Amicus Curiae (Vol. 4, Issue 8)
House Group Includes Plan Funds

By Charlie Burr

In a February 11 speech, Gov. Mills Godwin dealt an apparent fatal blow to hopes that a new law school would be built for Marshall-Wythe by 1976.

Speaking before a joint meeting of the House Appropriations and Senate Finance Committees, Godwin proposed that state capital outlays be removed from the $126 million total contained in former Gov. Holton's budget for the 1974-76 biennium. The new law school was among those projects indefinitely deferred.

Godwin indicated that the readjustments were precautionary measures necessitated by the energy crunch. Citing a point from his recent inaugural address, he described the energy crisis as posing a threat of unknown proportion to state revenues on one hand and to the cost of conducting the state's business on the other hand. As late as one week before the speech, the Governor's Advisory Board on Revenue Estimates stated that the revenue projects on which the Holton budget was based were sound.

Besides the $4.8 million cut in planning and construction funds for Marshall-Wythe, a number of other capital outlay projects were also deferred. Other victims of budget cuts were a library addition for Christopher Newport Community College, the controversial penal facilities at Green Springs, a $5.6 million Science Museum for the state, a $2.7 million fine arts center at V.U.C., and a $4.2 million psychiatric institute in Richmond.

Projects which remain include construction of the Woodbridge Community College buildings to replace trailers now being used as classrooms by the Virginia School in Hampton, and construction of Bicentennial facilities in Yorktown, Charlottesville and Alexandria.

Primary beneficiaries of the readjustments will be state employees, who will receive $25 million in salary increases in 1975. Godwin also proposed that $15 million be set aside for unforeseen inflationary needs which would be funneled through agency and institutional budgets. This has generally been referred to as a "contingency fund" for the Governor.

As the readjustments are primarily oriented to contingencies, Godwin could make reallocations out of reserve funds when the General Assembly meets in short session in 1975.

The House Appropriations Committee has just completed its review of the entire budget, but the Godwin proposals have not been firmly adopted. Most legislators expressed regret over the necessity for the cuts, and several hoped that after considering the entire budget package, at least planning money might be squeezed out for the new law school.

Students are encouraged to inundate members of the Senate Finance Committee with letters urging inclusion of planning funds for a new law building in the new budget. If anyone doubts the necessity of a new building, try walking through the halls sometime.

Right Confronts Left in SBA Tilt

The Student Bar Association, through its office of Professional Affairs, has organized its first major event ever, "A Dialogue: Nicholas von Hoffman v. James Kilpatrick," scheduled for Monday, March 11, at 8:00 p.m. at William and Mary Hall.

The event will consist of a discussion of issues and attitudes concerning impeachment, the energy crisis, credibility of public officeholders and other current topics as seen through the liberal and conservative eyes of the guest speakers. The evening will initially break ground for the event.

Since that time, committees headed by John Weber, Don Lewy, Jack McGee, Steve Watkins, Frib Bergman, Bob Copeland, Norm Marshall, and first-year rep Ellen Pirog, Bill Bridge, and John Ellis have been hard at work setting up publicity for the event through solicitation, press information, printing, correspondence, finance, post-cocktail party, hall set-up, and general admission ticket sales, respectively.

"Every effort is being made to seek total involvement from all facets of the community," noted SBA President Jim Murray. "It is hoped that every member of the SBA will participate at least to the extent of buying a ticket."

Tickets to the feature attraction may be purchased at William and Mary Hall, the Campus Center, and the entrance desk, or from SBA representatives.

Tickets to the cocktail party may be obtained by calling the SBA at extension 430. Note: General Admission tickets are included in the purchase price of cocktail party tickets.

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NEWSLETTER OF THE STUDENT BAR ASSOCIATION

AMICUS CURIAE

Marshall-Wythe School of Law
College of William & Mary

Vol. IV, No. 8

Williamsburg, Virginia

Wednesday, February 27, 1974

M-W Reacts

Whyte, SBA Urge Students To Write Finance Committee

Nearly 90 students and faculty members attended a special meeting of the SBA to organize a letter-writing campaign supporting the reinstatement of planning funds for the proposed law building in the 1974-76 budget. SBA Secretary Charlie Burr told those attending the February 14 meeting that Governor Godwin's message to the Senate and Finance committees regarding the proposed law building resulted in elimination of the entire allocation.

Dean Whyte and SBA Board members urged students to write members of the House Appropriations and Senate Finance committees in an effort to persuade the legislators to appropriate the $240,000 necessary to continue planning of the project. The Governor's action, in response to uncertainties resulting from the current energy problem, makes appropriation of construction funds in the coming term impossible, but law school officials believe that there is about a 50-50 chance of receiving planning funds — if members of the law school community

barage members of the House and Senate committees with pleas for the funds.

Since the February 14 meeting, the House Appropriations Committee has reported its budget recommendation to the floor of the House. The Senate Finance Committee will begin consideration of the House action sometime this week.

Although all state-supported schools in Virginia have been hit by the budget cut, with U. Va. losing an undergraduate library and V.P.I. a library addition, the Governor's action has stymied progress on an entire school here at M-W. Students are encouraged to write to those members of the Senate Finance Committee whose names appear elsewhere in this issue.

Nicholas von Hoffman and James J. Kilpatrick will square off in a "Dialogue" scheduled for Monday, March 11. The event, sponsored by the SBA, will produce income for the Woodbridge loan fund. Tickets are on sale at the William and Mary Hall box office, and may be obtained from first-year SBA representatives.
Letters to the Editor

Murray Seeks Committee Aid

To the Editor:

Disregarding the admonition of the Amicus Curiae, who is guiltless cast the first stone,” I’ll cast some anyway.

As one knows who has ever spent more than 15 seconds on the first floor of M-W, our law school (also known as the thoroughfare to the Moort Court Room and all points north) stinks. It is a building with people and books and is underdeveloped with space and people. A place in which to do research, it is nearly worthless.

The books one needs are never on the shelves or are located in the back where they will be, if one is lucky, used next month. The building is virtually inaccessible, a decaying physical plant standing between the present law school and its recognition as one of Virginia’s finest professional schools. As students we are particularly disturbed that during the past half century our university has been turned into mediocrity.

We can assure Virginia this is the time to build a law school building far removed from the stream of student traffic. Of course, that presupposes that we can assure Virginia this status by constructing the state’s second great law school on the proposed site adjacent to the new National Center, and by demonstrating that the Marshall-Wythe School of Law stands simultaneously at the threshold of greatness and the brink of reposition into mediocrity.

I, and the law students of William and Mary urge you to do whatever you can to assure the construction of the new law school building during the coming biennium.

Sincerely,

James B. Murray, Jr.
President, Student Bar Association

Editorials

Volunteers Appreciated

In past issues the Amicus has criticized operations of the library, as most of our readers are aware. Since the recent budget cut which left Dean Whyte with a piddling sum with which to hold the library together, the library has returned to its former days of open evenings and somewhat normal hours have been maintained.

Due to the efforts of several students, most prominently Max Dale, the library has been able to pay the bills, but that night on many occasions to lock up the premises at midnight, students have been able to avoid the inconvenience once thought to be inevitable. "I can only imagine," said a prominent member of the library staff, "how those students who have, and who will continue to donate their time, we offer our appreciation. We wish to especially thank Mr. Whitehead, whose concern for the library and for the law students, has been clearly demonstrated during the current budget crisis.

Planning Funds Vital

On Monday, February 11, the day before our last issue was released, Governor Mills Godwin, in a communication to the House and Senate committees considering proposed allocations for the biennium, asked that these allocations not be used for expenditures for the coming biennium. As everyone in this law school knows, the idea of a new law building for Marshall-Wythe has been on the agenda of the Governor’s agencies.

The reaction at Marshall-Wythe to the Governor’s decision has been rather schizophrenic, to say the least. On one level, a number of concerned faculty and administrators and lobbyists, and perhaps the Governor’s letter, have persuaded the Virginia legislature to allocate planning funds for the project in the new budget. On the other level, the great majority of students has done absolutely nothing. Which, unfortunately, is normal.

It would be very impressive for Marshall-Wythe to be able to show that the entire law school is united in this “cause” to salvage the new building. Perhaps the entire law school is so united. But this school is presently engaged in the effort to save planning funds for some building, the oldest law school in the country had — a law building. Not a renovated mausoleum that the College finds it no longer needs, but a building designed for the unique needs of a law school. And with typical Marshall-Wythe luck, we find ourselves in the midst of a “crisis” that poses a serious threat to Virginia’s revenues. Consequently, if we are to persuade the legislature that Marshall-Wythe’s need for a law building of its own is great enough to warrant an allocation in this uncertain year, we need more than this good faith effort. We must persuade the legislature with letters telling the legislators that the planning funds are not only needed, but essential.

The SBA held a meeting on February 13 for the purpose of urging students to write such letters to members of the House Appropriations Committee and Senate Finance committees, which are to consider the possible appropriation of planning funds. The students present were disappointed at the meeting, and in the typical legislator’s eyes, that would hardly indicate massive student concern over the circumstances in which the law school finds itself. Since the meeting, the SBA has posted notices of this important campaign. In light of the dismal turnout at the SBA meeting and the apparent attitude of many students to the effect that “We won’t see the building, so why bother?” we feel that something else must be done.

First, we offer some facts. The House Appropriations Committee specifically discussed the proposed new building when the Governor’s budget request was considered last month. They will be no funds appropriated for construction of the building, Marshall-Wythe’s only hope is for sufficient planning funds. The planning funds, however, are placed by the legislature in the House Appropriations Committee bill and the budget will then go to the Senate Finance Committee. The Senate Committee is expected to send its bill to the full Senate, and March 8 SBA President Jim Murray will, after a quick trip to Richmond last Monday, returned with the impression that some planning funds might be included in the House Appropriations Committee bill. Whether the appropriation is sufficient is another matter.

It is too late, then, to write to members of the House Appropriations Committee. It is not too late to inundate members of the Senate Finance Committee with letters in support of a law building for Marshall-Wythe. None of the students now in this law school will be able to benefit directly from this new building. If that is your primary concern, we feel you are missing the point. We find ourselves estranged into an old building, originally designed as an undergraduate library; with insufficient space for the sort of library which Marshall-Wythe should or must have. 450 students stumble

See Planning Funds Vital, p. 4

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AMICUS CURIAE

Hon. J. Harry Michael, Jr.,
General Counsel
Barrier, Joplin, and Michael,
Richmond, Virginia 23219

Dear Senator Michael:

I am writing you on behalf of the students of William and Mary, and more generally as a citizen of the Commonwealth. The committee sent its final bill to the House floor yesterday. Whether the apparent attitude of many students to the effect that the school finds itself in the midst of a “crisis” that poses a serious threat to Virginia’s revenues, we are only aware of the tremendous importance placed on a new law school at William and Mary. Indeed, one of the impressive variety and number of Virginians, but I feel compelled to try to convince you of the sense of urgency and dire need felt by the students of the Marshall-Wythe School of Law ourselves.

Any student or lawyer who has undertaken even rudimentary legal research in the cramped and overcrowded library will recognize that building euphemistically dubbed a law library can attest to its total inadequacy. What is the most fundamental of legal pursuits. The library problem is not an isolated incident, but there is not only inadequate space for the people, but with each passing day the lack of legal publications arrive and we have no shelf space for them. A library with a "library annex," making essential research works inaccessible, is merely paid for and nearby at the same time. We have 468 law students confined to only 4 classrooms, a most fundamental of legal pursuits. The library problem is not an isolated incident, but there is not only inadequate space for the people, but with each passing day the lack of legal publications arrive and we have no shelf space for them. A library with a "library annex," making essential research works inaccessible, is merely paid for and nearby at the same time. We have 468 law students confined to only 4 classrooms, and a moot court and thus despite classes scheduled from 7:45 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., classes must be held in disparate buildings often inconveniently removed.

The news that a new law school building was in the offering brought great hope and reason to believe we would be able to show our students to our own exalts to excellence at Marshall-Wythe. Then Governor Godwin’s "recommendation" of February 11 cast a demoralizing pall over this institution unlike anything we have ever undertaken even rudimentary legal research in the cramped and overcrowded library. Not a renovated mausoleum that the College finds it no longer needs, but a building designed for the unique needs of a law school. And with typical Marshall-Wythe luck, we find ourselves in the midst of a “crisis” that poses a serious threat to Virginia’s revenues. Consequently, if we are to persuade the legislature that Marshall-Wythe’s need for a law building of its own is great enough to warrant an allocation in this uncertain year, we need more than this good faith effort. We must persuade the legislature with letters telling the legislators that the planning funds are not only needed, but essential.

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Dealing With The Distressed

By Tony Fitch

Judge Edward Tamm of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia recently stated:

"Little has been done, legislatively or judicially, in a comprehensive fashion to examine the parameters, interrelationships and constitutional issues involved in various laws dealing with mental illness. This loosely organized field encompasses such diverse areas as sexual psychopath laws, the criminal insanity defense, civil commitment and involuntary institutionalization, and the plight of the mentally retarded."

The first major problem is the lumping together of various purposes and interests, even in the same legislation. This has led to conflicts in the law and a failure to solve the problem of the mentally ill.

The second problem is the failure to recognize the needs of different groups of persons. The mentally ill, while a large group, is composed of many different segments, each with its own problems. Some are acutely ill; others are chronically ill. Some are institutionalized; others are in the community. They require different types of treatment and care.

The third problem is the failure to consider the long-term effects of various laws. The mentally ill are a vulnerable group, and their rights must be protected. But, at the same time, society has a right to be protected from those who pose a danger to themselves or others.

The fourth problem is the failure to consider the economic effects of various laws. The mentally ill are a costly group to care for, and the cost of institutionalization and treatment is often borne by the taxpayer.

The fifth problem is the failure to consider the ethical issues involved in the treatment of the mentally ill. There is a need for more research on the ethical implications of various treatments and interventions.

In conclusion, there is a need for a comprehensive, coordinated approach to dealing with the mentally ill. This approach should take into account the diverse needs of different groups, the long-term effects of various laws, the economic costs, and the ethical issues. It should also be guided by the principles of human rights and the rights of the individual.
Planning Funds Vital
Continued from p. 2
over each other as they struggle to classes, which begin at 7:45 a.m. and run as late as 9:30 p.m. A number of faculty members are seriously considering a move elsewhere because of the dismal financial situation, and the probability that Marshall-Wythe will continue in its cramped confines for years to come.

Those of us who will never reap directly the benefits of a new building, will be affected by the outcome of the building program. Over the years, Marshall-Wythe has tripled in size. Talented faculty have been hired despite the inexorably low salary scale. The caliber of the students has risen to a level comparable to the country's best law schools, and the law school continues to receive almost 2500 applications each year for 150 openings. Marshall-Wythe is a fine law school despite the fact that the Virginia legislature somehow has failed to recognize the need for adequate funding. We are able to say that all this law school needs in order to become one of the truly outstanding law schools in this country is money. Yet while our friends in Charlottesville await the opening of their second law building, Marshall-Wythe is still waiting for its first.

We will carry the diploma of Marshall-Wythe with us upon our graduation, and whether we can say that our law school is a good one, a great one, or a lost cause will depend in good part on the outcome of our efforts to obtain planning funds from this legislature. Marshall-Wythe is at a crossroads. A new building is crucial to the continuation of this school's efforts to become an even finer institution, as is adequate funding for the law school's operations and decent salaries for faculty. The failure of the legislature to afford Marshall-Wythe funds even comparable to those granted the law schools of the University of Virginia has, for a long time, been a sore point. Now it threatens to severely harm this law school.

Students at Marshall-Wythe have, as Dean Whyte has noted, a compelling argument. As students at a state-subsidized law school, we are entitled to fair treatment. Thus far, we have not received fair treatment. Budget appropriations for this law school are so inadequate that an across-the-board 7.5 percent budget cut leaves Dean Whyte with a mere $5000 to operate the school for the next five months. It is just not enough to keep this prestigious law school in this country. Now, due to what apparently is a legitimate financial crisis, we are threatened, not only with loss of professionalism of our very own building, but with the prospect that a building may not come before conditions that are too desperate.

Your individual efforts in writing to members of the Senate Finance Committee may not be successful. It's one of the chances we have to take. The only certain thing is that our failure to act now, to write letters to key legislators on the Senate Finance Committee, is to allow the police in the law school's operations and decent salaries for faculty. The failure of the legislature to afford Marshall-Wythe funds even comparable to those granted the law schools of the University of Virginia has, for a long time, been a sore point. Now it threatens to severely harm this law school.

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The Amicus welcomes reader response to its editorial comment.

M-W To Receive Little Coverage in Yearbook
By Debbie Prilliman
Students at Marshall-Wythe probably will not see much coverage of law school activities in the Colonial Echo this year. The Echo costs about three dollars an issue and runs only four pages on the law school.

According to new Colonial Echo editor-in-chief, with Cindy Reeser replaced Brian O'Boyle as head of the W&M yearbook, problems with the William and Mary yearbook coverage are "a matter of communication." Six law and graduate students signed up at registration to have their pictures taken. Ms. Shank speculates that the small turnout for individual portraits was due to the lack of publicity informing law students about the sign-up procedure. The editor added that next year she hoped a better effort would be made to notify students.

Ms. Shank also cited lack of liaison to provide a schedule of law school events as part of the problem with yearbook coverage. Candid photo coverage of the law school is not yet complete. The number of pages Marshall-Wythe rates may depend on the number of available photographers and the amount of copy the yearbook staff obtains before their March deadline.

Yearbooks will arrive for distribution to students at the Colonial Echo office in the Campus Center in early May.
Commentary: Dealing With the Distressed

Continued from p. 3

The administration of behavior-controlling drugs underscores the difficulty of distinguishing between treatment and discipline, and punishment; this points to the third imperative: no group of issues revolting around the fact of institutionalization, that of day-to-day institutional administrative practices. My basic objection is that there is absolutely no justification, absent the strongest of showings for any of the issues, postponing or impingement on the exercise of any of the constitutional rights of the civilly committed. I fail to see how any interference upon the rights to receive or send mail, to visit with others, to interact with members of the opposite sex, and to exercise one’s religion can be justified, as they frequently are, for “administrative reasons” or for any reasons other than clearly demonstrated treatment-related considerations. Similarly, I fail to see how the actions of institutional authorities are all but impossible to be subjected to any disciplinary sanctions (as opposed to brief, carefully monitored protective sanctions) such as physical restraints and isolation cells (which I often have heard justified by institution officials as part of the treatment program). The constitutional prohibition against the punishment of status offenses, Robinson v. California, 370 U.S. 660 (1962), Physical restraint, in particular, like the administration of drugs, should be authorized only by qualified medical personnel who are involved with the patient and should be limited to extremely short periods of time, eight or twelve hours at the most. I also believe that if Amendment’s prohibition against involuntary servitude is violated by requiring institution without compensation in accordance with the federal minimum wage.

I might add, in order to avoid my own labeling as a complète naif on the issue, that I don’t really expect the legislatures of very many states to enact the provisions which I have proposed or to allocate enough funds for anything else, the public wouldn’t stand for it. After all, the underlying purpose of these processes is to rid ourselves of our miscreants and to put them where we find them to be nuisances. I will further add that the inevitable result of the failure to act will be, as it was in Nunn v. Schine, the assumption of large amounts of power, and responsibility, by young lawyers.

The same kind of problems, particularly those relating to the commitment process, inherent in insanity and competency determinations in criminal trials.

In Virginia as elsewhere a person who lacks substantial capacity to understand the proceedings against him, or to assist in his defense may not be tried. (Va. Code 19.1-227.28). Beyond this general statement the pertinent Virginia statutes are silent as to procedures and standards for the examination of his present mental condition; the statutes do not allow the presumption that a person who was insane at the time of the alleged crime has continued insane to the present moment. Beyond this provision the section raises serious questions. It apparently allows the court to commit the defendant indefinitely if it finds that he is “insane or feebleminded or that his discharge will be dangerous to public peace and safety or to himself.” (Section 19.1-228). In other words the court is authorized to indefinitely commit a person whom it believes to be dangerous even though that person is no longer insane or feebleminded just because he was found, in accordance with his statutory and constitutional rights, not guilty by reason of his insanity at the time of the alleged offense. Further, the court is apparently authorized to make this commitment without any type of hearing, thus violating at least the principle of due process. (In re Tompkins, 160 V. 67 [1936]) and is squarely contradicting the holding in Baxstrom v. Herold, 331 U.S. 268 (1947). Additionally, if the defendant is committed, he cannot subsequently, unlike those who have been civilly committed, simply be released by the institution; instead the incompetent individual must be provided with procedures and a lack of evidence in this record, we do not think it is appropriate for us to attempt to prescribe arbitrary time limits. We note, however, that petitioner Jackson’s unequivocal, and one and one-half years on a record that sufficiently establishes the lack of a substantial probability that he will ever be able to participate fully in a trial.”

Fortunately, Section 19.1-228 authorizes the institution of civil commitment proceedings after the conviction and not before. (Section 19.1-239). In other words the defendant cannot be committed to stand trial cannot be detained indefinitely and that the charges against him must be dismissed on the date, for example, on which he would have been paroled had he been convicted and then sentenced to the maximum sentence possible. (Cf. Mahoney v. Egan, 377 US. 187 (1964).) Further, Section 19.1-228 should be amended to make clear that the defendant probably soon will be able to stand trial, his continued commitment must be justified by ongoing, and not a goal. In light of differing State facilities and procedures and a lack of evidence in this record, we do not think it is appropriate for us to attempt to prescribe arbitrary time limits. We note, however, that petitioner Jackson’s unequivocal, and one and one-half years on a record that sufficiently establishes the lack of a substantial probability that he will ever be able to participate fully in a trial.”

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U.S. Should Prompt Pact

By Bert Saunders

Thomas N. Downing, fearful that an international agreement on a law of the seas would be abandoned if our unilateral action taken by the United States to prompt an international agreement was not forthcoming, expressed Friday when over 75 students and guests attended the second of a series of interdepartmental programs presented by the International Law Society.

At the address, Virginia’s First District Representative emphasized the importance of having a universally acceptable law of the seas. He went on to say that he could not help but be optimistic about such an agreement developing out of the Conference on the Law of the Sea to be held in Santiago, Chile, in May. “The Conference on the Law of the Sea has been operating for the past two years and has accomplished the most significant step forward in several generations. It can do so if it can devise a system of law and order for the oceans of the world which will not only be acceptable to the overwhelming majority of the world’s nations, but will also provide for dispute settlement mechanisms that are capable of settling claims between nations and which will discourage states from resorting to conflicts in resolving national differences. I am hopeful that this can be accomplished, but I recognize the practical difficulties ahead.”

In order to determine the world’s nations to act promptly, Rep. Downing suggested that the United States take certain unilateral steps which could have the effect of forcing rapid acceptance of an international accord. One such step would be to immediately increase jurisdictional control from the present 12-mile limit to 200 miles.

Reflecting on his recent flight over the hundreds of Soviet fishing trawlers that are draining our fishing resources off the eastern coast, Downing noted that such a move would have two major effects. First, it would force the immediate departure of the Soviet trawlers, providing American fishermen with fishing rights in the most productive coastal areas. Second, it would provide American industry with exclusive control of the oil and mineral resources of the continental shelf.

Downing’s second suggestion consisted of encouraging American industry to begin mining of the ocean floor. As additional nations undertake such operations, bilateral agreements could be arranged, each nation to a point in the sea where it would respect the right of way of the others. Eventually an international clearancing system might be established.

In the morning, the nation’s industries would agree on certain rules which would assure that a strong inducement for a universally acceptable law of the seas. Though he was in favor of an international accord, Downing emphasized that he would support national legislation which becomes necessary to protect American industry. In the meantime, until such time as international decisions become effective.

Hanes Briefs

Louis Rotherberg, who is acting as an aide to Delegate George Grayson, recently had the satisfaction of seeing a bill he drafted reported favorably out of the House Committee to the House of Delegates.

Tuesday, February 19, the House Education Committee held hearings on the bill sponsored by Del. Grayson, which provided for reduced or waived tuition fees for senior citizens in state-supported institutions of higher learning. A number of interested persons, including the State Director of the Council on the Aging, testified in favor of the bill’s passage. Sources in the General Assembly predict that the draft will become law this year.

While Rotherberg was unable to testify himself, due to the Committee’s tight schedule, it is reported that his facile tongue remains unimpaired for use in class.

Preparations for this year’s Libel Night are continuing at a frenzied pace. Certain items are expected to be completed Thursday, but more “actors” are still needed. Any student with no sense, lots of guts, little taste, and a feared desire to “get” those gentlemen and gentlewomen who “get us” every day save March 21, is asked to see either Gary Roth, Dave Joans, or George Campbell. Talent is obviously not a prerequisite; all that is needed is an ability to speak the English language in a passably coherent manner.

Frib Launches Local Campaign

Cooperation Can Aid Situation

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Establish credit and consumer counseling services, a non- directed Director of Cultural Affairs, and a bus system aimed at the convenience of the city’s elderly.

Hoping to pick up a number of votes for her re-election bid for the Law School, Frib points out that residents can register to vote in the election even by going to the Courthouse before April 6.

Where it came from, you’re the person who can use the least time in returning it to its slot, though you may appear to be another area where some improvement is possible. Although bored with the literal and-or the studying they’re doing, if they can resist the temptation to BS not above a whisper (as well as deal with customers at that decibel level) others might follow their example.

And then lastly, I would like to talk of the real problem creators — we usually refer to them as egotistical. It is very easy to slip into the habit of showing off to the world for the present literary condition by the use of loud if not foul language on these few occasions in which we are forced to enter the library’s doors.

If everyone would make an effort to avoid conversation or at least restrict it to the lobby (or to a whisper), anyone spending time in the library will find it much more fruitful. The increased silence can increase concentration which in turn can decrease the amount of time one must spend in the “library.”

(If it is submitted that we could also save each other a great deal of time and furtive bouts with our sanity by making the minuscule effort required to reshelve a book which we’ve been working on.)
Transportation Committee

Stymies Parking Efforts

By Dave Osborn

Have you wondered what happened to the SBA’s scheme to provide law students with parking spaces in the Baptist Church parking lot? The plan has been abandoned by the SBA for this year because there seems to be no feasible method by which the SBA can secure control and supervision over the use of the lot as required by the Baptist Church.

SBA efforts this year to get additional parking space in the Baptist lot began last October when the SBA officer in charge of the project, Daralyn Gordon, received a letter from the church which gave provisional approval of the proposed lease provided that the SBA could obtain some sort of policing of the lot, preferably from the college. This lease called for the church to provide 24 spaces in return for 75 dollars a month. After receipt of this letter the SBA, through Alan Karch, turned to the college administration to see if they might provide the supervision the church required, just as they do for the college parking areas. The suggestion of the Transportation Committee, apparently best by many parking problems due to new construction, was unable to find time in two consecutive monthly meetings to deal with the SBA’s request. In December, two months after the original negotiations, the church informed the SBA that it would have to reconsider its offer.

After midterm break, the SBA sought to determine if they could police the lot privately and provide their own towing. According to Ms. Gordon, policing the lot might have been possible, but the cost of towing was prohibitive. Kinnaman Garage explained to Alan Karch, who visited the lot each time to the project, that they would be happy to tow away those cars illegally parked but that the SBA could obtain some sort of policing of the lot, preferably from the college. This lease called for the church to provide 24 spaces in return for 75 dollars a month. After receipt of this letter the SBA, through Alan Karch, turned to the college administration to see if they might provide the supervision the church required, just as they do for the college parking areas. The suggestion of the Transportation Committee, apparently best by many parking problems due to new construction, was unable to find time in two consecutive monthly meetings to deal with the SBA’s request. In December, two months after the original negotiations, the church informed the SBA that it would have to reconsider its offer.
Growing DAC Sponsors Various Local Programs

By Fril Bergman

If you’re worried and you can’t sleep, you can seek help, instead of just counting sheep. Here in the Williamsburg area, a dedicated group of professional staff members and volunteers man a round-the-clock service called The Hot Line. This is just one service of the multifaceted Drug Action Center.

The Drug Action Center is a reflection of both the concern and the tremendous support of the community. Realizing the horrors that drug abuse can lead to, concerned citizens in the community and in our churches went forward with an idea to create an agency that would offer an alternative to reliance on drugs, and to seek funding for their idea, and finally found a receptive benefactor in the United Givers Fund. Other funds were later solicited from the Department of Justice and Crime Prevention and from other Federal Grants.

The original professional staff consisted of Fran Turansky and James Reilly. Ms. Turansky is now the clinical and training director of the DAC, while Mr. Reilly, who has had previous experience with substance abuse in California, is the executive director. Largely because of increased support from the community and the great respect generated from its work with the courts and the provost’s office of the university, the DAC has been able to conserve the necessary funds to increase its professional staff to six. The staff now includes Paul Haley, Bruce Murray, Judy Nauman and Sandy Fagan, all of whom concentrate much of their energy on a specific facet of the DAC program. It may be added that all of these staff members were volunteers as well.

Services Rendered

The Drug Action Center provides the citizens of the greater Williamsburg area with a variety of services. The purpose of the group is to foster personal growth, by providing anyone who seeks it an alternative to drug abuse. The DAC is not a narcotics addiction program, but rather a group of individuals who collectively exhibit a fundamental concern in helping others.

The Hot Line can aid an individual with any number of problems. There are now approximately 30 volunteers who have been specially trained to handle problems concerning domestic relations, problem pregnancies, child care, birth control, drugs and suicide prevention. Moreover, anyone in a legal jam can seek emergency aid through the gracious volunteer services of three members of our law faculty.

In addition to the Hot Line the DAC also conducts personal growth sessions. The DAC feels that drug abuse is prohibitive of personal growth, and their program is an alternative. One prime requisite of working with adolescents in the program is that there be parents involved in the program themselves, so that the underlying situation can be remedied as well as the immediate problem.

The DAC offers regularly scheduled community awareness sessions, free Drug Awareness on Yoga and on the problems of a 17-year-old. Among the other valuable output of the group is a publication containing a directory of social services available in the Williamsburg, James City and York county areas.

Long Range Goals

The DAC is always looking towards the future. They are presently housed above an insurance company at 1000 Richmond Road. Their long-range goal however, is to create a community wide drop-in center. They have been approached by both students and residents, who seek assistance from the DAC.

The Drug Action Center would also like to expand their personal growth services. They recommend that more people, although the present emphasis is on adolescents, the DAC welcomes any community member. At present does have a group of college students and another group of older residents working with them.

Naturally, the DAC can use all the help that is offered to them. Volunteers are needed to support the maintenance and expansion of the services of the DAC. Eight law lives have already volunteered their services; they are Gail Campbell, Tomi Ninkle, Debbie Shumaker, Beth Barder, Tanya Carver, Sharon Benser and Marian Renne. The DAC can use many more.

And just a reminder, if you or anyone you know needs help, the HOT-LINE number is 229-8607. On campus, it can be reached at extension 554.

SBA to Fling Friday

The SBA will hold a “Spring Fling” this Friday evening at the Williamsburg Community Center. This dance party, which begins at 8 p.m., is intended to honor the persons taking the February Bar exam, and to welcome them back from the dead. Tunes will be provided by Slapwater Jack, who, in their appearance at the Hot Polliol, drew a record crowd of about 900 students.

In addition to Slapwater Jack, M.L.A.T. student John Everett will perform a folk music-comic act during the band’s intermissions. The “Spring Fling” will offer a wide variety of music, and all the cold beer you can drink plus set-ups. Admission is $2.50 per couple, and $1.50 for couples who have neglected to pay their SBA dues.

All students and faculty are cordially invited to take part in the post-bar drunk front which, has been predicted by Buster Brittain, Marshall-Wythe’s crack weatherman, to descend on Williamsburg Friday evening.

Put Another Nickel In

The Scribes of Roth

By Gary Roth

Last semester in Urban Land Use, John Donaldson passed around a collection plate into which his students placed their nickels and dimes in payment of Xerox services. That was in an era when the school could afford to provide the photocopy for free. This semester, however, M.W. has a mere $600 on which to operate, which in these days of inflation is hardly enough to pay for the Xerox we need to rub the graffiti off the bathroom walls.

Since the economy doesn’t seem to be getting any better, our future expense accounts may not either. Inasmuch as we can’t count on the General Assembly, the administration has decided to pass the cost of Marshall-Wythe’s existence onto the students and faculty. Below you will find the new operating procedures that become effective next semester and my estimate of their success given the current state of things.

The FIRST FLOOR—1) Xerox fees will be increased to 25 cents a copy. This will fail; instead of paying a quarter a page (and the machine will only accept one dime, two nickels, 4 Indianhead pennies and three S&H Green stamps), everyone will come to school wearing a trenchcoat and take home all the necessary books underneath. This will make the system easier to follow since all that will be left in the library will be the pamphlet on how to use the color system.

2) There will be a charge of $2 an hour to sit in the library, with a 50 cents discount if you sign an affidavit that you will study in the library. This will bomb also; everybody will do their talking standing up.

3) Reserved seats will be sold in the Moot Court room for $4.50, $5.50 and $6.50. The choicest seats are the most expensive, i.e., the last row in Civil Procedure, the first row in Property, the bridge chairs beside the M.C. room in Admin Law and Tort, and on the ceiling in Contracts. This won’t make it either; the end result will be that first year students will learn a year early that you can get A’s by reading Gilbert’s in your living room while class is meeting.

The SECOND FLOOR—1) It will cost 50 cents to sign up for a job interview if you can find one to sign up for. This will fail; nobody is going to shell out four bits to sit in a little room with some down and-out lawyer to find out his firm has no jobs this year because he has no firm.

2) The faculty will be paid by the hour with daily bonuses if the entire class is present. The success of this is dependent upon the professor involved, but indications are that Bob Scott is buying a Lincoln Continental and Arthur Pholpe is checking his birth certificate to make sure he can retire.

3) It will cost $3 to ask a question in class whether you are a professor or a student. This will fail as well as drive Tim Sullivan up the wall and into debt. And no student is going to pay to be a turkey.

4) A copy of the Amicus will cost 15 cents. This will fail; you can stand in the second-floor hallway and get for free as much as the Amicus tells you.

The THIRD FLOOR—1) A deposit will be charged for coffee cups. This suggestion is poor; you can’t return cups with holes in them and they all get holes if you pour in any of that coffee.

2) A charge of 20 cents will be imposed for using the third-floor men’s toilet. This will not work; there are no more answers to “What do you have if Raquel Welch is in Congress?”

3) The Law Review will be assessed $1 for every page it publishes with footnotes. This will not succeed because nobody in their right mind can contend that those unreadable things at the bottom of every page are footnotes. I hate to be the one to let the cat out of the bag, but if you ever bother to read any of the footnotes you’ll find that they are the same in every article.

There you have a few of the innovations Marshall-Wythe’s will institute come September. If my estimates are correct, the whole plan will be a dismal failure. But there is one way we can increase our budget. The school should buy the candy and soda machines from the athletic department and keep them in their normal operating condition. On a rainy day when nobody wants to walk to the Wig and everybody is hungry, the school will make a fortune. And if that doesn’t work, we can always incorporate and become an oil company.