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# THE LAW SCHOOL WEEKLY **RES GESTAE** U of MICHIGAN

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JULY 19, 1973

UNIV. OF MICH.

## LEGAL AID NOTES

### UM STUDENTS GET AID

Because students generally have the characteristics of Legal Aid clients except for the voluntary nature of their indigency, an agreement between UM and the Washtenaw County Legal Aid Society for the past two years has afforded many students the professional advice and extra bargaining power of attorneys at no charge. The agreement is in the form of a subsidy of \$22,500 (over the 1972-3 school year) for the Society to staff a UM branch with a Director, whose name is Jonathan Rose, and three to four part-time law students, and covers those cases not involving significant amounts of money. Moreover, a student's actual income rather than income attributed to him by family ties is the basis for determining indigency.

In 1972, 1,646 students used the UM Legal Aid branch's services, bringing a variety of problems, but the bulk of cases centered on housing and consumer matters. About ten percent of cases are for misdemeanors which in the end usually result in dismissal, according to Rose. A majority of clients are of graduate level age, perhaps because "a lot of undergraduate students aren't aware of our office," says Rose, but he adds, "nearly forty percent of students are graduates AND UNDERGRADUATES  
uates and undergraduates aren't likely to have the kind of problems the office deals with.

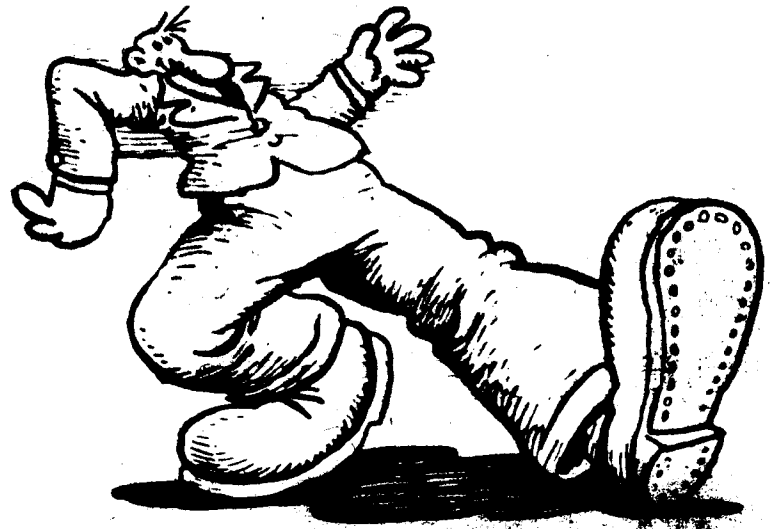
One unique feature of the office arises when those convicted of their first misdemeanor in Ann Arbor may be allowed to work off that record by employment in a non-profit organization - UM's Legal Aid branch is within the latter class and has utilized the labor of such first offenders for clerical and even investigative work.

-RG and UM News

### CRIMINAL DEFENSE COLLEGE ESTABLISHED

A new National College of Criminal Defense Lawyers and Public Defenders will open for the first time in Houston July 29 at the University of Houston's College of Law, offering special three-week sessions. The courses are designed to meet the greatly increased demands for competent defense services in the criminal justice system with the teaching of skills not stressed in law school.

Sponsoring establishment of the new school and plans for regional training seminars and a technical resource center as well are the American Bar Association, the National Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers and the National Legal Aid and Defender Association.



The Law Enforcement Assistance Administration will help fund the first year of operations, and half of all spaces available in the sessions will be reserved for public defenders as opposed to private counsel.

-RG and ABA News

# New residency rules adopted (IN CASE YOU HAVEN'T HEARD)

Editor's Note: The following regulations for determining the residency of UM students for tuition purposes were adopted by the Board of Regents on June 22 of this year and are based on Minnesota guidelines upheld by the U.S. Supreme Court in 1971. Although apparently much more restrictive in practice than originally predicted, the new regulations still are expected to cost in-state students an additional \$2.5 million dollars. The Editor regrets judicial pre-emption of the in/out-state tuition differential problem (while admittedly being influenced as an impoverished Michigan resident) and would have preferred a legislative solution along the lines of present inter-state reciprocal tax agreements whereby temporary non-resident workers are taxed by the resident's own state. In the tuition case, non-resident tuition would be remitted by Michigan in favor of another state's students here in proportion to Michigan residents studying in that other state, whose tuition would be remitted in a like manner. Michigan has one of the best education systems in the country and under the coming plan's auspices may be inundated with poor states' students to the ultimate ruination of Michigan's excellent quality without a reciprocity approach. The Editor is four-square behind the proposition that one should be able to attend any college of his or her choice with much less financial restriction than is the case now, but an out and out gift to mendacious out-staters without some equitable allocation of costs between the college and the resident states is more pernicious than lack-of-choice. It does not appear that the new regs will help law students from elsewhere lower their tuition - not because they are not better liars than others, lying being a principal part of the law school curriculum - but because law students may have a hard time covering their tracks with all the incriminating declarations of intent to practice in other states laying around where university officials can find them.

## RESIDENCE REGULATIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Effective summer half term, 1973

1. Since normally a student comes to the University for the primary or sole purpose of attending the University rather than to establish a domicile in Michigan, one who enrolls in the University as a non-resident shall continue to be so classified throughout his attendance as a student, unless and until he demonstrates that his previous domicile has been abandoned and a Michigan domicile established.

2. No student shall be eligible for reclassification as a resident unless he shall be domiciled in Michigan and has resided in Michigan continuously for not less than one year immediately preceding the first day of classes of the term for which reclassification is sought.

3. For purposes of these regulations, a resident student is defined as a student domiciled in the State of Michigan. A non-resident student is defined as one whose domicile is elsewhere. A student shall not be considered domiciled in Michigan unless he is in continuous physical residence in this state and intends to make Michigan his permanent home, not only while in attendance at the University but indefinitely thereafter as well, and has no domicile or intent to be domiciled elsewhere.

4. The following facts and circumstances, although not necessarily

conclusive, have probative value in support of a claim for residence classification: (a.) Continuous presence in Michigan during periods when not enrolled as a student; (b.) Reliance upon Michigan sources for financial support; (c.) Domicile in Michigan of family, guardian or other relatives or persons legally responsible for the student; (d.) Former domicile in the state and maintenance of significant connections therein while absent; (e.) Ownership of a home in Michigan; (f.) Admissions to a licensed practicing profession in Michigan; (g.) Long term military commitments in Michigan; (h.) Commitments to further education in Michigan indicating an intent to stay here permanently; (i.) Acceptance of an offer of permanent employment in Michigan. Other factors indicating an intent to make Michigan the student's domicile will be considered by the University in classifying a student.

5. The following circumstances, standing alone, shall not constitute sufficient evidence of domicile to effect classification of a student as a resident under these regulations: (a) Voting or registration for voting; (b) Employment in any position normally filled by a student; (c) The lease of living quarters; (d) A statement of intention to acquire a domicile in Michigan; (e) Domicile in Michigan of student's spouse; (f) Automobile registration; (g) Other public records, e.g., birth and marriage records.

6. An alien who has been lawfully admitted for permanent residence in the United States shall not, by reason of that status alone, be disqualified from classification as a resident, provided, however, that aliens who are present in the United States on a temporary or student visa shall not be eligible for classification as a resident.

7. These regulations shall be administered by the Office of the Registrar, in accordance with the following residence review procedures: (a) It shall be the responsibility of the student to register under the proper residence classification, to advise the Office of the Registrar of possible changes in residence and to furnish all requested information pertinent thereto; (b) Application for reclassification shall be filed not later than 20 calendar days following the first day of classes of the term for which such reclassification is sought. Such application shall be filed with the assistant registrar for student certification and residence status, and shall set forth in writing a complete statement of the facts upon which it is based, together with affidavits or other supporting documentary evidence. Failure to timely file such an application shall constitute a waiver of all claims to reclassification or rebates for such term; (c) Any student may appeal the decision of the assistant registrar for student certification and residence status made pursuant to paragraph (b) above, by taking the following steps

within 20 calendar days after notice of such decision was served upon him, either in person, by mail, or by posting in a conspicuous place at 503 South State Street: (i) File with the assistant to the vice president for academic affairs a written notice of appeal stating the reason therefor; (ii) File a copy of said notice with the assistant registrar for student certification and residence status, together with a written request that all documents submitted pursuant to paragraph (b) above, be forwarded to the assistant to the vice-president for academic affairs. Failure to timely comply with this paragraph (c) shall constitute a waiver of all claims to reclassification or rebates for the applicable term or terms; (d) Reclassification, whether pursuant to paragraph (b) or (c) above, shall be effective for the term in which the application therefor was timely filed in accordance with paragraph (b) and for each term thereafter so long as the circumstances upon which the reclassification was based shall remain unchanged. Appropriate refunds shall be made or accounts credited within a reasonable time following such reclassification; (e) Classification or reclassification based upon materially erroneous, false or misleading statement or omissions by or in support of the applicant shall be set aside retroactively upon the discovery of the erroneous nature of such statements; (f) Inquiries should be addressed to: Student Certification Section, Office of the Registrar, LSA Building.

# ECONEWS: *New Honda Engine Can Meet U.S. Anti-Pollution Rules*

The 1975 clean air standards deadline is fast approaching and despite an Environmental Protection Agency respite granted earlier this year, the BIG THREE and the little Fourth Auto Makers are clamoring for complete exemption from impending requirements on grounds of "inadequate technology." The following article which appeared in the July 2, 1973 New York Times, provides a contrary view to the car companies protestations of impending national economic doom if the auto plants have to shut down, since the disaster's premise - impossible compliance - is nonsense.

TOKYO, June 30—"We saw the pollution problem in Los Angeles back in the 1950's, and we knew that sooner or later Japan would have the same problem." Thus began—in the words of the Honda Motor Company's production director Hideo Sugiura—the development of a nearly pollution-free engine that will go into production next fall.

Honda's engine can meet the 1975 anti-pollution requirements set by the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

At first, the research was a two-man job undertaken by a pair of specialists who had developed the theory and design of Honda's racing engines. As they progressed, beginning about four years ago the team grew to seven, then 15 and finally 30 researchers. The eventual cost was more than \$50-million.

In the early stages, Honda looked at devices that could be added onto existing types of engines, to clean the pollutants that came out of the engine. "But we found out that this was the wrong way to go about it," Mr. Sugiura said in an interview.

Instead, the new engine — called the "compound vortex-controlled combustion" engine, or CVCC — has its anti-pollution mechanism built into its structure.

The CVCC engine operates on three basic principles:

¶Lowering the peak-combustion temperature as much as possible to reduce nitrogen oxide.

¶Keeping the temperature high enough to promote oxidizing reaction for a long duration, thus reducing hydrocarbons.

¶Supplying an extremely lean mixture of fuel to ensure sufficient oxidizing atmosphere to reduce carbon monoxide.

The CVCC engine is basically the same as a conventional four-cycle gasoline engine except that an auxiliary-combustion chamber around the spark plug with a small additional intake valve is fitted to each cylinder.

A small amount of rich mixture fuel is introduced into the auxiliary chamber. This, when ignited by the spark plug, is sufficient to ignite the lean mixture in the cylinder chamber. This technology, the company says, is applicable to any size four-cycle engine.

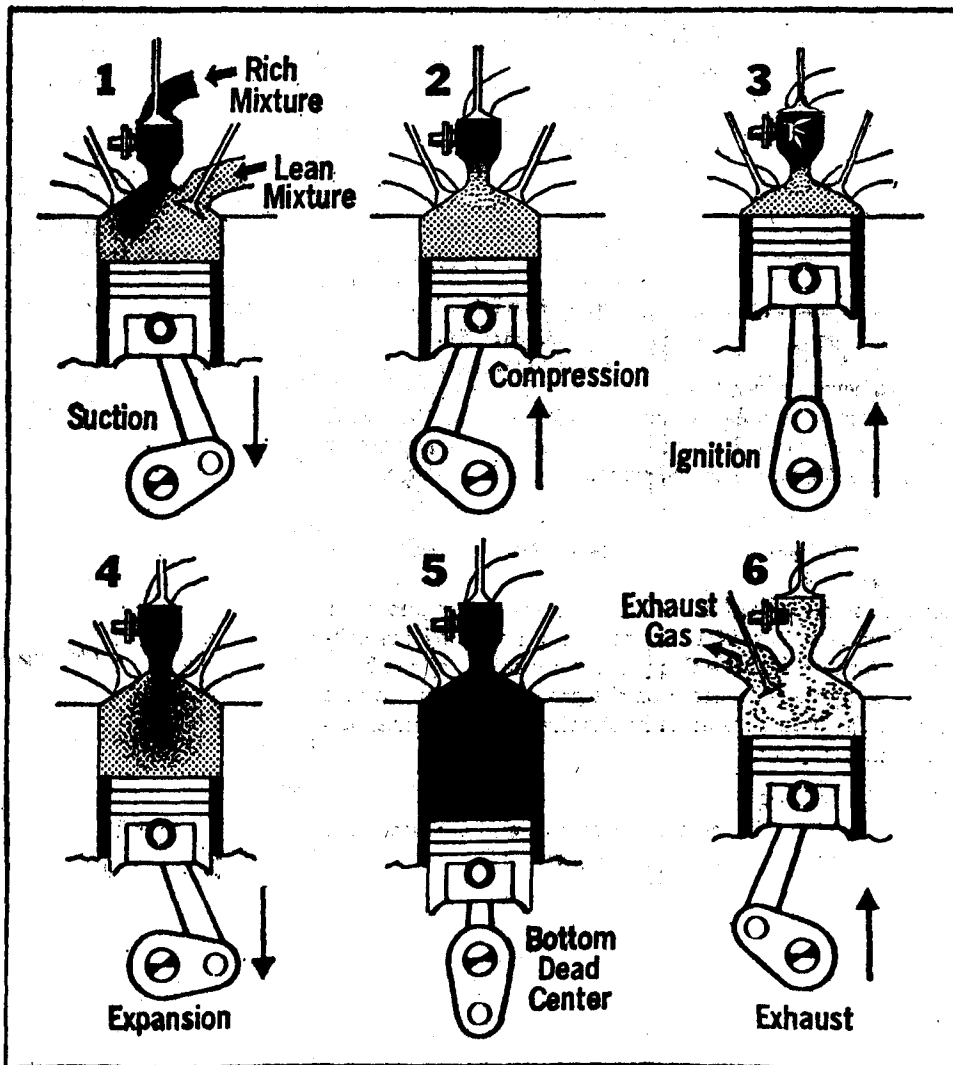
Mr. Sugiura said that his company would provide the technology to anyone who wanted to buy it. The Toyota Motor Company has already bought it but, according to a company spokesman, is undecided about what it will do with it, because Toyota is working on one of its own.

Mr. Sugiura said that Honda is currently negotiating to sell CVCC technology to General Motors, but he could not predict when the negotiations might be completed. Honda plans to put the engine in its own cars, but has received no orders to make the engine for other automobile manufacturers, he said.

During the development of the CVCC engine, Honda engineers replaced the cylinder head of a Chevrolet Vega with a CVCC cylinder head, the Honda director said. The Vega engine's horsepower increased from 72 to 73 and fuel consumption dropped from 18.6 to 17.2 miles per gallon.

Power and fuel consumption of other engines fitted with the CVCC system may vary, but, in general, Mr. Sugiura said, power and fuel consumption would be no worse than on a conventional engine and in some cases might be better.

The problems that Honda encountered with experimental add-on devices, Mr. Sugiura said, included "a lot of mechanical failures and no evidence of reliability and durability." Honda also found that materials used in add-on devices were costly and could be used more effectively in other fields.



Drawings show how the nearly pollution-free new Honda engines work

**GM**  
THE MARK OF  
INDOLENCE

# 1973 SUMMER FILM SHOWCASE

## THURSDAY – JULY 19

### Children's Films

Uncle Smiley Goes Recycling (13 min.)  
Ugly Duckling (8 min.)  
The Looking Glass (12 ½ min.)  
Small Smoke at Blaze Creek (10 min.)  
Cat in the Hat (24 min.)

## FRIDAY – JULY 20

### Film Classic

Citizen Kane (119 min.)  
Short: The Wall (4 min.)

## MONDAY – JULY 23

### Native Americans, Chicanos

#### Hopi Way, The

23 min. color i-j-s-c-a Shoshoni Prod.

Hopis have occupied land on three south western mesas for 1300 years. An agricultural people, they have lived in organized self-sustaining communities in Arizona in harmony with nature and themselves, shunning most efforts at assimilation into the larger society. The movement of a large coal mining company into the Black mesa now threatens to upset the fabric of Hopi life. The vast pit mine scars the landscape, fills the air with pollutants and is bringing more powerful industrial interests into Hopi's traditional lands. The negative reaction of the Hopis who want to preserve their way of life.

#### Dispossessed, The

33 min. sepia s-c-a George Ballis

A statement about the dominating institutions of American society and their destructive effects on the lives and resources of an ethnic minority, the American Indian. Two basic problems facing the Indian tribes: the economic exploitation by a corporation-controlled economy; and powerlessness of the Indian before the police and legal apparatus of the state and federal governments. Theme is built around a daring night assault of two hundred Pit River Indians on native lands "illegally occupied" by the Pacific Gas and Electric Company in Shasta County, northern California. Award winning.

## Mexican Americans: Viva La Raza!

54 min. s-c-a CBS News

Grievances of the Mexican-American community at large and prospects for Chicanos are discussed by religious leaders, the police, leaders of the movement, and Mexican-Americans—both militant and moderate. How Mexican-Americans have suffered discrimination, poor education, political indifference and poverty. The Chicano movement and what it wants.

## TUESDAY – JULY 24

### Alternate Life Styles

Question (10 min.)  
Ultimate Trip (32 min.)  
Year of the Communes (52 min.)

## WEDNESDAY – JULY 25

### Literature

#### My Old Man by Ernest Hemingway

27 min. color j-s-c EBE

Almost every youngster identifies with Joe Butler and his conflict between accepting reality and preserving his illusions. Film captures the strong and poignant appeal of Hemingway's short story. Produced in Paris, using race track scenes and backgrounds. From the *Short Story Showcase, EBE Humanities Series*. Suggest using it with film, *A Discussion of My Old Man* by Blake Nevius.

#### Gertrude Stein: When This You See, Remember Me

90 min. color s-c-a NET

A portrait of the author's Paris years from 1905 through the 1930's, the film explores the thoughts, words and mysterious presence of Gertrude Stein. Her relationship to Alice B. Toklas, Ernest Hemingway, Picasso and other fellow artists of the times. She is revealed as author, hostess, collector and friend. Memories of Miss Stein and her times are evoked by composer Virgil Thompson, sculptor Jacques Lipchitz, writer Janet Flanner, publisher Bennet Cerf and couturier Pierre Balmain. Winner of the Blue Ribbon of the American Film Festival.

ALL FILMS SHOWN IN THE MODERN LANGUAGES BUILDING AUDITORIUM 3 AT SEVEN O'CLOCK P.M.

These presentations of newly acquired films in the UM Film Library, sponsored by the Audio-Visual Education Center will continue on weeknights until August 10th. Admission is free and the flicks are quite worthwhile, but the auditorium used is extremely over-air conditioned so bring a sweater or a jacket.