1975

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University of Michigan Law School

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NOTICES

To: The Faculty and Staff

From: Professor Roy F. Proffitt

"Oppy" called this morning to tell me, and through me to tell you, that his wife, Morgery, died last Friday, December 6, 1974. She died of cancer of the lungs, and had been ill for about 14 months. Her funeral will be at 2:00 p.m. on Tuesday, December 10, 1974, at the Gawlers Funeral Home, Wisconsin and Harrison, N.W. in Washington, D.C. Burial will be at the Rock Creek Cemetery.

"Oppy" and Morgery had been married 52 years, and she was 72 years old. If you wish to write the address is:

S. Chesterfield Oppenheim
2440 Virginia Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20037

Memory Jogger:

"Oppy" received both his J.D. and S.J.D. degrees from Michigan. He taught here from 1952 until 1966, when he became emeritus. Since then he has lived in Washington, D.C.

BLSA
Black Law Students

General BLSA meeting Friday, Jan 17, 1974 3:30 p.m. Room 138
s/B. Harris

food 1

A benefit dinner featuring an ETHIOPIAN MENU will be held on January 18, 1975 at 6:30 PM at Bethlehem United Church of Christ 423 S. Fourth Avenue (Ann Arbor)

Following the dinner Professor Ali Mazrui (Professor of Political Science at the U of M) will speak on "FOOD, ENERGY, AND THE FUTURE OF THE HUMAN RACE"

Donation: $2.50
Reservations should be phoned to 662-5529 or 971-1168 (after 5 PM)

CCS
CLIENT COUNSELING COMPETITION

The ABA sponsors a competition for law students to test their abilities in client counseling. Each team receives a copy of the "problem" consists of notes such as a secretary or paralegal would take preparatory to a client's first interview with his/her attorney. At the actual competition the team spends 30 minutes with the "client" and 15 minutes dictating a memo on how to proceed. The interviews are viewed by judges. The winners are judged on:

a) Attorney De.meanor

See Counseling p13
Rhonda R. Rivera

It has now been 5 months since I took up residence in the oak-paneled cage in the 3rd floor. (Is that 1 residence term or 1.2 residence terms?) I take my felt-tipped marker in hand to tell you of my colossal achievements which I shall now list to put my functions in proper perspective:

1) The women's rest rooms now have bookshelves, soap dispensers and tampax machines (dare I be so blunt?);

2) The basement food machines now have yogurt and fresh fruit;

3) Lockers are registered and lockers of long-gone graduates have been repossessed;

4) Bulletin boards are (hopefully) up-to-date;

5) Negotiations are in progress re: the proper contents of the basement ice cream machine!

With those awe-inspiring events fixed firmly in our minds, can I share some of my other concerns with you?

Registration: Frankly registration for the fall was a screw-up. Winter registration may be slightly better, but we are still suffering from an antiquated data processing system and staff turnover. We hope to have a new data processing system up by summer and perhaps that part of your law school life will be somewhat better.

Communications: As some of you may know I have been meeting with all freshman case clubs. The purpose has been to get to know these students and to discover their problems, complaints and suggestions. From these meetings I have gathered many ideas which I plan to share with the proper faculty committees and the Dean. Now, I would like to meet in small groups with upperclassmen as well. Can anyone suggest a workable mechanism?

Orientation: I will be handling orientation.

Burger

Chief Justice in Year Review Urges Help for Courts

Chief Justice Warren E. Burger, in a year-end review of American court problems, urged action by the new Congress on a wide range of "thoughtful" proposals to solve the difficulties of badly overloaded courts.

The Chief Justice:

Asked for quick congressional action on an omnibus judgeship bill in response to a two-year-old federal judiciary request for 52 new district judgeships (increasing them to 454) and 13 new circuit judgeships (now 97).

Urged careful consideration of a variety of suggestions for a new judicial forum between the Federal Courts of Appeals and the Supreme Court to provide more final authoritative decisions on national law and to help the Supreme Court cope with its growing docket.

Questioned the equity of federal judges' salaries being frozen for nearly six years despite the sharply rising cost of living index and noted that as many district judges resigned to return to the practice of law during the past 13 months as during the previous 34 years.

Noted that urgent need of legislation to define and to broaden the responsibilities of United States Magistrates in order to relieve district judges of numerous time-consuming tasks, with final decision retained in the district judge.

Urged congressional action to reduce or do away with three-judge courts, as recommended by prestigious legal bodies as far as 1968. (See 8-year study conducted by the American Law Institute completed in 1968.)

The Chief Justice sketched this picture of conditions in the federal courts:

District Courts. The 400 District Court Judges, during the 1973-74 fiscal year, faced another 1.6 per cent rise in the number of cases already flooding into their courtrooms. The total of new cases was
Re: THE LAW SCHOOL FILM SERIES

From: Richard Kaminsky, Chairman

Schedule of Films, Second Term

Friday, January 17 Harryhausen's The Seventh Voyage of Sinbad, 7:30, 9:15 P.M.

Friday, January 31 Monkey Business (Marx Bros.) plus cartoons, 7, 8:45 P.M.

Friday, February 14 Lumet's The Pawnbroker, 7, 9 P.M.

Friday, February 21 Preminger's Anatomy of a Murder, 7:30 P.M.

Friday, March 28 My Little Chickadee (W.C. Fields) plus cartoons, 7, 9 P.M.

Friday, April 11 Rossen's All the King's Men, 7, 9 P.M.

PLACE OF SHOWING FOR ALL FILMS: Room 100, Hutchins Hall, the Law School

ADMISSION PRICE FOR ALL FILMS: Law Students, FREE
Non-Law Students, $1.00

DADA

I EAT AT MCDONALDS: I DIE A SLOW DEATH
BY STAN FORD

As you recall in fargone December when we left this pit, all hell was breaking loose, the vandals had stolen the handle. Our Student Government led by that pugnacious pud, Wild Bill Haze was threatening to disembowel the RG. The editors were beating a quick retreat and the faculty, noble defenders of civil liberties they, were by busy writing petty, tedious and ultimately obnoxious finals.

Hopeful rumors were circulating that the law school itself was going to be converted into (a) a par-three golf course (b) a tomb for Dean St. Antoine (some say it already is) (c) a giant Oldenberg Gothic Tuna Can. Alas the pit remains the pit, and we remain the pitied. Welcome back, youth core! It's a dream of our own making.

This semester I've decided to put my rags in the bag: no more sniditude on this boy's part--only clean living and cleaner prose. I'm packing up the act, folks, and now it's your turn to tweak (or caressa) the legal ear. Expect in this spot a series of interviews of legal beagle types: Professors, students, staff, local resident crazies, whatever and whoever has the guts and gravel to slip their name and phone number under the RG door, care of Stan Ford, the Palo Alto Kid... A few have already expulsed but there's room for all with a lump on their mind. Anonymity guaranteed.

Now it's awards time! Time Magazine does it. So do people. In any case:
Mistake of the Year--Law School; Mistake of Last Year:--Law School; Sex of the Year--Bi;
Receding Hairline of the Year--Yale Kamisar;
Stupid Rich Kid of the Year--Nelson Rockerfeller; Utensil of the Year--Fork;
Insect of the Year--The Cockroach; Dog of the Year--Pillsbury the Wonder Dog who ate our Xmas cookies and threw up the tin-foil wrappers on Christmas morning; Religion of the Year--Botulism; Captain of the Sinking Ship--Jerry Ford; Poet of the Year--Erica Jong; Novelists for all-time--Norman Mailer;
Man of the Year and General All Around Bitchin' Guy--The Ghoul; Most Appropriate Nickname of the Year--Scoop Jackson; Most

See Nada p.15
C's

UP WITH "GENTLEMAN'S C'S"

Dear Yellow Dog,

I am ashamed of you. Your recent article on grades shows that you have not quite escaped the tail-chasing around here as much as you would like to believe. You ask for better comparative evaluation methods than the present system of grading. Yet you condone comparative evaluation of students, and imply that an evaluation system can be useful for what you consider to be respectable, constructive, and important goals of law school: teaching, selection of potential "scholars and teachers", and determination of employment potential and quality. I submit that anyone who thinks that those things are even going on in this school, let alone that they could be the worthy goals of this bastion of decadent criminality euphemistically called this School of Law, is of the very core of those who make this place an "overblown balloon of self-importance" as you so aptly called it.

Let's take your second worthy goal of Law School first. How can anyone who has gone to twenty years of school believe that how one does as a student is any indication of how one will be as a teacher, I wonder? Half the supposed geniuses running around here as teachers and scholars couldn't explain how to get to Campus Corners without noting the relevance of the height of the bell tower to the inquiry. And teaching. Now there's a progressive and worthy goal for the woodworms around here to be concerned with. Teaching what? How to rip off more economically, pollute more legally, evade taxes, build iron-clad corporations, get rich and live in the suburbs far away from the problems you cause. How many graduating seniors know how to file a complaint, or write a class action, or defend a criminal defendant, or do anything in real life but write memos? I submit that for those of us who might be interested in what you called the "survival of the planet" than in the survival of our legacies and estates, this School of Law has pitifully little to offer.

And the final worthy goal of Law School: "to objectively quantify a student's abilities such that future employers will have some awareness of the talents they are purchasing." Holy Cow, Batman! Is this the same Yellow Dog who invented the Yellow Dog Nip Stick? Is this a goal old Dog really wants to encourage? Making sure that IBM, ITT, GM, Standard Oil, etc. and the law firms that represent them only get Michigan's Best, the Cream of the Cream of memo writers? Making sure that persons--human beings--who meet you in the future have something to base your worth upon other than yourself as a person, namely, the useless and meaningless hieroglyphics of some pencil-pushing "scholar" who probably never even knew you by anything other than your Social Security Number. Tests do not - and no test ever could - simulate real life sufficiently to make any law school grade indicative of one's potential in the real world.

But even if it could, Yellow Dog, do you really want to encourage competitive evaluation at all? That's what all the tail-chasing around here is all about, isn't it, chasing for grades? You think the pack would tail-chase any less if some other system of competitive evaluation were introduced? You know they wouldn't. So I say, Let them chase! It's fun to watch! What do you care if there is a competitive evaluation system - to those who desire to compete for what high grades at this school have to offer (the opportunity to be rich at a certain expense to the world - my world), I say screw 'em anyway! I hope they all get ulcers.

And I do have an alternative to offer. Work in the real world. Spend as little time in school as you can to get by. Burn your casebooks, buy a Gilbert's, sleep 'till noon. Get high. Don't let the tail-chaser get to your head. As I learned from my good friend Malcom, who works too hard for his own good,
"If you're not gonna be in the top ten in the class, you might as well be second from the bottom. It is a good policy and does much to ease one's mind. Remember, it's the C+ students who make the best lawyers, because anyone who thinks that law school has enough to offer that it is worth all the work it takes to try and get A's, obviously doesn't have their head in a very healthy place anyway. So I encourage all of you, it's never too late to escape; stop chasing those wretched, destructive tails - it is unbecoming of a human.

bulb

CLASSROOM LIGHTING PROJECT

Some of you have had an opportunity to experience the lighting improvements that have been made in two Hutchins Hall classrooms (150 and 132). We would like to have your evaluations.

Room 150 was selected for the pilot phase of our classroom lighting project because it is highly representative of the larger classroom lighting problems. By a fairly simple modification of the existing fixtures, we have been able to increase the light level on the desks by at least five times. If this solution is an acceptable one, the project could be completed at a rather modest cost and in a relatively short period of time.

After we have completed the installation in Room 150, we found that we had sufficient new fixture elements to improve a small classroom and selected Room 132.

Other alternatives are being studied but it would be most helpful to have the comments of the students and the faculty who actually use the classrooms to give us some guidance as we proceed with plans to complete the lighting project. Please drop a note in my box (third floor Hutchins) or stop in at my office.

Jim Gribble
Assistant to the Dean
344 Hutchins Hall
764-9355
in 1975. I’d like to change it significantly providing both more "hard" information and at the same time providing an atmosphere for meeting upperclassmen and getting the "low-down" on law school. To this end, I’m going to need the help of upperclassmen to serve as orientation leaders. If you’d like to help, please let me know as soon as possible. Introductory meeting is January 15, 1975 at 4:00 p.m., in Room 132.

Handbook: For next year’s incoming class (and for distribution to everyone currently enrolled) I’d like to provide a Law School Survival Handbook. I need students to write the handbook (and a cartoonist to illustrate it). Are you interested? Please let me know.

Fall Schedule: In order to have a class schedule with the least conflicts and a comfortable exam schedule, I’d like a small committee of upperclassmen to review the schedule. Would you like to do that? Let me know.

Who Am I? As your dean, I’m here to help you. Room 308 is my official home but I also have been seen in classes, student coffee lounges, football games, case club beer parties and other nefarious places of ill-repute. My home is at 606 Peninsula Court and my home phone number is 665-9230. I hope to get to know you all as my days here progress.

Happy Holidays Rhonda

YEAR-END STATEMENT
By Chief Justice Warren E. Burger

The Federal Courts are in the midst of a period of self-study and improvement. Case filings continued to rise this past year and Federal judges and supporting personnel continued to meet these growing demands. The year 1974 saw the contribution of several thoughtful and overdue proposals for court modernization, but 1974 did not see action on these and earlier proposals. I believe action is essential if we are to provide justice in such a way as to sustain a well-ordered society.

In fiscal 1974, 143,284 cases were filed in Federal Courts of Appeals. The number of new appellate cases reached an all-time high--16,436. This was 80 per cent more than the same corps of 97 appeals judges faced six years earlier. With the help of innovations, including a "somewhat draconian" curtailment of oral argument, the judges managed to handle 87 percent more cases than they did six years earlier.

Supreme Court of the United States. The long October 1973 Term, which concluded on July 25 of last year, saw the Supreme Court docket (new cases and old) pass the 5,000 mark for the first time in a 184-year history. In five years, the annual filings have risen eleven per cent; the number of cases disposed of has gone up by fourteen per cent.

As to various proposals for an intermediary court between the Courts of Appeals and the Supreme Court, the Chief Justice pointed out that the number of cases the Supreme Court decides each year with opinions has remained fairly constant, even though the Appeals Court cases and the Supreme Court caseload rise steadily in number. He urged continued study of the various proposals to relieve appellate courts.

The statement of the Chief Justice is attached.

TANKS HONEY! (YOU'RE DOING OKAY, "MEAN DEAN")
Federal District Courts, an increase of 1.6 per cent over 1973. Although there has been no increase in district judgeships since 1970, Federal District Judges disposed of 139,159 cases, almost 22,000 more than in 1970.

This accomplishment is one of the least recognized examples of resourcefulness, efficiency and dedicated hard work in a period when those virtues are increasingly needed and scarce in our society. Contributing to the progress of recent years are improvements developed by the courts and auxiliary agencies. The so-called "omnibus pretrial hearing" sets all pretrial motions for one hearing, rather than having them scattered over an indefinite period, which often causes unconscionable delay. The "individual calendar" has helped to reduce the time from filing to disposition by focusing responsibility for cases' progress on individual judges.

"After a successful pilot program, the Bureau of Prisons has instituted system-wide and internal "Administrative Remedy Procedure" which has eased to some extent the growing workload of the Federal courts and, more important, has provided a just procedure for hearing inmates' complaints about prison conditions. Rather than litigate complaints in overburdened Federal courts, inmates may now file them with prison officials. To date, 17 percent of those complaints have been resolved in the inmates' favor by prison wardens. An additional 27 percent of complaints appealed to a Regional Director were resolved favorably to the inmate. Many of these complaints would otherwise have been presented to Federal courts as civil rights or habeas corpus suits.

The Federal Judicial Center, the respected research, development and training arm of the Federal courts, is directing an increasing part of its effort to the problems of the District Courts, a commitment symbolized by the appointment this year to Judge Walter E. Hoffman, the highly regarded former Chief Judge of the U.S. District Court (E.D. Va.), as Director of the Center. Judge Hoffman has pioneered new developments in his court and contributed his knowledge to other Federal judges through his participation in the Center's Seminars for Newly-Appointed District Judges, as well as by his service on the Center's Board. The high quality of leadership provided by Judge Alfred P. Murrah, Director Emeritus, will be maintained.

The Center's District Court Survey promises to provide the first major exploration of the unresolved problems of caseloads processing in the District Courts. The successful pilot projects of a computerized docketing system, developed by the Center, will be expanded. The Center is also proceeding to experiment with computerized stenographic transcription of court proceedings. The Center's study of sentencing disparities is perhaps the most sophisticated exploration of that tremendously important subject to come from a government or private agency.

Over $5 million to the taxpayer and 270,000 hours of jurors' time have been saved due to juror utilization studies of the Center and the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, as well as by cooperation fostered by the State-Federal Judicial Councils.

See Burger, p. 12
LEGAL EASE

What's the matter, kid? Get those ol' LSBs? Get just the thing for it. Let me sell you this genuine fake mustache. Come with a free mustache cup!! Only...

Look around ya, kid... The key to happiness...

LATER... It's not working yet...

HEY

Handlebar Hockey puck! You can't hide behind that mustache!! (He don't look so tough) C'mon Puck, play us a game!

Stop. I'm not eco...
O.K. Handlebar, let's see what you can do.

Eeighthhh!!!

You're not Handlebar!

If you took my case, how would you handle it?
The District Courts by themselves, however, cannot master the complex problems that society demands they resolve. I hope the new Congress will move more rapidly on an omnibus judgeship bill in consideration of the request of the Judicial Conference in 1972 and afterward for 52 new district judgeships and 13 new circuit judgeships (based upon statistical analysis of case-loads of each court). The inequity of failure to provide any increase in pay for Federal Judges for almost six years is perhaps felt most extensively in the District Courts, where six judges have resigned in the last thirteen months to return to private or corporate practice.\(^1\) That was as many resignations for such reasons in little more than one year as in the previous thirty-four years.

The Federal Courts will continue to lose judges and fail to attract many promising young attorneys who must be the mainstays of an effective judicial system, and the nation will suffer for it.\(^2\)

Legislation is urgently needed to define and to broaden the responsibilities of United States Magistrates, who can, with proper authorization, relieve District Judges of numerous minor tasks. This will free the District Judges for the more important judicial tasks they alone can process.

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\(^1\) Another District Judge resigned to take a government position.

\(^2\) The dramatic decline in Federal Judges' earning power is an unusual problem calling for attention. The two and a half million Federal employees, other than judges, legislators, presidential appointees and supergrade employees, have received six comparability increases since 1969. Civil Service employees' comparability increases total 38.1 per cent of their March 1969 salary. Including regular in-grade step increases, the average Civil Servant's salary has increased more than 50 per cent since 1969.

Fair-minded citizens will ask if it is equitable to reduce judges' purchasing power each year when many salaries and wages are adjusted to the Consumers' Price Index.

Court administrators are being trained in increasing numbers at institutions such as the Institute for Court Management. While Circuit Executives have provided much needed assistance to the Courts of Appeals and at times to District Courts; full-time District Court Executives are also needed to assist large metropolitan District Courts in 22 Federal Districts. Appellate Courts have continued to face an oppressive workload. In fiscal 1974, the Courts of Appeals experienced a five per cent increase in new cases filed; total filings reached an all-time high of 16,436 cases. Yet, authorized circuit judgeships (97) have remained constant since 1968, resulting in an 80 per cent increase in appellate cases per judgeship. Due to innovations and increased efforts, however, the appellate process has become more efficient. There has been a rise of 87 per cent in terminations per judgeship between 1968 and 1974. Nevertheless the Courts of Appeals have had to resort to some draconian measures, such as curtailment of oral argument. Unfortunately, judges remain the captives of their dockets until relief is provided.

In the Supreme Court, the story is much the same. During the past unusually long Term (which ran until July 25, 1974), the cases on the docket exceeded 5,000 for the first time in history. The increase in annual Supreme Court filings since 1969 has been eleven per cent, while cases acted on have increased fourteen per cent. Despite great efforts to keep up, judges still await a solution to the dilemma of an ever-increasing workload.

Thoughtful studies have illuminated the problems of the appellate courts. In December, 1972, The Study Group on the Case-load of the Supreme Court recommended the creation of a National Court of Appeals to screen cases that presently must be filed with the Supreme Court and to resolve inter-circuit conflicts.
Law School Students Urged to Enter ABA
Family Law Essay Contest

Chicago, Dec. 18--The American Bar Association invited law students today to enter the 1975 Howard C. Schwab Memorial Award Essay Contest in family law.

Offering a $500 first prize, the contest is open to second and third-year students attending ABA-approved law schools, and first-year students in such schools offering family law in the first-year curriculum.

The competition is sponsored annually by the ABA Section of Family Law, in cooperation with the Toledo and Ohio bar associations.

Second place is worth $300, and third, $200.

"Each contestant may select any aspect of family law as his or her subject," said Judge Mary Burt Nash, Little Rock, Ark., chairman of the section's Schwab Memorial Award Implementation Committee. "This is a broad and increasingly important field of the law, encompassing questions raised by such subjects as no-fault divorce, alimony, children's rights, and rights of unwed fathers."

Judge Nash suggested that entries be about 3,000 words, although there is no official limit. Not eligible are essays scheduled to be published or published essays.

Entries will be judged on the basis of timeliness of subject, practicality, originality, quality of research and clarity of style.

Entries must be submitted by April 15, 1975. Winners will be announced at the ABA annual meeting in Montreal next August.

The contest is named for the late Howard C. Schwab, chairman-elect of the ABA Section of Family Law at the time of his death in 1969. He was a past president of the Toledo Bar Association and past chairman of the Ohio State Bar Association's Family Law Committee.
ABA LAW STUDENT DIVISION INTRODUCES COMPUTERIZED JOB SEARCH PROGRAM

CHICAGO, Dec. 12--The Law Student Division of the American Bar Association has introduced a computerized job-search system to help ease the employment burden for both students and employers.

Named JURISCAN, the system uses coded information supplied by the law student and the prospective employer to make a "match."

The program is open only to Law Student Division members attending ABA-approved schools. There is a $5 fee for students; employers receive the service free.

Students are matched with potential employers based on such descriptive attributes as "law school courses taken" and "additional skills and experience," rather than on the more arbitrary traditional standards like "class standing" or "law school attended."

The program is expected to become operational in January when the participating students' names, qualifications and employment preferences will be computerized along with specifications of participating employers.

Students will be sent the close matches among the employers, if any, as openings are listed in the system. The student's name will remain in the computer until he, or she, has received approximately five employer matches, or until late April, whichever is sooner.

The employer will receive a list of approximately 15 optimum employee matches with their names, addresses, and credentials. If these are not what the employer wants, he can request another list, also free.

"Employers with specialized needs-technical skills, CPA, MBA, engineering, language proficiency, particular legal emphases or requirements as to applicant's background will be able to specify these needs through JURISCAN to thousands of students at a potentially significant savings in time and money," said David W. Erdman, president of the Law Student Division.

Erdman said major employers could benefit by reducing the number of applications received, "especially the hopeless mismatches."

Small firms, in less populated areas, will have vast exposure to the full diversity of potential employees, Erdman said.

Full program details, including a form for interested employers, will be published in the January issue of the American Bar Association Journal.

Need for the system is underscored by the recent surge in law school enrollment and the number of lawyers being admitted to the bar, Erdman said.

The nation's law schools are jammed with a record high 106,000 students, representing one student for every three practicing lawyers.

The National Conference of Bar Examiners says 30,879 persons were admitted to the bar last year, also a record high.

"Balance this against a U.S. Department of Labor estimate that only 16,500 legal jobs will be available each year until 1980 and you can see how critical the employment situation is for the graduating law student," Erdman said.

Additional information can be obtained by contacting David W. Erdman, Law Student Division, American Bar Association, 1155 E. 60th St., Chicago, Ill., 60637.
On February 6, 1974, the ABA's House of Delegates endorsed, in principle, the report of the ABA's Special Committee on Coordination of Judicial Improvements which also called for a National Court of Appeals, but recommended a court whose appellate jurisdiction would be controlled by the Supreme Court within limits set by Congress.

The Advisory Council for Appellate Justice (a council of lawyers and judges sponsored jointly by the Federal Judicial Center and the National Center for State Courts) has recommended a "nationwide" or "multicircuit division" of the Courts of Appeals. This new division would also have powers defined by the Supreme Court, within the boundaries of enabling legislation to decide certain cases or classes of litigation referred to it by the Supreme Court.

Meanwhile the Commission on Revision of the Federal Court Appellate System, chaired by Senator Roman L. Hruska, is also considering some type of national court of appeals.

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Project Community, a University "learn-by-doing" announces its Inmate Project Seminar for Winter 1975. Time for all presentations is 7:30 P.M. *Activities are Aud. C, Angell Hall, others are in Anderson Room D, Michigan Union.

*Jan. 20 Frame-Up Film Festival #1: Fortune and Men's Eyes. A powerful film about interpersonal power dynamics and homosexuality in prison. A discussion will follow afterwards with gay men for those interested.

Feb. 3 James Spivey, Ombudsman, Dept. of Corrections. Anne Wehagen, Prisoners' Progress Association.

*Feb. 17 Frame-Up Film Festival #2. The Jail. Highly acclaimed documentary of life inside the San Francisco County Jail. Contains no narration; prisoners and guards speak for themselves about every facet of prison life: boredom, violence, rape, paranoia, etc.

March 10 Film: Women in Prison. Plus speaker from the women's group opposing the plan to construct a new women's prison in Ypsilanti.

*March 24 Frame-Up Film Festival #3: Sambizanga. Directed by a woman who helped produce Battle of Algiers, this film is a fictionalized account of the events leading to the formation of the black liberation movement in Angola in 1961. A black worker is arrested for political crimes and tortured by the Portuguese for information about the resistance. The film largely concerns the anguished attempts of the worker's wife, Maria, to locate her husband.

April 7 Art Tarnow, Lawyer involved with the Prisoners' Labor Union.

*April 21 Frame-Up Film Festival #4: Attica. Documentary account of the Attica rebellion.

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Appropriate Description of America by a Retiring Life Force--"shake the hand, that shook the hand, of P.T. Barnum, and Charlie Chan." Biggest Wimp of the Year--G. Gorden Liddy; Biggest Spender and Most Wonderful Person Ever From My Home Town of Whittier--The Dick Nixon; The Most Blessed and Grace Engendering Act of 1974--the couple that defied the anti-erotic and grossly unsensual atmosphere of the law school and with wonder and ingenuity loved their way across the quad--defying the demons that plague us all.

Finally a leftover note from finals time--Dedicated to Harold Carswell, Bronko Nagurski, Prince Kropotkin, Emma Goldman, Tuna Everywhere, Arabrab Xoc, Uncle Bud, all third world peoples who with the gas squeeze are giving us back what we gave them, oh these wonderful piglike years, a gnu, I do gnu, Tristan Tzara, Frank Zappa, Harmon Killebrew (now a batting coach) and the lebanese hash himself, poet laureate and general burger king.

Law school is dada. Law school dada is. Law dada is school. Dada is law school is dada is law is dada school school is dada law the law of dada is school is school dada law law dada school is school school is dada law law law law dadaadada dada law is dada school is dada school is school dada? Ask yer ma and pa. ma.
Programs on legal topics ranging from taxation to law office management will be offered in coming months by the Institute of Continuing Legal Education (ICLE).

The institute, has announced the following sessions:

--- A program titled "Mechanics' Liens and Public Bonds in Michigan" will be presented Feb. 7 in Flint. Sessions will include instruction in the representation of both property owner and building contractor in a foreclosure lawsuit.

--- "Probate and Trust Administration: The Training and Use of Non-Legal Personnel" is the title of videotaped programs to be offered Jan. 25 in East Lansing and Pontiac and Feb. 1 in Flint and Detroit.

--- ICLE's Annual Tax Seminar, dealing with corporate tax problems, will be presented Jan. 17-18 in Detroit.

--- "Estate and Gift Taxation for the General Practitioner" is the subject of a program Jan. 31 in Detroit.

--- A seminar on "Michigan Zoning and Planning," covering recent legal changes in zoning law, will be held Jan. 24-25 in Southfield.

--- Law firm management will be the subject of videotape presentations, with live commentary Feb. 7 in Farmington Hills, Feb. 21 in Lansing and Feb. 28 in Flint. The programs feature instruction for lawyers and non-legal personnel in the economics of small law firm management.

--- ICLE's second annual Securities Seminar, covering new developments in state and federal securities law, will be March 14 in Troy.

Further details, more distant locations and dates, and registration information are available from ICLE, Hutchins Hall, (phone: 764-0533).

(from Our Sister Newspaper, The Harvard Law School Record.)

LOVE ENDURES AMONG LAW REVIEW MARRIEDS

By Susana Gillette

Maybe it's not true that love endures all things. But it can sure survive a beating.

If you're doubtful, talk to the Harvard Law Review's married editors, the Silbersmans and Swhiers. Their stories prove that the oppressive schedule of 2Ls on the Law Review staff doesn't necessarily ruin romance or marriage. But it's better, they say, if each of the people involved in such a relationship is spending 40 hours a week in the Law Review offices.

Both couples are now in their third year at the Law School. Robert D. and Claudia Versfelt Swhiier were married in June. David M. and Ellen Semenoff Silberman were married three days before they started law school.

The Swhiiers met just before their first classes here. At the end of the year Claudia made Law Review and Bob figured he'd better succeed in writing competition if he was "ever going to see her."

Bob made it. And he said they've "been better off" than they would have been if he hadn't. They were able to be together "at Gannet House and in the library constantly."

Their work for the Review "really did take a 40-hour week," Bob said. Relaxation for the couple was "a Friday night with Walter Cronkite and a grinder."

When they decided to be married and set a wedding date in early June, they had to get "a special dispensation" to leave the Law School shortly after exams. Other editors worked five days longer.

Last year taught Bob that he wants "as much free time as possible to spend with Claudia," and Claudia also wants time to relax. This year both work as senior editors and have limited responsibilities in the Review.
The pressures on them were greater last year, Ellen said. They made adjustments—paper plates and late night trips to the Star market. And they couldn't have made it, they agreed, without free laundry service. Their wash-dry-fold bills are paid by relatives as a Christmas present.

The Silbermans have already decided that next year, as clerks with a combined salary of about $30,000 they'll be able to afford continuing laundry service.

The worst aspect of last year's pace was that their free time and free weekends didn't coincide. One started a draft as the other finished one, so they didn't get a weekend off during the first semester. Vacations have also been impossible. "But that's OK because we don't have any money," Ellen added.

The Silbermans made it clear that they were happy to be working on the Law Review and happy that both of them made it. They imagine that some real problems might have developed if only one of them had been committed to the 2L editor's schedule. As it is, each understood special pressures operating in the other's life.

Ellen mentioned that she and David were very concerned about the chance that they would be "taken as less than two individual people" and treated as a "unit" on the Review staff. In general their individuality has been respected, she said.

At first the senior editors didn't assign David and her to the same work, fearing that if the marriage broke up their personal problems would interfere with editing assignments. Ellen finds "that assumption has changed some."

Next year David and Ellen will clerk in Baltimore and Washington, D.C. Their lifestyle will be hectic, although not so grueling for them as last year. But they're eager and ambitious. Singly and jointly, they seem to have thrived upon their Law School experiences.

Ervin, Sam:
'Faith, I have been a truant in the law, And never yet could frame my will to it. ... I have perhaps some shallow spirit of judgement; But in these nice sharp quillets of the law, Good faith, I am no wiser than a daw.'

1 Henry V1 (II iv 7)
b) Rapport with Client  
c) How Efficiently does the Attorney "Perret" out the "Real" Problem  
d) Responsiveness to Client's Frame of Reference  
e) Legal Counseling  
f) Non-Legal Counseling  
g) Fees  
h) Solutions and Actions  

Participating for this competition and participating in it provides a unique opportunity to gain and polish skills not readily available elsewhere. If you'd like to try--please contact Dean Rivera as soon as possible.

SECTION 5

Section 5 will have its first meeting of the semester, Tues, 21, at noon, in the faculty dining room (where we always meet). We are going to start setting up the Alternative Practice Conference (sometime this spring), and welcome input from law students who have ideas about what "alternatives" they would like to see presented.

offices. They plan to practice law in Indianapolis. Clerkships, which can be more demanding than practice, had no appeal for them.

They don't have strong regrets about the work load last year. It was a "good testing-ground" for the marriage, Bob said.

And their close relationship helped them get through the year. "Our little periods of depression and exhaustion wouldn't coincide," Claudia recalled.

Course work, often neglected, was also benefitted by their closeness. "We weren't that well-prepared for courses," Bob said. But "my gaps weren't her gaps, so courses were easier studying together."

The Swihens summed up their experience by saying that their second year did no lasting harm to their relationship. They would repeat the experience for the research and writing skills obtained.

For the Silbermans a year on the Law Review came as just one more of the strains on a student marriage. After the first year at the Law School, they were quite used to spending time together studying.

Ellen said definitely that studying with her husband "helped" in making the Law Review. She found "talking about law" as much as they did was helpful. David pointed out that studying was also easier for both of them because they weren't "pulled in opposite directions."

They had the same assignments because they were in the same section. Each of them could get "a complete set of notes without having to go to all the classes," David said. This was a big help in getting through courses while working on Law Review.

Dinnertime is set aside by the Silbermans as a time to be together, with Walter Cronkite but without books. Friday and Saturday nights, too, are reserved for rest and recreation.

They spend a lot of time together in the library and Gannet House, but "you don't do a hell of a lot of communicating in those hours," Ellen said.
The winner of the final football poll will be announced next week. This week marks the beginning of the basketball poll. The rules of the game are the same and so is the prize.

LSU (12½) at Alabama
New Mexico (10½) at Arizona St.
UCLA (8½) at Arizona
UCLA at California (8½)
Indiana at Northwestern (30½)
Kentucky at Mississippi (15½)
Pennsylvania (10½) v. LaSalle
Drake (10½) at Louisville
Notre Dame (6½) at Marquette
Navy (20½) v. Maryland
Massachusetts (10½) at Providence
Michigan St. (10½) at Minnesota
Michigan at Iowa (10½)
NC State at Virginia (15½)
Duke (15½) at Carolina
Ohio St. at Wisconsin (12½)
Oregon at Washington (12½)
Purdue at Illinois (13½)
Southern Cal at Stanford (13½)
Wayne St. (12½) at Detroit

Tiebreaker:
Who will be ranked 18th in next week's UPI poll?

George A. Pagano

ACROSS
1. Colorful Dissenter
26. Promissory notes
5. Colorful Supreme Court judge.
29. Kind of art
11. One who forsweares.
32. Printer's tool
12. Wisconsin city.
33. Symbol for lithium.
15. Denizen of 23 down.
34. Roman 51.
17. For example (abbr.).
18. The B.E.N.'s morning competitor.
20. Army cop (abbr.).
19. Sugar base.
21. Top Cat's nickname.
22. Rockne.
24. Pronoun.
25. Select.
27. For example (abbr.).
28. Seagram's Canadian.
30. Ave.
31. Tired.
33. A real dilly.
35. ______ Ed.
36. Legal possession of a free hold.

DOWN
1. Colorful Dissenter
2. Mooiness (ant.).
3. Western Hem. org.
4. ______ watch.
6. Most colorful chief judge.
7. Verb to be.
10. To any extent.
11. And so forth (abbr.).
12. Army cop (abbr.).

23. Diefendorf Annex (abbr.).
28. Promise.
30. Type of art.
31. Printer's tool.
32. Symbol for lithium.

COLORFUL COURT...

by Gary Muldoon

Answer to puzzle appears next issue.