April 25, 1975

University of Michigan Law School
SENIOR DAY

This includes those planning to graduate in May or August. Also the M.C.L. and LL.M degree candidates.

Where: Rackham Lecture Hall
When: May 17, 1975
Time: 9:30 a.m. - 12:30 p.m.
Speaker: Governor William G. Milliken

Reception: Immediately following the ceremony, in the Lawyers Club Lounge for students, faculty and guests.

Announcements: Will be mailed to your relatives and friends.

Information is needed whether you plan to attend or not. Please see me in Room 320 Hutchins Hall.

Instruction Sheet will be on the table outside Room 100 a few days before the event.

Mrs. Howe

NOTICE

 Minority Law Students request student support at a rally to be held Friday, April 25, at 3:15 in front of the Faculty Lounge.

The rally will be in support of the students demands to raise minority admissions from 10-12% to 15%.

MOVIES FOR NEXT YEAR!

What do you want to see? Help select what will be shown next year by letting the film committee know what you would like to see in the way of particular films, directors, actresses and actors, or types (for example, musicals, westerns, or mysteries). Even better, join the film committee and help make the final choice! Please leave any suggestions—and your name if you would like to participate—in the committee's box in the Lawyer's Club foyer.

John Vestal for the film committee

TM ON TELEVISION

To all who may be interested in Transcendental Meditation (TM), I would highly recommend watching the Merv Griffin Show this coming Mon, April 28, at 8:30 P. M. on channel 50. The entire show will feature TM. The founder of the TM program, Maharishi Mahesh Yogi will be on the show along with California State Senator Arlen Gregorio (who practices TM), actress-TM teacher Ellen Corby, and psychiatrist-TM teacher Harold Bloomfield.

PLACEMENT NOTES

Kerr, Wattles and Russell, Detroit--interviewing 3rd year students, Monday, April 28. Please stop by the Placement Office to sign up.

Moderators of the Alternative Practice Conference—we would like to hear your thoughts on the conference. Please come to the Placement Office Wednesday, April 30 at noon. Bring your lunch with you.
A BETTER WAY
by Ron Opp
3-10-75
" A NATION THAT CANNOT APPLY
NEW REMEDIES MUST EXPECT NEW
EVILS "
- Sir Francis Bacon

Can prisons be abolished? Not yet. There are still offenders
in our prison system that cannot, and should not be free in our
society. What can be abolished? Is the archaic tradition of
sending men and women to prison the answer? Could the offenders
be rehabilitated by other means?

Americans are slowly awakening
to the failure of our prison systems. Still, countless experts
agree that at least half of
today's inmates would do far
better outside prison; advocating
a greater shift to "community based correction centers" in
which prisons would be a last
resort, preceded by many interim
options designed to keep an offen­
der as close as possible to his
or her family, job and normal life
and not caged and losing all self­
reliance.

Stanley Bass, a lawyer for the
NAACP LEGAL DEFENSE and EDUCA­
TION FUND, stated:
"There is too much irrespon­
sibility all around from judges,
prison officials, and right on
down the line."

Milton Rector, president of the
Nonprofit National Council on
Crime and Delinquency, a research
organization, stated:
"Studies show only 5 to 15
per cent of the prison popu­
lation in the United States
is dangerous enough to be
behind bars. The other 85
per cent of the prison commu­
nity could be out with no dan­
ger at all to society."

Not long ago officials in Pontiac
Michigan, made a three project
to show interested parties in
the community what could be done
to reduce prison population.
These officials took a group of
felon offenders, with two or more
convictions, and divided them
into three groups. Group one
was placed in rooming houses and
private homes. Intense supervi­
sion was implemented but they
were allowed to work and socia­
lize in and around the community.
Group two was placed on proba­
tion; however, only 75 men were
assigned to one probation officer
as contrasted to the present day
case loads of from 200 to 300
men. The third group remained in
prison.

The results were amazing. Out of
the third group which remained in
prison, 40 per cent to 45 per cent
returned to crime after release.
The group of probationers earned
a 93 per cent rate of success.
Those placed in private homes
showed a 92 per cent rate of
success.

These figures clearly show there
is a better way to rehabilitate
men and women offenders, other
than sending them to a prison.

Funds from the Federal Law En­
forcement Assistance Administra­
tion in the neighborhood of
$5 billion are about to go into
prison construction across the
country. Will this money be
properly put to good use? Will
prisons throughout the country
use their share of this money
wisely?

Recidivism could sharply decline
if the American prison systems
invested this money in the revam­
ning and expansion of "correc­
tional community centers, resi­
dent home placement, and other
programs maintained outside our
American prison systems."

Correctional community centers

seen better way p13
FLEMING TO SPEAK HERE WEDNESDAY

University of Michigan President Robben W. Fleming will be guest speaker at the International Law Society's last dinner of the year this Wednesday, April 30. His talk will begin at 6:30 P.M. in the Lawyers Club Lounge.

Dr. Fleming will complete the first series of lectures honoring retiring Professor William W. Bishop, Jr. His topic will be his recent trip to the Peoples' Republic of China. Everyone is invited to take a break from studies. The session will end before 8:00 P.M. for those who want to hit the books or attend the May Festival.

President and Mrs. Fleming will be the Society's guests at dinner (with wine) in the Faculty Dining Room at 5:30 P.M. Those wishing to attend should sign up on the I.L.S. door by noon Monday.

SPUSES

LAW SPUSES

The Law Spouses Association is interested in some feedback from any and all members of the Law School Community. If you have any ideas or would like to volunteer your services to chair or help with a particular event for next year, please call Deb Bruemmer, 665-8497 or Cyndy Yund, 662-6345.

SUMMER SUBLET

Your own large bedroom in a 4 bedroom house. Furnished, carpeted, paneled. Great location—just 2 min. from UGLI. $60/mo. Available mid-May thru Aug. Call Mark at 994-3545 (preferably between 5 and 8 P.M.).

SUMMER SUBLET:

Share a 2-bedroom apt. with 2 law students this summer, from 5/17 thru 8/25. Close to the Law Quad; Air-Condit.; 1½ baths; Cable TV; Balcony; Parking; Dishwasher; more!

One bedroom available. Rent is negotiable. Call 7697653 after 10 PM if interested.

SUMMER SUBLET:

Roommate wanted to share spacious, 2-man apt., free parking, dishwasher, air-conditioner, balcony, 3 blks. from law school. $80 mth. 662-2438

Children’s Hour

1975-76

Writing and Advocacy Program

The following people have been selected as Senior Judges for the 1975-76 Writing and Advocacy Program:

David Armitage
Charles Cobbe
Richard Frank
Nancy Grekin
Wayne Grzecki
Dean Harris
David Heroy
Marilyn Huff
Andrew Jacobs
Barry Landau
Chris McElroy
Linda Ojala
Michael Olin
William O'Neill
Randolph Perry
Ann Petersen
Roger Petzke
Arthur Przybylowicz
Joseph Rimac
Carol Rogoff
Steven Schwartz
Gillian Steinmayer
Kathryn Warma
David Wolfe
GAME

I've had this humorous piece around for years, and have forgotten the author. ANYWAY, I fondly dedicate it to J.B.; and E.G.B., two, fine, beer drinkers.

--Joe Fenech

THE AFFLUENCE OF INCOHOL

I had 18 bottles of whiskey and was told by my wife to empty the contents down the sink or else. I said I would, and proceeded with this unpleasant task. I withdrew the cork from the first bottle and poured it down the sink, with the exception of one glass which I drank. I then withdrew the cork from the second bottle and did likewise with it, with the exception glass, which I drank. I extracted the cork from the third bottle and poured the glass down the sink which I drank. I pulled the cork from the fourth bottle down the sink and poured the bottle down the glass, which I drank. I pulled the bottle from the cork of the next and drank one sink out of it and threw the rest down the glass, which I drank. I pulled the sink out of the next glass and poured the cork down the bottle. Then I corked the sink with the glass, bottled the drink and drank the pour. When I had everything empty, I steadied the house with one hand, counted the glasses, corks, bottles, and sinks with the other, which was 29 and as the house came by I counted them again.

Finally, I had all the houses in one bottle, which I drank. I'm not half as think as you might drunk I am. I fool so feelish, I don't know who is me and the drunker I stand here the longer I get. I'm not under the affluence of incohoh as some tinkle peep I am.

POLL

LACROSSE POLL

Pick the winner and the score of the Penn-Cornell lacrosse game.

George A. Pagano 5
IT'S ME AGAIN . . . REPORT
FROM THE PRESIDENT (Monday
night, 11:55 p.m., after
final budgeting.)

Well, budgeting is finished
for this year (except for final
approval from the Dean), and
after 7-1/2 hours of budget
hearings, 6 hours of item by item
consideration, and 2 1/2 hours of
re-evaluation, I think I can safely
say we are all a little sick of it.
However, I suppose I'll probably be
defending and explaining it for sev­
eral more hours to various indivi­
duals and groups. But then I guess
I won't really defend it at all in
the sense that I don't necessarily
think it's perfect. I will say,
though, that we spent lots of time
and energy, and we developed policies
that we stuck with on every group's
budget. I'm not saying that there
aren't inequities in the budget,
but then everybody sees inequities
in different places, so what can
I say? (Illustration, there are
as many different ideas of what is
inequitable in the budget as there
are Senators on the Senate.)

In general, I think the budget is fair, with flexibility for new
proposals and projects next year.
I may be crazy to say this, but I
invite questions directed to my­
self or any of the other senators,
and we'll try our best to tell you
why we decided the way we did. We
also invite suggestions for new
projects and I personally invite
suggestions for new areas of in­
volve in the Law School hap­
penings that you think the Senate
ought to consider. (By the way,
Stan Ford, your proposal is well
taken. I'll look into it.)

One more thing. The Senate
asked the Dean to explain how the
Law School Fee is spent. His
response is printed below. It is
somewhat cryptic, but note the
major thing you should be aware
of is that of your $15 (which is
likely to be raised to $20 per
semester next year to cover rising
copying costs), $10 of it goes to
the copy center. That $10 is money
over which the Senate has no control.
The remaining $5 is put into a sort
of discretionary fund of the Dean's
from which we (LSSS) are given
approximately $5 per student to
allocate among the various Law
School groups and activities.
So, if you really want a rebate --
ask the Dean, not us!

Therefore, the Dean's report . . .

JOURNAL STAFF SELECTION

The editorial board of the
University of Michigan Journal
of Law Reform wishes to remind
all first year students interested
in writing for the Journal next
year to submit samples of their
legal writing to the Journal,
731 Legal Research, before leaving
for the summer. Participants in
the Journal-Law Review Joint
Writing Program need not submit
additional work, but may do so
if they are so inclined. The
deadline for the submission of
non-Joint Program entries is May
16, the final day of exams, but
it is recommended that entries
be submitted before this date.

Writing samples may include
any work completed during the
first year of law school; typically
this will include case club
memoranda and briefs. Each
applicant should attach his or
her name and summer address to
the sample. Journal editors
will be available in 731 Legal
Research to answer any questions
which arise concerning the
Journal or the staff selection
procedure.
AND ON THE NIGHT.

OH, WELL, I'M KINDA BUSY.

IT'S THESE DAMNED ADDICTS CAVING THE DESTINATION.

WHAT WE USED TO DO WAS GOOD WAR.

AHA-AAAAAAH

WHERE MILES FOR MILES.

WHERE MILES FOR MILES.

WHERE MILES FOR MILES.

WHERE MILES FOR MILES.

WHERE MILES FOR MILES.

WHERE MILES FOR MILES.

WHERE MILES FOR MILES.

WHERE MILES FOR MILES.

WHERE MILES FOR MILES.

WHERE MILES FOR MILES.

WHERE MILES FOR MILES.

WHERE MILES FOR MILES.

WHERE MILES FOR MILES.

WHERE MILES FOR MILES.

WHERE MILES FOR MILES.

WHERE MILES FOR MILES.

WHERE MILES FOR MILES.
MEMORANDUM

TO: The Student Body
FROM: Dean Theodore St. Antoine
RE: Use of Law School Fee; Copy Center Costs

As you know, each student pays a Law School fee of $15 for each regular academic term, and of $10 for the summer term. The Student Senate has asked that I provide information on how this money is spent. The following are the figures for the 1973-74 fiscal year, the last one for which we have a complete accounting:

Income from Law School Fee 1973-74

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fall 1973</td>
<td>$16,320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winter 1974</td>
<td>15,360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summer 1974</td>
<td>3,215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$34,895</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Expenditures from Law School Fee 1973-74

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Law School Student Organizations</td>
<td>$10,560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>($5 per student per regular term)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law School Copy Center</td>
<td>24,335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$34,895</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

During 1973-74, income and expenses for teaching materials only at the Copy Center included the following:

Copy Center Costs and Income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cost of reproducing teaching materials</td>
<td>$44,660</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: Sales of teaching materials</td>
<td>-10,609</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: Income from Law School Fee</td>
<td>-24,335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deficit (Subsidized by Law School)</td>
<td>$ 9,716</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

During 1974-75, we project (on the basis of annual experience over the past several years) a 5 per cent increase in the reproduction of teaching materials ($2233). Furthermore, on July 1, 1974, the Copy Center, which is run by the University and not by the Law School, increased its prices by 15 per cent. On a $46,983 base ($44,660 plus $2233), this would add $7034 to the cost. If we assume revenues similar to 1973-74, that would leave us with a total deficit of $18,983 for the cost of teaching materials alone in 1974-75. (We anticipate a total deficit of about $25,000 for 1974-75 in the Law School's nonsalary operating budget of $100,000.)

The cost of teaching materials has traditionally been regarded as a direct charge against students, not payable out of tuition. While the Law School can absorb modest deficits in the Copy Center's budget for teaching materials, it cannot handle amounts on the order of $19,000. I therefore regret to say that a regular term increase in the Law School fee of at least $5 per student will probably be necessary next year. Such an increase would generate about $10,000 more income, and would still leave a deficit of approximately $9,000-$10,000 in the Copy Center's budget for teaching materials.
The meeting was called to order at 7:00 p.m., and the minutes of the last meeting were approved.

Dean Rhonda Rivera presented some information on the possibility of getting more lockers for Hutchins Hall. Presently there is a need for about 300 additional lockers. The cost of a full-size locker installed (like the ones we now have) is $100; a half-size locker costs $50 installed. Dean Rivera suggested that the Senate consider the possibility of charging an annual rental fee of each student who has a locker in order to discourage people who do not really need a locker from tying one up, to encourage people to double up on lockers, and to provide funds for purchase of additional lockers. The Senate was opposed to any fees being charged for the use of lockers and passed a motion that the administration be strongly discouraged from charging any fees for lockers; the Senate appropriated $3,000 to purchase new half-size lockers, recommending that the administration provide incentives for students to share existing full-size lockers (e.g., by telling people who wish to sign up for the last 150 lockers that they must have a co-signer to share the locker) until there are enough lockers for all students who need them.

The International Law Society requested that they be allowed to use funds remaining in their budget, which were earmarked for publicity, supplies, etc. (about $60), to help defray travel expenses to their convention in Washington, D.C. This was approved.

Harry Nelson presented a request for additional funds from the social committee for summer orientation. The Senate approved a motion that an additional $40 be allocated for summer orientation, to bring the total Senate funding of that project to $190. No allocation was made to cover requests for deposits, but...
members they may return to the Senate with a budget request for 1975-76.

Barbara Harris reported that she had checked with Clyde Briggs at administrative personnel and that he had said his office would fund one secretary at $2.50 per hour for 20 hours per week for the use of La Raza, Women Law Students, Black Law Students, Legal Aid, and Lawyer's Guild. The Senate voted unanimously to accept that offer.

The remainder of the meeting was spent realigning the budget proposal that was tentatively passed last week. It was decided that changes could be made in items agreed to last week by a simple majority vote. A motion that all travel requests be cut to 75% of what had been tentatively allocated failed 5-7. A motion that travel requests be cut to 85% of what had been tentatively allocated also failed, again 5-7. A motion that convention funding be left as decided last week passed 7-5. Stipulations placed on allocations included the provisos that no Senate funds be used for postage for any organization news-

letters with the exception of Law Student Spouses and that no Senate funds be used to serve refreshments at community meetings sponsored by the Black Law Students Association.

Bruce Hiler said he wanted to go on record as being opposed to the budget procedure because a person from the Lawyer's Guild who came to oppose his group's tentative allocation was allowed to "answer questions" (a maneuver to get around a decision made last week to allow no further speeches in favor of organization requests); he added that we should allow all the other organizations to come in next year and re-open consideration of their allocations.

Lefty Ruschmann indicated his disenchantment with the allocation of money for special interest group orientation programs when an improved, comprehensive orientation is being planned for all incoming students.

The final budget was adopted at approximately 10:00 p.m. and the meeting adjourned. Bertie Butts took the responsibility of having the final budget typed. The totals are as follows:

**LSSS:**
- Film Committee: $1,375
- Social Committee: 5,910
- Sports: 900
- Speakers: 2,500
- Senate Contingency: 2,500
- Senate Operating: 500

**Total:** $13,885

**Organizations:**
- BLSA: $1,760.00
- Environmental Law: 638.50
- Feminist Legal Aid: 125.00
- International Law: 1,055.00
- La Raza: 1,120.00
- Law Spouses: 275.00
- Lawyers Guild: 820.00
- Legal Aid: 800.00
- Mental Health: 390.00
- Phi Alpha Delta: 648.50
- Res Gestae: 1,017.00
- Section V: 1,350.00
- Women Law Students: 1,265.00
- Public Interest Law: 20.00
- Ad Hoc Players: 550.00

**Total:** $11,834.00

**Total:** $25,519.00

Phyllis Rozof
Secretary
INFO FREEDOM

On Friday, April 11, the Michigan Natural Resources Commission adopted administrative rules which guarantee public access to Department of Natural Resources (DNR) documents. The new rules are virtually identical to freedom of information proposals made to the Commission by the Environmental Law Society last fall.

The new DNR policy is to make departmental information "fully available to the public." Included in this open policy is the controversial item of dissenting staff field reports. This means that DNR policy makers must weigh all feasible alternatives before deciding a course of action.

More importantly, exemptions from public access are now limited to express statutory prohibitions of disclosure. The DNR rules thus affirm the goal of freedom of information more strongly than any state or federal freedom of information act. Also, administrative review by the Commission is available in order to prevent arbitrary decisions by the DNR staff to withhold or delay information.

These new public information access rules are a small, but significant, step toward better government. It is hoped that they will serve as models for other state agencies to follow.

Good Listening (Classical)
Joshua Greene

(Note: The purpose of this series is not to identify "the" ideal recording of any particular work. Rather, it is to mention one or more versions of a piece that I have found consistently satisfying and to try to explain the reasons for my preference. I have been listening to classical recordings for over ten years and can cite four years' training in music theory and composition as the basis for many of my judgments.)

3. "Soul" Music--II

This week I want to mention several works for string ensemble that have the same transfixing effect on me as do the final piano sonatas of Beethoven and Schubert. As it happens, the string pieces are also by Beethoven and Schubert.

Beethoven's "Late" String Quartets, particularly the Quartets in B♭, C♯ Minor, and A Minor, Op. 130, 131, and 132, are universally placed at the forefront of great chamber music. Many persons consider these pieces to be Beethoven's finest compositions. As it is difficult to describe these works verbally (except to mention that Op. 130 - 132 contain many slow, sustained, and highly intense passages, and that the Great Fugue, Op. 133, is one of the most complicated pieces ever written), I shall limit my comments to recordings. For these pieces, I like the versions by the Yale Quartet, on Cardinal, whose full-bodied and vigorous playing is thrilling to hear. Persons who prefer more polished and less forceful performances may prefer the recordings by the Budapest Quartet, on Columbia, particularly for the Op. 131.)
To: Joanne Little Defense Fund

Enclosed is $277.75. This contribution is the result of a Joanne Little Benefit Dance held at the University of Michigan Law School in Ann Arbor, Michigan, April 11, 1975. We make this contribution to Ms. Little's Legal Defense Fund fully cognizant of the reality that there are many Joanne Littles of all colors across the nation who have been or are being railroaded by the American system of injustice. We know that much more is at stake than freeing Joanne the individual. We must free the collective that Joanne is symbolic of. We will do this. It will not be easy. It will involve the type of effort being generated around Ms. Littles case and much more. It will involve making concrete efforts (such as digging into our own pockets) that transcend the necessary rhetoric. It will involve the developing of an analysis for struggle that will let us get at the root causes of these exercises in inhumanity. It will involve trusting the masses of American people. When the people have the information and facts they are capable of making the correct decisions. We know of Joanne Little because there has been an agitative process on a National level. Let us not forget that.

Black Liberation Front
Black Law Students Assoc.
Womens Law Students Assoc.
Lawyers Guild
La Raza

Richard M. Kamowski

Dear RG:

In reply to Peter Winkler's letter of last week, and as a reflection on the Alternative Practices Conference in general, there are a few things I'd like to say. First of all, the Conference was political, in the sense that any lawyer who makes the decision to work for the interests of people (against the interests of financial gain for big business) has made a political decision. However, I don't think that the conference presented the alternatives as very narrow, anyway. Secondly, the question of "alternative" : alternative to what? Ann Ginger made the point in her talk that people who are in law school to gain skills to effect social change don't really see themselves as having a choice between traditional practice and so-called alternatives. For those students the conference was not so much to show them that there is a choice, but that there are a lot of areas one can work in once the choice has been made. So, if people who are "on the verge of interviewing
work generally in the following pattern: An offender is convicted and sentenced to prison for let's say, from 2 to 10 years. After serving the greatest part of this sentence, with a remainder of around 6 months left to go, the offender is eligible to be sent to a "correctional community center" in his or her home town.

The program allows the offender to live and work under supervision in a large building, maintained by the state's prison system. The offender's time is mostly taken up with their jobs and center rehabilitation projects. Curfews, which are often imposed, generally vary from center to center. There is time, however, for the offender to socialize with family and friends, this time being worked in by the offender and center counselor.

The program is a vast step in the prevention of recidivism, for it aids an offender who has just experienced a terrible ordeal in prison living a chance to slowly flow his or her way back to society.

The question here though, is why must an offender be first sent to a prison environment of filth and degredation? Why must offenders be sent to a place where they will without trying, hear and thus learn ways of how to crack a safe; how to write bad checks and get away with it, or how to short-change an unsuspecting department store cashier, etc?

There is a better way. Why not send an offender directly from the court room to one of these community centers? This way they still balance out the scales of justice by having their freedom partially taken away from them, and what freedom they do have is supervised by professional men in this area of rehabilitation. This would release the heavy burden of money spent each year on men and women in prisons, by taxpayers, through deductions from their work pass earnings. If married both men and women would help reduce the high ADC statistics, by supporting their families while serving out their sentences.

A few years ago the "correctional centers" created an extension to their program, called, "resident home placement". Here the basic fundamentals are the same. An offender may spend the last few months of his or her sentence away from the hard-core life of a prison environment; the only difference is they are placed in private homes in their community instead of a center.

Again this is a constructive step in curbing men from going back into crime; however, I repeat, why must offenders first go to prison, and then into one of these programs?

A new program for rehabilitation of offenders, and in this writer's opinion, the most successfully advanced, is a three staged "Rehab" program, housed
and job-seeking in the traditional manner, "were turned off? I'm sorry. If their "choice" could be determined by being put off by Marxist rhetoric, it was probably not a deeply felt "choice" in the first place.

Last and most important: WHERE WAS THE FACULTY? Do they know that some 300 of their students felt it worthwhile to spend a whole Saturday going to workshops to learn things about the practice of law they aren't learning the rest of the week? Do they know that there is a waiting list of 46 people for Summer Clinic? How about the fact that almost every one of my friends are going to be scrambling over each other for the four spots at the Ctr. for Law and Soc. Policy? It is imperative that this law school re-order its priorities and provide training for the "rest" of the legal profession. And don't think for a minute that this is something we want only once a year on Saturday, or a lottery chance. Dean St. Antoine said in his message to the Conference that the existence of the Conference showed him that the law was capable of progress. Now I would like him to show us that this law school is capable of progress. We are waiting. Thank you,

s/ Susan Gzes

A BETTER WAY (cont.)

in the Kalamazoo County Jail, in Kalamazoo Michigan.

The program's main theme is based on Dr. Robert R. Carkuff's "The Art of Helping", a series of disciplined steps to develop and communicate a technology of human resource development. Dr. Carkhuff is an internationally known authority on human and community resource development. The program instructors take an offender thoroughly through three areas most essential to constructive living in a modern society. They help the offender develop skills in the physical area through physical training programs. They help the offender develop skills in the intellec-

tual area, through the trained guidance of academic instructors. They help the offender develop emotional and inner personal skills to make it possible for them to be spontaneous and creative. The instructors train offenders for a new life.

The value of this program other than what has already been stated, is that it works directly out of a county jail, enabling not only offenders deriving county jail time, but also offenders going through court proceedings on a felony charge to benefit them before being sent to prison, if the outcome of their charge goes in this direction. Here offenders, prison bound, can carry with them the invaluable skills taught in this program, and without much doubt attuned to continue in this endeavor of rehabilitation.

In dealing with the various programs to rehabilitate offenders, there are of course different schools of thought among the professional men directing these programs. Many disagree as to just what method is the most successful.

This writer responds to this with the following:

PEOPLE + PROGRAMS + ORGANIZATION THROUGH COOPERATION = EFFECTIVENESS

In essence, the three programs this writer has elaborated on could well join together in the fight against repeated crime, using the Carkhuff taught skills as the guts to this three level type program. For in the long run how effective is work pass or resident home placement, if offenders do not have the ability in skills that will make it possible for them to emerge and grow by helping themselves and in turn help their community at large?

Hopefully, someday legislators, correctional officials, and judges will recognize that there is a
Schubert's Quintet in C Major, Op. 163 (D. 956) is another work from the composer's last months. Like the B major Piano Sonata, it contains some of the most moving music written for any instrument or ensemble. Its second movement is particularly beautiful. Of the recordings I've heard, the one coming closest to revealing the splendor of the music is a now-deleted performance by the Vienna Philharmonic Quartet, on London. Although they take the second movement a little fast for my taste, their choice of tempo in the other movements, their rich sound, and their variation in dynamics (i.e., loudness and softness) reveal much of the intensity of the music. By comparison, the Budapest Quartet conveys a disturbingly enervated sense to the music in their early-1960's recording, while the Amadeus Quartet plays with painfully thin sound throughout much of theirs. For sheer brilliancy of string playing, one can hardly surpass the recording by Heifetz, Piatagorsky, et. al., on RCA. However, the speed at which they play the work is so fast that much of the "soulful" effect is lost. Overall, my suggestion for this piece would be to spend some time at Liberty Records, the UGLI, or the listening room of the School of Music investigating different versions, if you want to acquire a recording of it. Even if you end up not buying one, you'll have gotten a fair idea of what the piece is like and how it could sound in an ideal performance.

CLASSICS

A BETTER WAY (cont.)

better way to deal with the offender, than sending him to prison.

If professionals in a position to adhere to better ways, fail to take the bull by its horns, then it is going to be up to an interested public.

There are hundreds of men and women behind prison bars who do not belong there. It seems if so many professionals realize there are better ways, then for the sake of the next generation, why don't persons in the position to do something create and utilize these better ways?

"THROUGH A BETTER WAY, WHAT I WAS YESTERDAY, I AM NOT TODAY AS I WON'T BE TOMORROW"

RONN OPP

(Ed: RonnOpp is currently incarcerated in the Kalamazoo County Jail. Anyone wishing to write him may c/o Joe Devine, Director of the Rehabilitation Program, Kalamazoo County Jail, Kalamazoo, Mi.)