September 10, 1971

University of Michigan Law School

Follow this and additional works at: http://repository.law.umich.edu/res_gestae

Part of the Legal Education Commons

Recommended Citation
http://repository.law.umich.edu/res_gestae/713

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Law School History and Publications at University of Michigan Law School Scholarship Repository. It has been accepted for inclusion in Res Gestae by an authorized administrator of University of Michigan Law School Scholarship Repository. For more information, please contact mlaw.repository@umich.edu.
An imaginative new approach to what was formerly called "Case Club" may prove to be a stimulus to innovative teaching in first-year courses, if plans held by Dean Kuklin work out in practice.

The retooled program, now called "Writing and Advocacy," is much the same in that the sixteen or so freshman members of a club are given a case each semester to brief and argue before a senior judge, aided by a junior clerk. The difference, at least projected on paper, is that the work will likely be integrated with first-year course work.

Although it is up to each professor to make such a decision individually, there is now opportunity for him to give a certain percentage of the course's credit to work done in Writing and Advocacy. That is the primary reason it is next to impossible for anyone to get his or her section changed. "They're virtually locked in," says Dean Kuklin.

As recently as 1967-68, Case Club was a strictly voluntary program, with no credit given. There was also a second year course called Problems and Research, for which two hours credit was given. Now, of course, one hour of credit is given on a pass/fail basis for Writing and Advocacy, a combination of the two earlier courses. (The one hour is illusory, however, for 81 hours of credit are now required for graduation.)

(continued on page 5)
FACULTY PROFILE:

Prof. HARRY T. EDWARDS

After five years in successful private labor law practice, Harry T. Edwards joined the Law School faculty in Fall of 1970. In addition to teaching the two Labor Law courses, he is conducting this term the seminar, Lawyer as Negotiator and anticipates another labor law seminar for next term on an as yet undecided topic.

One of the considerations that prompted Professor Edwards to leave private practice, he relates, was the "cherish ed" opportunity that scholarship would provide him to address freely both sides of labor-management relations. At Seyfarth, Shaw, Fairweather & Geraldson, a large Chicago firm specializing in labor practice, he represented exclusively the management side of the balance. At the Law School, Edwards says, he can expand his focus beyond advocacy and embrace his current interest in arbitration.

Despite a full teaching load, Edwards' interest is by no means purely academic. He has been selected as a qualified, neutral arbitrator by both the American Arbitration Association and the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Panel. In this role last year he effectively arbitrated an Ohio-wide dispute between the Republic Steel Corp. and the steelworkers union and was also called in to resolve some thirty points of disagreement between the City of Warren, MI and it organized fire department employees.

Edwards traces his interest in arbitration matters to the "very warm and very expert" guidance of

Prof. Russell Smith, of the Law School. After receiving a B.S. in the School of Industrial and Labor Relations at

(continued on page 3)

"There is no formal written policy," Associate Dean Pierce says. But since 1968 when Dean Allen set up guidelines, the Copy Center has tried to provide the first 100 impressions (one page front and back equals two impressions) free. From there up to 500 impressions a charge of two cents per impression is assessed, and "beyond 500 we negotiate."

The Center, however, has no means of keeping an exact count of how many pages any single professor is requesting for distribution to his students, largely due to the flood of such requests early in the term and the irregular trickle that goes on constantly all semester. It is assumed, probably with safety, that each student gets more than his money's worth of duplicated materials, and that over the course of three years here all students will receive roughly equal benefit from the center.

Are there ever complaints that duplicated materials that were paid for cannot be resold after a semester is over?

"To my knowledge not at all," says Associate Dean Pierce. "Any complaints are usually over the opposite situation, where a professor requires his students to buy his own casebook. There are no royalties from mimeographed materials."

Not infrequently, however, great quantities of duplicated materials which have appeared in various alterations over a few semesters emerge as a published casebook. In return for subsidizing a professor's tinkering and experimentation, presumably, former students get the dual satisfaction of having aided in the efforts of developing the newest 'ultimate' in the field, and of being able to tell people, "I knew him when..."

— John Scott
Cornell, Edwards, a native of New York City, elected to attend Michigan over Columbia and Cornell Law Schools largely on the basis of Prof. Smith's reputation. The relationship has proven to be a fruitful one: Edwards received his J.D. with distinction while holding a position on the law review and membership in Order of the Coif. Now as colleagues, Smith and his former student are collaborating in the preparation of a casebook on public sector labor relations.

Edwards counts as another advantage of having joined the faculty the chance to engage in scholarly writing. In this past April's issue of the Michigan Law Review he contributed an article which probes "Religious Discrimination and the Role of Arbitration Under Title VII." Fortcoming in this August's issue are his tentative findings regarding "A New Role for the Black Law Graduate: A Reality or an Illusion?" This is the first phase of his study of several large Midwestern law firms to determine the effects of their recruitment practices on the increasing numbers of blacks graduating from first-rank law schools. Edwards observed that 30% of the new associates entering these firms are drawn from Harvard and Michigan alone. Furthermore, 65% of all such associates come from the top ten law schools. Therefore, he feels, hard data should now become available to document the impact that the black law graduate will make on this job market. Edwards expects to continue to explore the development of this trend. Meanwhile, he has in the works another article on judicial review of arbitration decisions.

Returning to the subject of law students, Edwards remarks that they seem a serious and "more challenging breed" than he had expected: recall from his own experience. The campus, he is happy to find, is not the "sand of irritation" that it is sometimes portrayed. Yet he fears that student "impatience with the educational process" will meet with little satisfaction in practice where the work, he says, "sometimes more tiring and tedious" than in law school. Relative to practice, he concludes that students "don't understand the real luxury that they enjoy while studying law."

The emerging consensus among students here has been that a course taught by Harry Edwards is one of those luxuries.

-- J.J.S.

COMMENT

In the past two years there has been too much talk - and too much writing - at this law school about changing the grading system and changing the importance placed on grades.

The long debate on grades has produced some cautious experiments. A one-semester one-course pass-fail election was offered last year. Prospectus and Law Review conducted a writing competition. Placement procedures have been modified slightly by the suggestion that faculty recommendations and complete grade reports be included in student files in place of the naked grade point.

The experiments have been inconclusive, perhaps because they were too short-lived and timid. For instance, the numerical equivalent of letter grades still appears on the face of the grade report, although it could have been removed to more effectively de-emphasize the importance of the grade point.

It is time to conclude the debate and hesitant experimenting and decide on a fair and constructive grading system.

Student pressure - or lack of it - will determine the shape of whatever grading system this school has. If you care, apply some pressure. M.P.H.
Non-Law?

If you're the type who reads the catalogues, you may have noticed something in ours about "Non-Law School Courses." Assistant Dean Bailey Kuklin's explanation of how this provision works sounds refreshingly consistent with the catalogue's own description.

"Second and third year students may, with the approval of the Dean, elect not more than six hours credit in other departments of the University. Election shall be limited to courses which are applicable. . . .

courses which are acceptable for graduate credit within the University." Most graduate courses are numbered 500 or above; in a number of 400-level courses, graduate credit is given upon completion of, say, a moderate-sized paper the undergrads in the course need not write.

What subject matter is fair game? The formal restriction from Dean Kuklin's office is that no foreign language may be elected for credit; other than that, any course you can make sound "relevant" to your course work here and your legal career plans in general is fair game.

"The idea is not, of course, for people to take courses outside law school in order to avoid taking the course-work here," says Dean Kuklin.

The non-law school course(s) have to be taken at this University to earn credit here. Law courses taken elsewhere may be given credit here, but not so for non-law school courses taken in order to earn law credit.

Most, if not all, of the people who elect up to six hours elsewhere in the University are people in joint programs, earning degrees in law and some other field concurrently. It is possible by doing this to shorten the process considerably, for in many of these programs credit earned in law school courses can count toward the other degree, too. A course, for example, in water law might well be given three hours credit in regional planning. "We don't care how much credit you get elsewhere for law classes," says Dean Kuklin. "We just don't ask." — John Scott

PROGRESS AND REGRESS

At long last somehow sense has prevailed and the doors to the little courtyard that is surrounded by Hutchins Hall are found open on sunny days presumably for the use of the student body and whoever. Benches have also been provided. Good show. Good too that several student organizations which have never before had offices have been included in the new student offices on the ground floor of the library building. Quality of life freaks must content themselves with these signs of improvement even though they mourn the sacrifice of one of the few lounges attached to a men's john anywhere in the civilized world to provide spaces for two of the offices.

Most of us spent less time in lines this fall and for that we thank Dean Kuklin's efforts. But it does seem that most of the things we still stand in line for can be done by mail or else the staff at registration can be increased.

Speaking of the quality of life at the law school -- remember the Res Gestae will only serve the needs of the community if you see to it that things that need to be said get written and submitted for publication. Bring contributions to the new Res Gestae office in the basement of the library or place them in the RG mailbox, third floor of Hutchins Hall.
The Environmental Law Society plans an active campaign against the forces of evil. ELS is involved with an intervention in the AEC hearings on the Consumers Powers Midland nuclear power plant, as well as several other projects. If you're interested, stop at the office (234 Hutchins) or call John Watts (769-3939 or 763-2176). Also, if anyone wishes to participate in a WALK-A-THON on Sept. 19 to help raise money for the Ecology Center, please pick up your registration form at the ELS Office.

**IMPOR TANT NOTICES**

The Student Senate invites all students interested in participation on any of the five Student-Faculty committees to obtain a petition form at the Lawyers Club desk or at the main desk of the Library, and return it completed no later than September 17. The committees are:

- Academic Standards
- Administrative
- Admissions Policy
- Curriculum
- Personnel

The Senate will interview those students who have petitioned for membership during the week of September 20-24. The importance of these committees cannot be over-emphasized.

All law students who did not receive a Lawyers Club identification card during registration should pick one up at the main desk of the Lawyers Club during the week of September 13-17. You must present either your $10 student fee stub or your printed course schedule plus your University I.D. to receive a card. These cards will be your "admission ticket" to events sponsored by the Student Senate during the year.

**Note**

- Lockers... If you have placed a lock on a locker, sign up for that locker in the Dean's Office. Lockers not signed for will have their locks removed and be made available to others.

**SEN IORS AND DECEMBER 1971 GRADUATE S**

**FOREIGN STUDY/RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS 1972-73**

Please see Mrs. Mary B. Gomes (Assistant to Prof. Bishop; L.R.; 1973) immediately if you are interested in fellowship possibilities for study/research abroad during 1972-73. The deadlines for the various competitions are approaching rapidly, and most must be completed before the end of September this year. At least several weeks work is required on these applications for various reasons, and those seeking to work in a foreign language area will be tested on their command of such language prior to interviews, etc. (Applicants for the Rhodes, Marshall and University of London Exchange Fellowships should especially move fast — with the need for Fulbright applicants to do so next.) Because there is much more to these competitions than merely making a formal application, you are advised to see Mrs. Gomes at once if you are a Senior or a December 1971 graduate.

M.B.G.

**WOMEN, continued from page 1**

Women face in law as a profession and at the hands of the law. The group's first meeting will be held Monday evening, September 13, at 7:30 in the Cook Room which is next to entry 0 of the Lawyers Club. At the meeting first year women will receive an orientation packet of copies of articles which deal with these problems.

Virginia Davis Nordin, the faculty sponsor of the group, and the women students who will be attending a conference on Women and the Law Courses at Yale this weekend will report on the conference at the meeting.

**CASE CLUB, continued from page 1**

A good many upperclassmen will tell you their Case Club experience was the most valuable part of their law school work. It remains to be seen whether the planned revisions can further enhance the rewards.
A DISAPPOINTING FIRST

The Environmental Law Handbook by Norman Landau and Paul Rheingold (Friends of the Earth/Ballantine: 1971) purports to tell the reader "how polluters and despoilers of our environment can be brought to court in civil actions and compelled to desist and pay damages." This is indeed a noble goal, but they really never achieve it in a coherent, readable fashion, even though it has a foreword by Ralph Nader. I certainly do agree with Nader's plea that the readers of this book "make it obsolete fast."

First, the book is much too long. Most of the 476 pages of text reads like an appendix to an already long book. There is much that could and should have been deleted.

Second, the book contains too many factual errors. Accuracy is always important but especially in a book of this kind, for the reader must not be misled. For instance, on page 21 the authors state that "A good example of administrative action is the recent ruling by the Federal Water Quality Administration banning thermal pollution of Lake Michigan. The ruling prevented the discharge of water into the lake that was even 1°F more than the lake's temperature at that point." This is simply not true. Neither is it true that this is "the only book available on this important subject." However, the others cost about ten times as much as this one.

The authors, on page 55, mention the possibility of a citizen bringing a "qui tam" action under the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 (Refuse Act). This action would allow the citizen to collect part of the fine levied against a polluter if the government fails to prosecute. The right to this action under the Refuse Act is, as the authors state, "in question today." That is all they say about the qui tam action. It seems grossly unfair not to mention (along with the successful suits) that a few courts have recently refused to allow citizens to collect from this action because the Act "creates solely criminal liability and does not authorize civil actions by informers against dischargers for part of the fines or to obtain injunctions." Bass Anglers Sportsman Society v. United States Steel, Civil Action No. 70-733 (N. D. Ala., Feb. 8, 1971). However, this interpretation is certainly subject to change. The authors, by not expanding upon this subject, have left the false impression that it is not difficult to bring a qui tam action and collect part of the fine.

If one realizes the inherent shortcomings in a book such as the Environmental Law Handbook, he can read it and derive some benefit from that reading. It does an adequate job of briefly explaining various legal theories which the citizen may use when he is suing polluters. Unfortunately much of the discussion of legal theories is repetitive because the authors include law review articles discussing those same theories. Several legal briefs and subpoenas are included to add to the book's bulk. They do, however, give the reader a flavor of what goes into the preparation of an environmental suit.

The book is not wholly inadequate, and, therefore, deserves to be read by interested people. However, one definitely should not choose his environmental lawyer (as one speaker has suggested) on the basis of whether or not the attorney has read the Environmental Law Handbook.

John A. Watts, Chairman Environmental Law Society
Fee Simple

The "reasonable" law student would be well-advised to expect the $10 Law School Fee, which each law student must pay before registration each term, to be raised before too long — perhaps to $15 or more. And he or she would be well-advised to consider it a bargain even at that price.

Freshmen, including summer starters who paid the $10 fee for the first time last week, seem generally unsure just how their "Law School Fee" is spent. Some believe it just gets thrown into general operating funds, many think it is spent on Copy Center mimeographed and duplicated materials, and a few others darkly suspect the fee is assessed to support the frills of Lawyers Club social events.

"It's very simple," Assistant Dean Bailey Kuklin says. "It's earmarked - 50% goes to the Student Senate and 50% goes to the Law School." The Law School's half is spent entirely at the Copy Center.

At $10 a head, the roughly 1240 students enrolled this fall contribute about $6200 to each organization. Both the Student Senate and the Copy Center are significantly funded from other sources.

The Student Senate, with a total budget in excess of $18,000, supports nine independent organizations, including the Black Law Students Alliance, Legal Aid Society, Environmental Law Society, and Michigan Women's Law Student Organization. Five Senate Committees also receive their support from Senate funds. A comprehensive course critique will be funded by the Student Senate this winter.

It is estimated by Mr. James Gribble, Assistant to Dean St. Antoine and supervisor of the Copy Center, that students receive "free" materials each year from (continued on page 9)

[The author of the following letter offered it to the R. C. for publication]

Dear Mr. Lee:

Thank you for your letter of July 16 inviting me to participate on the staff of the Law Review. I apologize for not having written sooner, but as I have traveled all summer your letter has only now caught up with me. As I am sure you will understand, I feel greatly honored by your invitation but also feel compelled to decline it. There are basically two reasons underlying this very difficult decision.

First, and probably most important, is the awareness we all share of the pressing need for low cost and easily accessible legal services for the poor. Furthermore, there are few areas in the entire legal spectrum which are not in need of reform in some degree. The second factor which has motivated my decision not to participate on your staff is the realization that, perhaps for the first time in my life, I possess the tools to aid in effecting these improvements and offering these services. Our society, whatever its failings, has provided me with eighteen years of education, health, and happiness. I feel that the time has now come to begin to balance the books. Because my resources are limited, I do not feel capable of both working on Law Review and also in the other areas I have mentioned and thus, I must choose the latter.

I have every respect for the integrity and competence of the members of your staff and have heard the many arguments justifying the perpetuation of it. However, I have been largely unimpressed. In short, Mr. Lee, I consider your organization to be little more than an exercise in vanity and self-gratification. All the contrary reasoning which I have heard, strikes me as being the shearest of rationalization. To take thirty-five of the top scholars in a law class and extract from them thousands upon thousands of man hours in such an exercise in the face of such urgent needs on other fronts appears somewhat less than moral. I am aware that some measure of social utility does result from your corporate effort but am convinced that you are operating well beyond the point of diminishing returns.

(continued on page 9)
The academic year, 1971-1972, promises to be a good one for students at the law school. The Law School Student Senate will be operating during 1971-1972 on an $18,050 budget, the largest of any student government on campus. This money supports nine independent student organizations and five Senate committees. The independent groups deal with a wide range of interests. Both women and Blacks are well represented with the Michigan Women's Law Student Organization and the Black Law Students Alliance (BLSA). In addition, for this year, the national headquarters of the Black American Law Students Association (BALSA) will be here. For those inclined toward service in the community, there is ample opportunity to participate in any of the following: the Legal Aid Society; the combined Milan Inmate Assistance-Detroit House of Correction Program (MIAP); the Environmental Law Society, the Legislative Aid Bureau; and the combined Lawyers Guild-Law School Civil Rights Research Council (LSCRRC) group. Finally, there are two organizations of a more local interest: Res Gestae, the law school weekly newspaper, and the Law Wives Association. All these nine groups invite interested students and wives to join and participate in furthering their respective individual programs. Most of these organizations now have offices in the basement of the Legal Research Building.

The Law School Student Senate directly funds five committees which organize activities for the entire law student body. It should be emphasized that all law students, regardless of their place of residence, are full members of the Lawyers Club, and entitled and encouraged to participate in any of the events sponsored by these committees. In recognition of this fact, every student this year has received a Lawyers Club membership card. This card should be carried at all times, since it will be your admission "ticket" to numerous functions throughout the year.

The five Senate committees are: Speakers, Social, Sports, Orientation and Publications. A word about each is in order. The Speakers Committee invites noted national and local figures to speak on topics of interest to law students. The Social Committee sponsors activities of several kinds. In addition to dances, concerts, and socials, there will be faculty-sherry hours—the first one, this September 23rd in honor of our new dean, Theodore J. St. Antoine. An additional innovation will be the faculty-student lunch program, which hopefully will provide a pleasant opportunity for both students and faculty to get together.

Meal exchanges between the Lawyers Club and sororities are also in the offering. The Sports Committee is Denny Mason, a seemingly tireless, third year man who successfully brought the Graduate Division Championship trophy to the Lawyers Club last year in the process of providing a welcomed athletic diversion for over 400 law students. All are heartily encouraged to participate. The Orientation Committee organizes activities for both summer and fall incoming law students. Finally, the Publications Committee is responsible for the overseeing operation of all Senate publications, including the Res Gestae and the yearbook, the Codicil.

In addition, this year, for the first time, the Senate is publishing a Course Critique of all law courses taught during the Winter Term, 1971. This will be continued during ensuing semesters to provide better student evaluation of the quality of law school courses.

There are two additional independent organizations: the Michigan Law Review and the Journal of Law Reform. Admission to these organizations is based upon high academic standing at the end of the first year, and, to some extent, upon a joint writing program which is conducted in the spring.

In addition to coordinating and financing these organizations and committees, the Student Senate is responsible for screening and selecting students for membership on five Student-Faculty committees. The five are: Curriculum, Admissions Policy, Personnel, Administrative, and Academic Standards and Incentives. These committees are the primary vehicles whereby student sentiment for change in any area of law school life is conveyed to the faculty. In the past, these committees have not always operated (continued on page 9)
LETTER, continued from page 7

The views I have expressed are, of course, solely personal and I realize that there may be factors which I have overlooked or discounted unnecessarily. In view of that, I would enjoy discussing this matter with you in person should you feel so inclined. You may, however, consider my decision as final. I trust that you will be able to find another student with views more compatible with the success of your operation to take my place. Again, I thank you for your apparent interest in me and wish you and your staff a successful year.

I have taken the liberty of sending an anonymous copy of this letter to Res Gestae in the hope that it will generate discussion which will benefit both the Law Review and the school as a whole.

Anonymous

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE, continued from page 8

in any regular or effective manner. However, it is the Senate's sincere belief that during this next year, they will fulfill the purposes for which they were created in 1969. Petitions for membership on these committees will be accepted during the first half of September.

In spite of academic demands, the Senate hopes that all students will avail themselves of some of the opportunities that these groups and committees have to offer. Your law school experience will correspondingly be that much richer and more fulfilling. Best of luck for the coming year.

Robert G. Kuhbach
President
Law School Student Senate

FEE, continued from page 7

the Center costing as much as $12. - not a bad return on $6200.

At one time in the mid-1950's or early '60's, the fee assessment was barely adequate to pay the Copy Center's bills. A yearly increase of 25% to 30% in volume has made it necessary for additional monies from the University's General Fund to be pumped into the operation.

And while the Copy Center is hardly a glamorous enough organization to attract significant private contributions, faculty members have been known to spend portion of their own research grants on Copy Center materials to be used by students in their classes. This, emphasizes Associate Dean William Pierce, "is not tuition money or the public's tax dollar.

It is difficult to apportion the cost of running the Copy Center between materials used and personnel, but the portion spent on the latter is expected to rise dramatically once Copy Center employees are unionized, as they are under terms of a contract currently being negotiated.

From the point of view of the Center, the increase in the Law School Fee from $10 is long overdue. "Every time we'd ask for an increase, there would always be a tuition hike or something," says Mr. Gribble. A $10 item can easily be set aside until "later" and so far law students have been chief beneficiaries of this bureaucratic oversight.

Current expenses are straining the Copy Center's budget mightily, but due to President Nixon's freeze on wages and prices, no hike in the fee can come for a while yet. "We're walking on eggs right now," says Mr. Gribble.

*** * *** * *** * *** *

The reasonably parsimonious law student may by now be reflecting that if Copy Center duplicated material is supposed to be "free," why was it necessary to pay $12 last winter for the 67 pounds of mimeographed materials Professor X used instead of a published text?
OKLAHOMA CITY (AP) -- The state asked a District Court jury to impose a one-million-year sentence on a youth on trial in the rape of a great-grandmother.

The plea was made by Duane Miller, an assistant Oklahoma County district attorney, in closing arguments in the two-day trial of 19-year-old James Madison Futerll.

Mr. Futerll was charged with forcing the 63-year-old Midwest woman to drive to an abandoned home where she allegedly was raped in front of her 4-year-old great-granddaughter.

Mr. Miller told the jury, qualified to assess the death penalty, to impose the million-year term if it could not send Mr. Futerll to the electric chair.

"Do you know how that little girl is going to remember her grandmother?" he asked. "She saw it all, and she will remember it all her life."

"Sentence this man to a million years and you'll do more for law enforcement than I could ever do."

PLACEMENT

Third-Year Students - Resumes
Students have reported that printing shops in Ann Arbor are being inundated with resumes to be printed. As a consequence, it may take as long as two weeks before they can get your printed resume back to you. Obviously, in order to meet the September 22 deadline you should get your resume to them as soon as possible. Suggestions for preparing a resume and a listing of printing shops are available in the Placement Office.

When your resumes are ready, turn in one copy for your Placement File and approximately twenty copies to be stored for you. Third-year students are not limited on number of interviews. However, you must keep track of number of interviews and number of resumes on file with the Placement Office so that you know when you run out.

Also, we encourage third-year students to have a picture on your resume. The purpose is for recall only. Interviewers will see many students here and at other law schools, and your picture can bring back a conversation or impression that otherwise might be lost.

Second-Year Students - Data Sheets
Second-year students use data sheets in lieu of resumes. Forms are available in the Placement Office. Most second-year students will type an original and then xerox copies over at the Michigan Union. Keep your original and turn in 21 copies to the Placement Office by September 22. One copy will go into your Placement File and we will store the remaining 20 copies for your interviews. Second-year students are limited to a total of 20 interviews for the fall recruiting season. Each time you sign up for an interview we will pull a data sheet which will be given to the interviewer.

Transcripts
We are encouraging both second and third year students to attach your transcript to your data sheet or resume. You received your transcript in August. Xerox copies and attach them to your data sheet or resume before you turn them into the Placement Office.

Registration
Both second and third year students are requested to register with the Placement Office by September 17. Registration cards are available in the Placement Office.

STAFF
Mike Hall
Helen Forsyth
Bryan Hays
Richard Levy
Joel Newman
John Scott
Joe Serritella
Hi there. Now that you have had a chance to leaf through all that stimulating, intellectually heavy, relevant legal stuff it's time to get to the motivating purpose behind the publication of this rag -- GRIDDIE GOODIES. As an introduction to the freshman, it seems only fair that I reiterate the directions (which we upperclassman seem to adopt as second nature).

Take the proceeding pages of RES GESTAE and place them between the left thumb and forefinger (if you are left-handed, you automatically lose). Now carefully place your right hand at the top of the page where the staple appears and press your hand against a wall or desk (in the event that there is no staple, you may discard the entire paper in the defective paper file next to Mrs. Betts desk). Slowly separate those pages held in your left hand from the page under your right hand (the right hand is the one nearest the door in room 218) If you have difficulty with this procedure then find a senior or junior to assist you (you'll find them lined up outside room 218). After you have successfully separated this last sheet, secretly slip it into your notebook and proceed to your next class. Now instead of falling asleep in class, quietly take out this page and proceed to pick the winners of Saturday's gridiron contests.

As if the mere matching of wits with your fellow students is not enough, there are even higher rewards. First, the weekly winner will automatically become the GRIDDIE GOODIE GUY or GIRL of the week! This will entitle the winner to a complete 7-course dinner at Caesar's Palace in Las Vegas the following Monday night (the management will also provide a TV at your table so you can watch the football game). In the event that you cannot pick-up your prize, you can get an Italian sub at Dominc's and maybe even a plate on which to eat it! Second, the winner of the weekly GRIDDIE GOODIES award will qualify for the giant fish-bowl drawing at the end of the season. The winner of this drawing will get to utilize the faculty bathrooms (choice) for any five-day period of his or her choice.*

Well there it is. To make your choice merely BLACKEN OUT the WINNING team. Then fold the sheet once (directions to this maneuver will be published next week) and drop it into one of the official GG entry boxes conveniently hidden outside room 100 or under the pinball machines (I wonder how many people will actually look).

Good Luck.

LIMPY

* NOTE: These five days must be consecutive, Saturdays and Sundays not herein above excluded.
Alabama at Southern Cal
Duke at Florida
Stanford at Missouri
Pittsburgh at UCLA (upset)
California at Arkansas
Illinois at Michigan State
Indiana at Minnesota
Kansas at Washington State (TIE)
Colorado at LSU
Villanova at Maryland (upset)
Miss State at Oklahoma State
No. Ill. at Wisconsin
Iowa at Ohio State
Grambling vs Alcorn A&M (upset)

Tie Breaker: MICHIGAN _____ (20)
 score
Northwestern _____ (10)

When I am getting ready for an argument, I spend one third of my time thinking about what I am going to say, and two thirds about what my opponent will say.

Abraham Lincoln