Wythe School of Law, formerly the College library, neatly accommodated 190 students in 1968, but now must cope—unsuccessfully—with 450 students, a larger faculty, and an ever-expanding library.

"student enrollment will have to be reduced in order to maintain the quality of our educational program unless an adequate facility is provided soon."

## "Rare Opportunity"

In his position paper, Graves cited the construction of a new law building, in conjunction with the building of the National Center for State Courts, as "a rare opportunity for legal education." The combination, Graves asserted, would benefit students, faculty, and judges.

Graves stressed that prompt construction of a new building for Marshall-Wythe would serve additional purposes. A new law building "would enable the Law School to solve its needs without more educational patchwork," and would enable the Law School "to expand enrollment selectively from 450 to 600 students." The present plans for

a new building "accommodate 40 years of growth" of library demand.

Prompt allocation of construction funds would also avoid, to a certain extent, higher construction costs in the future. Another factor cited by Graves was the fact that "the possibility of a law building has put new life into the Law School Association," resulting in pledges of \$500,000 over the next decade to improve faculty salaries, student loan opportunities, and faculty research activities.

## Council Supports Building

In asserting that a new building for Marshall-Wythe should be a Commonwealth priority, Graves pointed to a December report by the State Council of Higher Education, which recommended that "the Commonwealth would do well to increase its support (of Marshall-Wythe) from a marginal level to one which will



President Thomas A. Graves, Jr.



# Educators Should Stress Legal Education Sooner

Elementary and high school educators should give as much emphasis to law-related education as they do to reading, writing, and arithmetic, the president of the ABA said recently.

"Our children have got to develop more 'analytical' ability to meet today's social and political challenges," James D. Fellers said in remarks prepared for a joint meeting of the Hillsborough County Bar Association and the Kiwanis Club of Tampa.

The Oklahoma City attorney said the ABA's Special Committee on Youth Education for Citizenship is working to introduce legal education in all of the nation's primary and

secondary schools.

Terming current civics courses as mostly "factual fodder" involving memorizing the Gettysburg Address and similar historical data, Fellers said school children should be taught how to analyze legal and social problems, and to understand the legal system.

Pilot projects have proven that school children are highly interested and motivated by these kinds of courses, Fellers said. "We have seen that almost every student, of every age, wants to learn law."

The ABA president blamed citizen apathy for the fact that children have been leaving school "legally ignorant."

"It is tragic that they have done so, for certainly an understanding of 'laws' and 'legal principles' is a critical tool for everyone to have as individuals in today's world," Fellers said.

He said school children will have to develop analytical ability to tackle the difficult problems facing the nation today—"from balancing the need for expanded energy production with the dangers of pollution...to minimizing taxes while providing needed services...to adhering to the judgments of elected representatives while identifying and eliminating those who misuse their authority...to considering the rights of victims while protecting the rights of the accused."

The ABA president said that the major effort should be directed toward teacher training and curriculum adjustment to provide a continuing, quality program of law-related education.

Hundreds of projects to accomplish this end are operating throughout the country, Fellers said. But he warned that successful programs "require strict standards of administration and long hours of planning on the part of educators, lawyers, citizens and other community volunteers."

Teaching methods being employed include using the classroom as a simulated courtroom where pupils and students conduct mock trials, slide presentations and video tapes of actual courtroom experiences.

Subjects for discussion could include abortion, environmental protection and gun control, Fellers suggested.

"We should not 'protect' our children so that they end up being 'analytical midgets,'" Fellers concluded.



"The faculty was not prepared to deal with their own futures and their own destinies."

## Student Lawyer Needs Cartoonists, Columnist

Are you a latent James Thurber? Are you witty enough to create another "Doonesbury"? Have you ever thought you could write an opinion column as well as James Reston, Art Buchwald, or Shana Alexander?

If so, *Student Lawyer* is ready to give you a chance to express your opinion or display your humor through two new features. The monthly publication, with a circulation of 30,000, is published by the American Bar Association Press for members of the ABA's Law Student Division.

Editor Dave Martin has announced that *Student Lawyer* is actively searching for cartoonists and guest columnists to chronicle the trials and tribulations of law students and lawyers, or to sound off on current affairs.

"We are looking for well-drawn, witty cartoons depicting how law students perceive themselves, their deans, professors, prospective employers, spouses, and even their pets and house plants," Martin said.

Quality single-frame and strip cartoons, as well as filler illustrations without captions, will be accepted. Size requirements are 2 1/4" by 3" for

single-frame or 3 1/8" by 3 1/8" for each frame of a strip, or drawings that fit these proportions.

"We can't pay cartoonists or guest columnists a cent," Martin confessed, "but we can offer fame, notoriety and a chance for law students to unleash their suppressed talent."

The guest column, which will be somewhat similar to "My Turn" in *Newsweek*, will appear monthly under the title "Pro Se." It can be humorous or serious, and it is open to all readers. Length should not exceed 1200 words, or approximately five or six double-spaced pages.

A short biography of the author of a prospective "Pro Se" column should accompany each submission. Meaningful opinion and commentary not accepted for "Pro Se" will be edited for possible use in the "letters to the editor" column.

*Student Lawyer* is a four-color, high-styled magazine, published monthly except June through August.

Persons wishing to submit cartoons or "Pro Se" columns should send them to David Martin, Editor, *Student Lawyer*, American Bar Association, 1155 E. 60th St., Chicago, Ill. 60637.

## Board's 'Dehiring' Set Bad Precedent

Continued from p. 1

Greene called Lowance "hatchet man for Mills Godwin," and reminded his audience that when Godwin left office, Lowance came to William and Mary. When Godwin returned to the Capitol last year, Lowance also returned to Richmond, and Greene argued that Lowance's duties at William and Mary were less than vital, as the College neglected to fill the vacancy when Lowance left Williamsburg for Richmond.

The AAUP report stated that it could find no evidence that Gov. Godwin was involved in the Greene controversy. Greene responded that Lowance has admitted meeting last spring with Godwin concerning the appointment controversy.

R. Harvey Chappell, Jr., Rector of the Board of Visitors, was also deeply involved in the maneuvering against his appointment, Greene argued. It has long been wondered how the media learned of the now-infamous letter from State Sen. Edward Willey to Dean Whyte before either Dean Whyte or President Graves received copies. Greene told his large audience that Chappell, who ostensibly should not have become involved in the controversy until it was officially brought before the Board, leaked the Willey letter to Al Moffit of Channel 12 news in Richmond.

Greene also stated that Chappell made numerous telephone calls to Williamsburg during the period prior to the Board's May meeting, and stated that he would subpoena Chappell's telephone records to prove the assertion that Chappell was pressuring College personnel.

### Willey Threatened Finances

Sen. Willey, a central figure in the appointment controversy and in subsequent litigation, is, according to Greene, "an old-line segregationist" who "is over the hill." Greene noted,

however, that despite being "over the hill," Sen. Willey "is a man to be reckoned with," as he exerts considerable authority in the General Assembly over appropriations and education.

Willey's letter to Dean Whyte stated that a decision by the College to appoint Greene would cause him to reconsider his position with regard to financing for the Law School. "If I were hired," Greene said, "he'd no longer be your big daddy."

Summing up the AAUP report, Greene called it "weak" because it avoided the "web of interlocking persons" involved in the College and the state government, and because the investigators wished to avoid a conclusion of an outright denial of academic freedom, and the AAUP censure which would have been directed at William and Mary.

### Faculty Backed Off

"The faculty was not prepared to deal with their own futures and their own destinies," so they chose not to go to the wall in his case, Greene charged.

Arguing that he was not "pleading" his own case, Greene compared the controversy to the Jews watching Nazis "rip off" members of their religion, but not moving to deal with the problem until they realized that they, too, were victims of the oppression.

Greene warned the faculty that the oppression was not directed solely at a black militant, but at the system of academic freedom, and called the professors "chumps" for not realizing or admitting it. "The faculty is a bunch of sissies," Greene challenged.

Greene told his large and sympathetic audience that he described the controversy to all sorts of people in an effort to arrive at an appropriate one-word description of the sordid affair. With "unique unanimity" the responses came as one: "Bullshit."



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## Commentary

# Fiction Can Provide Layman With Valuable Legal Gems

By Elmer Schaefer

"I saw a student reading a novel the other day," one of my colleagues remarked recently. "Do you think we're not working them hard enough?"

Well, maybe not. A lawyer is supposed to be well-informed, and I must say that through the years I've learned a fair amount of law by reading fiction. Long before I went to law school I learned from *Anatomy of a Murder* that each side submits requested jury instructions to the judge. Part of the suspense of the book was built around the research to find an old case precedent for the instruction the lawyer-hero badly needs. All this was new to me.

Lawyers often complain that the layman gets his ideas about trials by watching "Perry Mason" on television. But what would the layman know about trials if he didn't watch "Perry Mason"?

By watching he has learned that witnesses testify by answering questions, that the lawyer for the other side may cross-examine, that the judge rules on objections.

One point of the law of evidence was worked into every script. Mason: "Objection. He's cross-examining his own witness." Burger: "Your honor, this is a hostile witness, and I may cross-examine a hostile witness."

### Small-Town Lawyers

As a boy, I read with pleasure a fair number of books about lawyers, knowing that the plots were likely to be exciting. I have fond memories of Bellamy Partridge's *Country Lawyer*, an account of his father's practice in the late nineteenth century in upstate New York.

And I remember enjoying a number of Arthur Train's Mr. Tutt stories, although I can't remember anything else about them. Later on I read James Gould Cozzan's excellent realistic novel about lawyers in a small town. The trial centers about a kidnapping, so it's a bit more sensational than anything I can recall in the town I grew up in, but Tim Sullivan assures me this is the way it is in Ravenna, Ohio.

### Dickens' Viewpoint

Now that I know more about law, it's tempting to judge a book about the law by how accurate it is rather than how good it is. It seems to me that the trial of Mr. Pickwick for breach

of promise still gives a good picture of what it must feel like to be a defendant.

Lawyers don't carry on like Sergeant Buzfuz any more, but the root of Mr. Pickwick's discomfiture is that the opposing lawyer is doing his best to put a bad light on everything Mr. Pickwick said or did. That is still true.

I had a friend who always told his witnesses that being cross-examined would be the worst

short stories about power struggles on Wall Street should tell us a lot about life in a law firm, and I've known students who thought they did. Certainly there must be power struggles in Wall Street offices. But for me at least Auchincloss' stories have always seemed to have the mechanical plotting I associate with the *Saturday Evening Post*. I can't accept his characters as people—and if they aren't people, they can't be lawyers, can they?



Elmer Schaefer, author of this week's Commentary, suggests that fiction can be an interesting source of knowledge of the law.

experience of their lives. Afterwards, they always told him, "I see what you mean."

### "The Floating Opera"

I also found accurate a large portion of John Barth's *The Floating Opera*. Barth's hero is representing one of the claimants under a series of some 15 wills made by a testator who at some point ceased to be competent; one of the last wills, for instance, left all of his property to the Atlantic Ocean.

I don't mean to suggest that the case imagined is particularly realistic; it sounds like a parody of my examination last spring in Trusts and Estates. But there is an uncanny accuracy of tone in the passages in which Barth's lawyer-hero plots his strategy or predicts to his client how the highest court in Maryland is likely to decide the case.

Louis Auchincloss' novels and

### Fictitious Cases Seem Real

Then there is A.P. Herbert. I have always wondered why some enterprising publisher doesn't put out an American edition of his fictitious cases and market it in bookstores near lawyers' offices and in law school bookstores.

In fact, Herbert's opinions deserve to be cited, though perhaps not followed, more often than most real ones. In *Fardell v. Potts*, the issue to be decided is whether at common law there is such a thing as a reasonable woman.

Herbert's litigious Mr. Haddock contends in *Rumpelmeier v. Haddock* that the right-of-way rules of admiralty apply when an automobile is going through a puddle.

And then there are the great dicta: Lord Midlow in *Doggett v. Port of London Authority*: "There is no precedent for anything until it is done for the first time." And the crushing response to Haddock's urging of a weak argument in addition to several strong ones: "It is like the thirteenth stroke of a crazy clock, which not only is itself discredited but casts a shade of doubt over all previous assertions."

Elmer Schaefer joined the Marshall-Wythe faculty in September 1973. Mr. Schaefer is teaching Trusts and Estates and Corporate Finance this semester, and is also Moot Court adviser. We thank Mr. Schaefer for his contribution and must confess that no one has ever kept the *Amicus* in such suspense for so long over a submission.

## Review Issue Due; Two Symposia Set

The first issue of this year's *William and Mary Law Review*, which is expected to arrive from the printer within the next two weeks, will feature three articles, notes on the National Environmental Protection Act and NLRA, and two case comments.

Sam Boyte, editor-in-chief of the *Review*, said that he was "fairly satisfied" with the content of this first issue, despite the unexpected difficulties in completing it.

Articles to be found in the issue include "Developments in the Availability of Federal Remedies Against State Activities," by Wayne McCormack, a professor at the University of Georgia Law School; "Over-Accountable Accountants? A Proposal for Clarification of the Legal Responsibilities Stemming from the Audit Function," by Geoffrey T. Chalmers, corporate counsel for Continental Investment Corp.; and "Taxation of Multi-Use Condominiums," by Michael Madison of the Marshall-Wythe faculty.

Notes include "Threshold Determinations Under Section 102(2)(c) of NEPA: The Case for 'Reasonableness' As a Standard

for Judicial Review," by Roger D. Meade and "Section 8(b)(1)(B) As a Bar to the Pursuit of Self-Help Remedies By Supervisors—Sometimes," by John G. Kruchko, Mark J. Horoschak, and James R. Cromwell.

Comments include "Arnett v. Kennedy—A Dubious Approval of Adverse Action Procedures," by James J. Thomas, and "Accommodation of Federal Patents and the State Interest in Trade Secrets," by Frank L. Benser.

Boyte hopes to publish four issues this year, despite the slow start, which is attributable in part to the time-consuming fall candidate program. Most of the material to be included in the second issue has already been submitted.

Symposia will highlight issues three and four. The third issue will be devoted to the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and a review of its 11-year existence. Contributors will be "several prominent labor law practitioners," according to Boyte.

Professor Scott Whitney will organize a symposium for the fourth issue, which will deal with the Coastal Zone Land Management Act.

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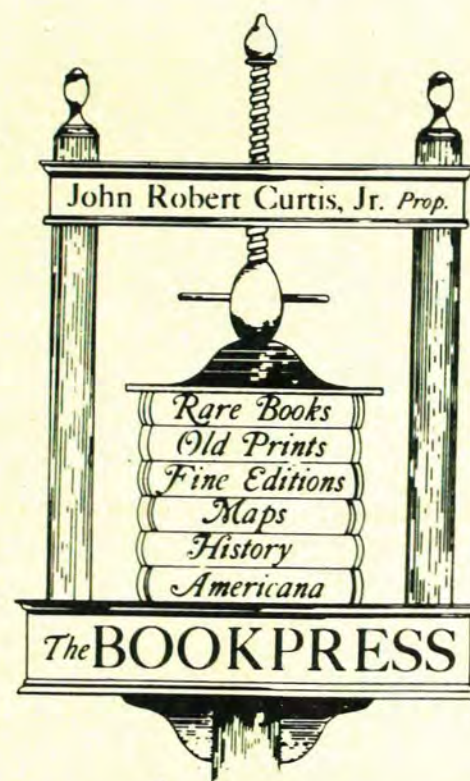
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Jim Cromwell shocked hoop freaks by stepping down as Flyers' mentor without even waiting to be fired.

# Cromwell Retires As Coach, But Does Anyone Notice?

February 5 was a day of mixed emotions for the Flyers; they closed out another successful basketball season by routing third-year team Dogmeat, in a game that more than lived up to its advanced billing, but it was announced at a tearful post-game interview that Coach Jim Cromwell, who led the Flyers to anonymous ignominy for two years, would not be at the helm next season.

In an emotional statement delivered while waiting for the pizza at Sal's, the coach said he believed it was in the best interest of the team and his own personal goals (dreary as they may be) to turn the reins over at this time.

In his short stint Cromwell was able to mold a collection of moody high-priced superstars (?) into a formidable outfit which awed both opponents and fans. Still it was not an easy year; four unexpected losses and a total lack of recognition in the local press were severe disappointments. Also it was revealed that rookie sensation Gino Ferrari was under investigation on charges that his junior high grades had been tampered with and he had failed to predict out to a 2.0.

Even with being ignored by the media (enough already!) the Flyers were able to attract crowds approaching double figures. They were always assured of an entertaining show, and many were left speechless by the inauspicious play. Spectators soon learned it was

necessary to move to the balcony, because, as one doltish fan said, "when the Flyers fast break people down front get wind burns."

Due to the alleged dearth of press coverage, which may have been due to a severe dearth of talent, and in keeping with the policy of covering truly significant events, the Amicus has arranged this exclusive (no one else wanted one) interview with long-gone Coach Cromwell.

**A:** What are your reasons for this long hoped-for decision?

**C:** It's hard to leave at the pique of a career but I want to concentrate on football coaching next season. As you know, the Flyers have never lost a football game and we hope to keep that record intact.

**A:** Have the Flyers ever played a decent team in football?

**C:** Aw shucks, you weren't supposed to ask questions like that.

**A:** What has given you the greatest satisfaction as a coach?

**C:** Watching bright youngsters being developed into lawyers.

**A:** A lot of people have commented that you learned your coaching techniques from LaSalle Correspondence School. How do you respond to such praise?

**C:** No, I learned my law from there.

**A:** Do you plan to play basketball for the Flyers next year?

**C:** Actually, this is another reason for my stepping down. I have to concentrate on my play. There are too many demands to do both well, and it kept the Flyers' best talent on the bench.

**A:** Let's put you on the spot, Coach. Who did you consider to be the Flyers' MVP?

**C:** To single out one player would be to do injustice to my nine teammates who helped me a lot.

**A:** To what do you attribute the Flyers' improved play this year?

**C:** Improved balance due to some brilliant off-season trades. We plan to keep trying to help ourselves, but let me spike the widespread rumors that we are about to make a deal with the Squires. There is nobody there who could help us.

**A:** We understand there is an intensive search being undertaken to find a new coach. Who would you like to see as head man?

**C:** Ed Ashnault.

**A:** Even though you had a great team many feel that the players were performing far below potential and there has been talk of players being on the take. Is there any truth to these rumors?

**C:** Well, I know that things like

White Jesus dribbling the ball off his foot in crucial situations, unexpected scoring slumps from Flash and Spider, and the unwillingness of Dwight to take shots in close ball games, among other things, have led to this speculation. It appeared that some of the players were more interested in the hardship draft than the season, but let me make this perfectly clear, who would pay for something you can get for free?

**A:** Coach, is there anything in particular you would like to be remembered for?

**C:** Not the Flyers.

## Placement Cites Several New Va. Job Possibilities

By Louise Murtagh

Six opportunities have recently come into the Placement Office. I would rather discuss them with interested students than post them on the placement bulletin board. Any student interested in practicing in the Norfolk, Portsmouth, or Virginia Beach areas, or in Fairfax should see me in the Placement Office.

In addition to the above, Margaret McPherson has written that she will interview second- and third-year students in Newport News. She is now the only lawyer in her office.

Nacrelli Bar Review School wants a senior law student to represent them on campus. This firm reviews for the Washington, D.C., Multi-State, Maryland, Virginia, and Pennsylvania bar exams.

The Southern Governmental Monitoring Project has announced that it will receive resumes from students who are interested in its summer intern program. The Project plans to interview in March, so any interested students should contact them as soon as possible. The Project will investigate the effects of the "New Federalism" on minorities and the poor, and will assist community groups in coping with governmental decentralization.

This summer, 50 interns will be placed in selected cities and towns in eleven southern states. These interns will interview mayors, county officials, community leaders, and others to determine the effects of "New Federalism" on selected governmental activities in that area.

Additional information on all three opportunities may be found on the Placement bulletin board and in the Placement Office.

The Virginia Beach Police will interview students interested in serving as summer police during the afternoon of March 20. A schedule will be posted in the near future.

## Law Day Streamlined To Accomodate Reality

Continued from p. 3

Berger made an appeal to all law students who are interested in participating in this program to contact one of the SBA representatives. He also asked that any student interested in writing a short summary of a particular aspect of the law which will be used as a reference guide for the speakers. See one of the representatives or sign the list posted in the library.

Concluding the day's events will be an evening banquet which will most likely be held in the Campus Center. Highlighting the banquet will be

the presentation by Dean Whyte of the Marshall-Wythe Medallion to this year's recipient. The recipient (former Supreme Court Justice Thomas Clark received the medallion last year) will most likely be the main speaker at the banquet. Stith indicated that tentative plans are to open the banquet to the public and to make admission free to law students.

Law Day 1975 hopefully will help erase some of the cynicism about the legal profession from the public's mind and, as Steve Conte said, "help rebuild the image of the law."



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