No Show
UNIV. OF MICH.

The absence of a quorum at the Law School Senate meeting last Monday did not prevent disgruntled freshmen from attacking the freshman-representation issue.

Delegates of the Ad Hoc Committee to Reform the Senate headed by Paul Teich and Don Shaw presented a list of demands to those few Senators who appeared at the meeting.

They proposed that:

1. Six, not four, freshmen representatives be elected in the November 6 election in order to give freshmen a one-third parity with the other classes. (See SHOW p.8)

Placement Blues
AN INTERVIEW WITH NANCY KRIEGER

The nice thing about beating your head against the wall is that it feels so good when you stop. Something akin to this motivation brought Nancy Krieger from her position at the U/M undergraduate office of Career Planning and Placement to become director of the Placement Office here at the Law School.

Ms. Krieger, who officially assumed her new post on June 1st, described the frustration of the past three years which she spent trying to find jobs for "a lot of people with teaching certificates in 'soc' and 'psych' and being unable to do much for them."

Contrasted to this situation was the rela-
(See BLUES p.9)

Shock Therapy
Chilling news has filtered through from the outskirts of Ann Arbor. A roving band of trolls, witches and warlocks has been spotted near Saline. Reports have come to R.G. that goblins plan to haunt the classes of the Law School on Halloween in order to wreak vengeance upon the faculty for crimes against the memories of bygone classes.

The halls of Hutchins, which already echo to the hollow sounds of law student banter, will be revisited by the ghosts of unburied alumni. Visions of lawyers sprung from the dungeons of trusts and estates practice, displaced from personal injury recovery cases by no-fault insurance, or doggedly hounding the trails of absconded and unsecured creditors.

If you run into one of these hapless, disembodied souls, be respectful. Their place may someday be your own.

P.S. Many of your fellow students can be seen dressed in their Halloween costumes, entering and leaving Room 200 throughout the day, Tuesday.

-- J.J.S.

"WE BOMBED IN CINCINNATI"

LOOK AT YOURSELF!
YOU ARE FRIGHTENING

Halloween Special
WHERE HAVE ALL THE FLOWERS GONE

So like most of us, I had a problem of the human sort not discussed in our 300 man lectures. I went to see our Dean.

3 years of 272-42...and now the cosmos screams for human solution. The student goes to his teacher and the master listens.

In the stone cold of Hutchins Hall I speak of my personal problem. The Dean replies, "the rules". I say "oh no, that is not it at all, at all." I am a human being, you see. There will be enough time for numbers and anonymity.

Quietly and confidently the Dean says, "the issue is Due Process and Equal Protection, and you have failed to meet the first legal hurdle." I say, "oh no, that is not it at all, at all." My humaness screams for recognition. The Brahmin knows the difference between truth and successful argument.

So the Dean concludes that I have not been "a successful advocate". The Dean finds it unconvincing that I beg him to accept the burden of my human problem above the crisp clarity, the non-human serenity of the Rules.

And three years of hiding my Self beneath numbers and crowds and the arguments of children, explodes into an irrational profanity sotto voce.

No goodbye.  

-- Randy Friedman

RES GESTAE

GUARANTOR
Jane Jansson

BENEFACTORS
Helen Burdine  
Cathie Cohn  
Pat Cottrell  
Rachel Flint  
Mary Gomes  
Naomi Kaffee

Carolyn Koyle  
Florence Leach  
Katherine Miller  
Cynthia Nolan  
Carole Phillips  
Mary Santure  
Judy Sisung

UNDERWRITERS
Connye Harper  
Helen Forsyth  
Owl Ackerman

John McKay  
Brian Hays  
Joe False

USHERS
Joe Serritella  
Mike Slaughter

Some people have asked why we show our skillful typist's name as well as the names of secretaries as top contributors. Since the secretaries do all the work, there'd be no law school without them; no law school - no students; no law students - no RES GESTAE. Q.E.D.
ABA Plot Bites The Dust

The following article appeared in a sister publication, the Columbia Law School News of 9/25/72. -- Eds.

By Bill Beavillian

A bizarre ABA scheme for screening political dissidents out of law schools failed to get through the ABA Board of Governors this summer. (see R.G. 4/21/72)

ABA President Leon Jaworski two years ago walked out of a San Francisco courtroom where young lawyers were energetically defending Black Panthers, and remarked that some form of character should be required for admission to the Bar.

Last spring word filtered out of the ABA that a "Special ABA Committee on the Feasibility of Establishing a Procedure for Reviewing the Character and Fitness of Candidates for Law School Admission Prior to Their Acceptance as Students" (the committee's actual title) was preparing a report on that subject. The report proposed that uniform examinations be established to test potential law students for character flaws, and that law schools "cooperate with the authorities" by releasing all information and files they had on law students and potential applicants. These proposals were endorsed at the next stage of the ABA's hierarchy, the section on Legal Education.

At this point the report hit the publicity fan. Civil liberties-loving law deans from Columbia, Penn, Stanford, Yale, Chicago, Rutgers, Virginia, and Harvard wrote to Jaworski denouncing the proposals as "unconstitutional." The ABA's own Law Student Division (LSD) condemned the report. The Executive Committee of the American Association of Law Schools knocked the report. Even The New York Times editorialized against it.

Faced with this outcry, Jaworski took the report off the agenda of the May meeting of the ABA's Board of Governors, negating earlier assurances to the LSD that they would have an opportunity to present opposition to the report at the meetings. Rumor hinted that the report would be brought up at the August AGA House of Delegates meeting, but neither the report nor the attacks it received were mentioned.

The report seems dead, but NYU Law Dean Robert B. McKay has said that he expects that parts of it will be resurrected. He points particularly to the proposal that law school student files be opened to Bar Character Committees as a concept which might rise again.

[To show that the RG has some clout around the country and ships the fruits of its investigative zeal inter-state, we print the following letter which appeared in the July '72 issue of the American Bar Association Journal.]

Character Testing

NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT

According to recent reports, the Association's Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar has approved the proposal of its Special Committee on the Feasibility of Establishing a Procedure for Reviewing the Character and Fitness of Candidates for Law School Admission Prior to Their Acceptance as Students. This was an unfortunate mistake.

Even assuming the Association's ability to judge character and fitness (a questionable assumption), the impropriety of this unsolicited and presumptuous scrutiny cannot be doubted. The Special Committee claims that this psychological testing is required to identify and separate out at an early stage those attitudes state bar groups consider incompatible with service in the legal profession (or politically threatening to their ruling elites?).

But realization of this objective would have a chilling effect on nonconformist thinking, in contravention of the First Amendment. And comprehensive character evaluation of the sort advocated also would give license to unwarranted and dangerous invasions of privacy.

The student newspaper at the University of Michigan Law School characterized the recommendations of the Special Committee as "a rearguard action by a small and doddering faction of the ABA to prevent an influx of supposed radicals, dissidents, and malcontents into the profession." To this assessment need only be added the reaction of Yale Law School Dean Abraham S. Goldstein: "I think it's ridiculous—an absolutely terrible idea."

PETER V. BAUGHNER
MIAP

Michigan Inmate Assistance Program (MIAP) needs you. Your concern, sympathy and understanding are nice. But MIAP needs your time and personal effort—as much or as little as you can afford to give.

According to John Thompson, a MIAP director, there is little interest in inmate assistance because most law students here are traditional, and the traditional attitude is: "they're in prison, they're convicted, the hell with them." "Even the kind of person who might be inclined to get into Legal Aid doesn't often want to work in inmate assistance," Thompson said.

MIAP's volunteers aid prisoners at Milan and both the men's and women's sections of the Detroit House of Corrections. The following is a brief look at MIAP's work at Milan, a federal correctional institution. Next week RG will look at DeHoCo and what your help can do there.

According to Thompson, who heads the Milan program, Milan is overall a minimum custody institution, although it offers the normal range of security facilities. Most inmates there are 25 years old or less—the population is younger than at most institutions because most of the men are sent there under the Youth Corrections Act. The largest percentage of convicts at Milan are bankrobbers, and the next largest group is there for interstate transportation of stolen vehicles.

There are several ways in which MIAP tries to help prisoners:

* First, MIAP volunteers conduct interviews to determine what the inmate's problem is. Thompson emphasizes that freshmen can also get involved in inmate assistance. "About all freshmen can't do that others can do is answer questions on the spot—and I don't usually even try to do that." Interviews often need to be followed up with obtaining transcripts, writing letters, or other paperwork.

* MIAP also writes attorneys on behalf of inmates who feel that nothing is happening in civil suits they have pending.

* Related to this, MIAP refers inmates about to be released to lawyers in the area they are going to for advice on workmen's compensation, medical claims, civil rights actions, and other legal problems. Like Legal Aid and Clinical Law, MIAP is restricted from taking fee-generating cases.

* Divorce problems sometimes require intervention of MIAP volunteers, because many inmates receive complaints which they must answer within a certain limited period or face a default judgment. "A lot of times, it's not so much that the divorce is going to be contested, but the conditions, like alimony or visitation rights," Thompson said.

* Although Milan, according to Thompson, is one of the best rehabilitative institutions, with its work and school release programs and town trips, inmates frequently complain about arbitrariness. "The biggest problem in prisons is having something done arbitrarily," Thompson said. "Nobody gives any reasons because nobody has to give any reasons. We can try to get reasons, by going through case workers, and help improve the morale in this way."

* The biggest single problem for Milan inmates that MIAP tries to deal with is detainers. Another jurisdiction may have a detainer on an inmate so that it can prosecute him for a crime in its own district when he is through at Milan. MIAP writes letters to the other jurisdictions asking that the detainers be dropped, emphasizing the rehabilitative aspects of not having the detainer hanging over a prisoner's head. A prisoner with a detainer is not eligible for minimum custody—which means no work or school release.

"There is a vicious cycle with the parole board when you have a detainer," Thompson said. "If you have a detainer chances of getting an early parole date are apparently nil. I don't understand it—it's another of those things where you don't need reasons. Nobody admits that it's done, it's just done. Everyone knows if you have a detainer you might as well hang it up—there's a very bad psychological effect. You're not rehabilitating a man by constantly throwing him from one prison to the next."

(see MIAP p.10)
Vietnam Veterans' Readjustment Act of 1972

last week's Notes on Congress reported the passage of this new GI bill in the House and the Senate has subsequently approved the bill for the President's signature. The chief features of the Act are large increases in payments for college training, $220 for single vets attending full-time, and $261, $298 for one and two dependents, r.s.p., $18 for each additional dependent, per month (full schedule printed last week); also, payments can be received in advance for the beginning of the school year equal to the fraction of the first month plus the next month; after that each months payment would be sent at the beginning rather than the end of the month. The Act is retroactive to October 1, so a letter to the Veterans Administration soon may bring additional money. Approved October 13, Cong. Rec. S 17917-37.

Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act of 1972: this so-called ocean-dumping restriction bill applies to materials such as garbage, sewage, munitions, chemical and radiological wastes, dredged or excavated debris and other waste except oil and sewage from vessels which are covered by the Federal Water Pollution Control Act; no dumping of such materials may be done without a permit from the Administrator for the EPA and violation of Act may bring up to a $50 thousand fine for each count; an interesting feature of the House version allowed "finders fees" for citizens (see NOTES p.6)

TAKE A PROF TO LUNCH

The Law School Student Senate will pay for your professor's lunch at the Lawyer's Club. Get to know the old goat in a less restrictive atmosphere. You might find out that he or she is human.

Frank W. Jackson

Sports

The law school jocks rendered a snappy performance this week, winning the intramural graduate division track meet hands down. The law school winners, with first place finishes in each event indicated by all caps were:

Mile Run: 1. JIM PETELLE 2. Dan Barrett* 3. Tom Koernke
440: 1. JEFF BRACKEN

Mile Relay: 1. JACK COCHRAN, JOHN MCKAY, JIM PETELLE, JEFF BRACKEN new record
100 yd. dash: 1. RICH ROBINSON 2. Jack Cochran tied record


Broad Jump: 1. NEAL KAMIN

High Jump: 2. Neal Kamin
*The same as Dan "Free Beer for the People" Barret of LSSS campaign fame.

Section N receives the Law Quad's "Jock Palace" award, to be held in hostile possession against all without proof of a better claim to the title, for first place finishes in the mile, 880, and 440, second and third place finishes in the low and high hurdles respectively, and for having three-fourths of the winning mile relay team.

Earlier this month, three law school harriers brought home a second-place finish in the graduate division cross country meet. The law school's runner-up team was paced by DAVE GUENTHER and JIM PETELLE, finishing third and fourth respectively, and JOHN SCHWARTZ.

The law school golf team, coached by Trevor Sharpe, shot to a second-place finish in the graduate division.

The law school blue and gold softball teams both made it to the semi-finals of the graduate division and ended their seasons there. Coach Tom Koernke's softball all-star team includes: Bill Brengle, Bill Hefty, John Schwartz, John Roels, Gordon Shuler, Phil Prygoski and W.C. Blanton.

-- D.J.M.,Jr.
Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972: approved earlier this session the Act was vetoed by President Nixon who thought that legislation which raises water quality through "extreme and needless over­spending, does not serve the public interest," and he termed the $24 billion authorization "unconscionable" since it ignored another threat to the quality of life,"spiral­ing prices and increasingly onerous taxes." With the bulk of the funds, $18 billion, going for sewage treatment plant construction which was noted to be the most readily dealt with and immediately beneficial of all programs, Congress over­rode the veto. 

HR 640, "An Act to amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States to permit the importation of upholstery regulators, upholsterer's regulating needles, and upholsterer's pins free of duty; and for other purposes," among the "other purposes" was Senator Williams' amendment to "clarify" the tariff sched­ule on angostura bitters; an excerpt from the debate follows -

"Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. President, this amendment could be described very sim­ply, it is not an amendment of great significance. It deals with a product called bitters. This amendment would re­move the duty on bitters not fit for use as beverages.
Mr. President, the reason is that there is no competition basically for this prod­uct. The revenue loss is minimal. While the revenue loss is minimal, it is a charge that is of considerable significance to the angostura bitters people. It has been discussed with the committee and I urge that the amendment be accepted.
Mr. JAVITS, Mr. President, applying the same rules to this as we are applying generally, what does the Treasury say?"

"Mr. WILLIAMS. The Tariff Com­mission says that the loss of money is minimal. It is not a matter of any great loss of revenue. The duty is 94 cents a gallon. The imports over the past 5 years have been varying around 106,000 gallons a year. The revenue would also be in the neighborhood of $100,000.
Mr. JAVITS. I do not think that wor­ries me. What is the trade effect? Does the Treasury approve this amendment?"

"Mr. WILLIAMS. The statement from the Tariff Commission is:
"The degree of comparability among various brands of bitters is difficult to judge, but public preference in the United States almost exclusively favors Angostura bitters, a small amount of which is considered by many to be an essential ingredient in a number of traditional mixed drinks.
Inquiries made of known U.S. producers in the past indicate U.S. produc­tion to be minor. The duty is not an important trade factor because of the specialty character of bitters and the fact that they are used in extremely small amounts in relation to other ingredients."

This is from the U.S. Tariff Com­mission.
Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I would like to ask the Senator, within the gen­eral spirit of these trade matters—these can be two-edged swords and can favor special interests, and I have not the remotest notion what it does—would the Senator at least withhold his amendment until the trade expert, who is not available now, can be here, so we can get some of the implications of it?
Mr. WILLIAMS. This represents the only interest here. This is not choosing between interests. There is basically one importer affected.
Mr. JAVITS. Why does this importer seek this trade concession? Just to save $100,000?"

"Mr. WILLIAMS. They think it is sig­nificant to them...I am not going to de­scribe any great hardship on the com­pany, but it is described as an important factor in their economic life.
Part 8: THE ELECTION

After having attempted to control what his Washington lawyer wife said and did "for the good of the campaign", gubernatorial nominee Benjamin Arden was left with a note from Joan Arden giving a telephone number his attorney could call to end their marriage. This event, coupled with the realization of his misjudgment about the efficacy of being a media marvel candidate, with the death of Louis Berman who had convinced him such a strategy would work, Arden almost dropped out of his own campaign.

From the other side of the state, Kathy Stein's filtered telephone voice filled George Field's ear with questions.

"Look, George, I know it's tough to get a handle on Ben from where you are, but this is the second big appointment he's missed completely that I've broken my back to get arranged. Where the hell is all that clout you used to have?"

George gritted his teeth with the reminder of his loss of power almost five months earlier when he opposed Arden's decision to run for governor, and didn't say anything for a moment.

"Wait a minute, I'm sorry. Nobody could push that man anywhere in the shape he's in now. I should have realized the first time he didn't show up where I had promised him, that we'd have to change the way we've been scheduling...OK, uh,...well, I'm just going to have to do the traveling and we'll take Ben when we can get him. When he gets back there, you're going to have to sit him down and find out what he can do."

"I had that in mind already. And be sure to call in to tell me where you are and where you're going next. Some advance work from here, an extra check, and a few more boxes of literature will make you a more impressive visitor."

Kathy laughed, and sounded less nervous. "Great. Tell me what Ben's going to be able to do the first chance you get."

Putting down the phone, George resumed separating the day's large batch of bills into piles according to how dunning the covering letters appeared to be. Raising his eyebrows as he finished finding very little dunning language overall, he happily wrote a larger dollar figure in his notebook for Kathy's campaign use than he had originally expected. A phone call from a staff member at the airport telling of Arden's arrival interrupted his work. After instructing that Arden should be driven to his apartment where George would meet him, he hurriedly cleared his desk of papers and shoved them into a briefcase, then left headquarters to walk where he could catch a taxi that evening.

Arden was already at his apartment when George arrived to talk with the staff member who had driven the candidate from the airport. George had the driver leave so that Arden and his oldest political associate could hash things out alone. Once inside, George assumed an almost motherly demeanor offering Arden this and that for his comfort, his head or his digestion, and then listened as Arden talked freely of his assorted troubles like a school-boy. It was hard for George to see a governor sitting across from him during those hours, yet the unarticulated understanding that the candidate's aides shared when they glimpsed the broken Benjamin Arden of past weeks was not how to win the presently hopeless (see WINNER p.8)
election but how to salvage their own careers with a respectable showing in the race. Since politics runs on a framework of ambitions, not the candidate's alone, even a figurehead Arden would do to prevent a disaster dragging all George's colleagues from power.

George crossed the living room to sit on the arm of the sofa where Arden was stretched out, and asked in a low voice, "Ben, how many appearances do you think you can make a week? We know you have to take it easy for a few days again, but there are only two weeks left."

Arden stared at the ceiling for a minute. "Yeah, only for a few days though and then out with the people again."

"Do you think you could handle five or six a week," George tried again. Arden continued to stare.

"OK, maybe five or six to start with, and then when I get rolling again we'll be right back in --"

"Can I count on five?" George asked with a louder, more serious voice, and Arden sat up, at last looking less shaken than earlier in the evening in response to George's strong tone. Arden nodded and got up from the sofa. George watched him walk with unexpected bearing into the kitchen for a glass of water, then breathed a deep breath sensing at last Arden had past the nadir of his depression.

Arden finished his glass of water and looked out from the kitchen, one arm crooked around the doorway. "Why don't you use the other bedroom tonight and we'll talk more in the morning," he said firmly to George, who smiled and motioned for Arden to go ahead.

George watched until Arden had closed his door, then pulled out his notebook, opened the calendar section to that day's date, and prepared to telephone Kathy.

---mgs

--- C. Harper

BOARD OF EDUCATION MEETING

Anyone interested in the affairs of the community in which you live and/or in the rights of students can attend the November 1, 7:30 p.m. meeting of the Ann Arbor Board of Education at the Ann Arbor Public Library (corner of William and Fifth Ave.). The Board will be voting whether to adopt a new school disciplinary policy which has received widespread criticism. In brief, the policy if adopted would violate the constitutional rights of students to due process in disciplinary hearings as well as to a free press by preventing distribution of materials financed by groups active outside the schools (this is aimed at repression of political views with which the conservative school board does not agree). The policy amounts to vigilante action on the part of the Board to reimpose authoritarianism in Ann Arbor schools. Be there to voice your opposition to repression of youth and human rights.

- John Minock
Lawyer's Guild
The narrow range of law student career interests was an added, attractive feature of the law placement job, which was vacated this past summer by Ann Ransford. Ms. Krieger favored the prospect of "working with people who have at least some idea of what they want." The congeniality of the Law School position was enhanced, as well, she said, by the "unusual level of faculty interest in what will happen to their students," as compared to the may-the-devil-take-the-hindmost attitude reflected toward undergraduates.

A hidden bonus of the job, Ms. Krieger found, was the "amazing" system of organization which departed Office Director Ransford had left. "Ann stayed on for six weeks, overlapping my arrival," she said, "and gave me good orientation for Office procedures."

At the Denver Conference of the National Association of Law Placement this past June 27-30, Ms. Krieger discovered that the Michigan Law School Placement Office "was compared with Harvard's and Yale's as a source of help for smaller, newly starting law schools." What she inherited, then, at the outset was a system which "is fully organized and required nothing to be changed."

But, if the system is a theoretical model of efficiency, its practice might leave something to be desired. And, Ms. Krieger may be finding that, although she has ceased bashing her head against the wall, that old, familiar ringing sound has returned nonetheless.

Some sign of the wolfishness of the law school recruiting scene may have been evidenced on September 8 when Ms. Krieger attempted an introductory address to a Room 100 jammed with law students. A plentiful supply of mimeographed, handout materials was quickly exhausted by the overflow audience. Latecomers may have recognized in this simple supply-demand deficiency a foretokening of their own job fates. Whatever the case, the crowd was unruly, impatient, and ultimately rude to the Placement Director in her first time through the process. Jeers of "louder" and "speak up" alternated with the loud buzz of audience conversation in obvious disregard for what the speaker had to say. Many students seemed drawn to the session with a compulsive anxiety to see "whadda they gonna do for us" and concluded, inevitably, "nuthin."

It was the first ugly encounter of the recruiting season.

Compared to other law schools, Michigan begins its rounds of on-campus interviewing late: September 25 this year (while Columbia, for example, began interviews the week before Labor Day). The Michigan policy is designed to "allow students a chance to get in gear, to get resumes printed up, and to make preparations generally," observed Ms. Krieger. The Placement Office hires one additional full-time and one part-time employee to handle the recruiting peaks and "they need to be trained as well." Because "firms hate to come after Thanksgiving," she said, "it may become necessary to push the beginning of the season up one week."

The deferred opening hardly alleviates the sense of urgency felt among upper-class law students. Sign-up procedures have had to be altered from the first-come-first-served basis used previously to a putatively random hit-and-run distribution technique carried out in Room 220. The additional Office employees are kept busy overseeing the fair administration of interview opportunities. It is no small compliment to their diligence that few, if any students, consigned to the waiting lists for interviews, finally fail to meet with the employer.

A thornier problem for the Placement Office has been the kind of service which it can provide those in the lower half of the class grade-wise. Ms. Krieger thinks that placement problems tend to cut across the academic standing spectrum, with some students in the upper half encountering just as much difficulty as some in the lower half. Prospects for success, conversely, are also equally distributed, she opined, so long as students are realistic about assessing their chances. A significant number of people do not use the Placement Office at all in their job search (see MORE BLUES p.10).
Alluding to another potential source of dissatisfaction with the placement process, Ms. Krieger expressed, "the hope that women and blacks will use the Office as much as they can." Interviewing for jobs, she admitted, "is never very pleasant, but doing it here is a lot easier than pounding on doors." On balance, resort to the resources of the Placement Office can only work to the student's advantage was the sense of optimism she wished to convey to wavering students.

If Ms. Krieger is finding law placement no bed of roses, student users of the service have been contented to find that no lapses in efficiency have resulted from the transition. Ms. Krieger, a graduate of MSU, who at twenty-six has undertaken the job of Placement Director at U/M Law, will be happy to entertain your gripes from 8 to 5, Monday thru Friday in her office on the second floor.

-- J.J.S.

Law Students Facing a Job Shortage

By FRED P. GRAMAM
Special to The New York Times

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 5—The television-enhanced image of the glamorous young lawyer, intelligent, dedicated and employed, may soon change for the worse unless jobs are found for the thousands of young people who are now thrusting the nation's law schools, leaders of the American Bar Association fear.

This concern prompted the association to announce yesterday a new project to spur the development of such embryonic legal specialties as environmental and consumer law and to carve out new roles for lawyers in public administration and business.

Bar leaders have suddenly perceived that the country's law schools are turning out graduates at more than twice the rate of a decade ago and that even at the present rate, which is expected to accelerate, the size of the legal profession will double by 1985.

(MIAP cont'd from p.4)

The ego of the state filing detainers is involved. They don't want to back down, to relinquish control over the man, no matter how much it could help him.

The amount of assistance MIAP can give depends on you.

-- John McKay
Electronic Voting in the House of Representatives: H.Res. 1123 amends the Rules of the House to provide for the use of an electronic voting system beginning at noon on January 3, 1973. The system will cost $1,065,000 and requires the insertion of a special plastic card in one of 49 voting stations around the chamber before a member can press either, yea, no, or present. It was estimated that electronic voting would save about 15 minutes per roll-call or about 91 hours per member per session of Congress. Approved October 13, Cong. Rec. 9868-75.

The second session of the 92nd Congress adjourned Wednesday, October 18.

mgs

CENTER FOR LAW AND SOCIAL POLICY

If there are any students now in their third or fourth semester of Law School who are interested in going to the Center in Washington next term (Winter Term, 1973) and if you did not have a chance to interview with Richard Frank, who was here from the Center on Tuesday, October 17, please see me for further information about opportunities to spend a semester at the Center.

-- J.L.Sax
333 Hutchins Hall

THE INTERNATIONAL LAW SOCIETY presents

Mr. Ram Jethmalani, Leading trial lawyer of India discussing

AN INTERNATIONAL MINIMUM STANDARD OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

SOME THIRD WORLD PERSPECTIVES

Monday, October 30 6:45 p.m.
Lawyers Club -- Main Lounge

Dinner will precede the discussion, at 5:45 in the Faculty Dining Room--Sign up Rm.100HH
In an effort to fatten the winner's purse in this game, your Editors convinced Dominick to raise his prices. Winners now receive one of DOMINICK'S GEMS for what its worth (close to nothing if you count the retail value of one-half slice of paper-thin salami, a smidgeon of cheese, 2-1/4 shreds of onion, and four gallons of olive oil), while the rest of you undiscriminating, tasteless flunkies get to pay more.

The first WINNER of the new, cost-push inflated sub, that was so greasy it slipped by the Cost of Living Council unnoticed, is ADRIAN STEEL. Tough luck, Adrian, but that's the kind of chance you're taking when you enter. Stop by the R.G. office for a punch in the shoulder and a non-negotiable bill of lading that will entitle you to ONE SAE-20 TORPEDO at the House of the Thieving Greek. Remember it takes \textit{at least} two hands to handle a NICK-NUC.

Since one of you crooks swiped the R.G. box from outside Room 100, this week's entries will have to be submitted either in the L.C. Lobby or underneath the R.G. Office door. Entries postmarked later than noon on Saturday will be fed to the Lions.

This week's games:

1. MSU vs. Iowa
2. Syracuse vs. Pittsburgh
4. Colorado vs. Missouri
7. USC vs. Oregon
8. Amherst vs. Wesleyan
9. Notre Dame vs. TCU
10. Princeton vs. Penn
11. Harvard vs. Dartmouth
12. Yale vs. Cornell
13. Northwestern vs. Indiana
15. Mississippi vs. Vanderbilt
17. Wabash vs. Rose-Hullman
18. Villanova vs. Holy Gross
19. Lehigh vs. Gettysburg
20. Hofstra vs. Vermont

P.S. Some contestants have requested that we post the results of each week's games so that they can see how they did. The next thing you know we'll be requiring answers in bluebooks and be posting letter grades. But, we'll think about it. Watch the office door for a model answer. -- O.A.

J.F.

\textbf{LATE NOTICE}

\textbf{CLINICAL LAW I AND SEMINAR SIGN-UP NOW}

Clinical Law I sign-up forms and Seminar Booklets and sign-up forms are available in the Reception Area of the 3rd floor of Hutchins Hall.

Any student who receives a reserved position must sign up for the seminar on the preclassification election sheet or the reservation will be lost and will go to the next person on the waiting list.

The deadline is \textbf{NOVEMBER 1, 1972}. 