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University of Michigan Law School

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TIGAR RETURNS

After an absence of almost a year, Mike Tigar returned briefly to visit and speak at the Law School on Monday evening, September 20. His subject was the use of Federal grand jury proceedings as an instrument for government harrassment of dissenters, and he addressed a standing-room-only audience in the Lawyers Club Lounge.

Despite some short notice, the large turnout was not surprising. Michael E. Tigar, onetime editor-in-chief and prodigal son of the University of California at Berkeley Law Review, sometime enfant terrible of the legal teaching establishment and now citizen's advocate in the movement for social change, carries a special fascination for law students who question traditional conceptions of the lawyer's role in society.

For openers Tigar, who has recently left his position on the Faculty of the UCLA Law School, suggested that,"being unemployed is what lawyering is about."  He said that he observed an unfortunate fact about universities which Thoreau had perceived a century ago: "They have all the branches of learning but none of the roots."  Later, in reply to a question, Tigar elaborated upon his disillusionment with teaching within the confines of a law school. "Law schools," he said, "are crazy places to be.

"They do unjustifiable things to the minds of students. It is too often hard to recover from the experience of the first year. They put you in a room with someone who is trying to hide the ball from you. He will always win because he knows more than you do. What passes for the Socratic method is a means by which the person at the front of the room aggresses upon the rest of the people in the room. You are made first to feel inadequate and then to compete with one another. This is natural enough since the foundation of capitalism is competition and law is the handmaiden of capitalism. [What results is] students who ego trip when called on in the classroom and inflict their perversion on the members of their family. . . Most faculty members wouldn't touch the Socratic method with a barge pole; they know what happened to Socrates."

With regard to black and Chicano law students, Tigar said that he lamented that many, particularly older faculty members, still complain that minority admissions are "lowering the standards of the school."  In a "chauvinistic institution," women, he said, fare no better since, "they can expect to be singled out regularly in class for embarrassing questions."

Tigar went on to challenge the assumption prevailing in law schools that the system of justice is neutral or that it is founded on "neutral principles."  The system, he said, was "designed, built and administered
Primer time. For the more than one third of the student body who were not here last spring for the student government elections and lest the rest of us forget the campaign rhetoric which called for responsive student representatives, a few words on the law school Student Senate are in order.

All members of the law school student body are members of the Lawyers Club. There are quotes in stone around here and in dusty booklets in the depths of the library that tell of its founding by a guy named Cook who also liked to name dorms for women undergrads after his mother—but that's another story.

The governing body of the Club (read "student body") is the 13-member Student Senate. All law students are eligible to vote in Student Senate elections held in the spring—you may as well since the Student Senate budget is your money, and the Senate's decisions make policy for many aspects of life at the law school. Elections for the coming school year take place each spring, which de facto means that about a third of the voters have graduated and gone by now and that more than a third of the present students were not here when the election of their "representatives" took place. There has been some suggestion that it might be a good idea to elect a couple of freshman members in the fall—which has often ended up happening anyway when some of those elected in the spring have failed to return to school for health reasons, such as getting caught in a draft or having their minds blown by being around the law school too long—occupational hazards of the generation.

The fact that our law school student government has some decision-making power and money-spending authority makes us better off (maybe) than students at many law schools in the country. At many schools the student government is the Student Bar Association with national ties to the ABA. Some—such as Harvard—have no formal law school student government at all. Others have representative bodies with small or no funds.

The Senate here started out as the governing body for the quad residents at a time when most law students lived in the quad. Changes in the size and makeup of the student body have led to changes in the form of government. For example, requirements that the President be a resident of the quad during his or her term of office was dropped in recent years. The present officers have boxes at the lawyers club where messages for them can be deposited. We will also run a list of the names and addresses of all so that you will be able to accost your representatives when you have problems, suggestions, or whatever.

Another way to find out what the Senate is doing and to possibly inject your opinions into their considerations is to attend the weekly meetings which will usually be held on Monday evenings at seven in the faculty dining room of the Lawyers Club.

Most of the members of the Senate expend a lot of time and energy doing work for the Senate. Help is always needed and always appreciated—so when you find things that need to be done to change the law school, put in your two cents worth—but also be prepared to put some of your own time and energy into the process. The work factor is what separates gripe sessions from constructive effort. See you Monday night. Eternal vigilence, etc. . . .

*Depending on whether you feel that all government is of its nature elitist and oppressive.
The Michigan Inmate Assistance Program is currently in the process of getting its fall schedule put together and would like to talk to anyone who might be interested in working with prison inmates this semester. The program provides legal services for inmates at the Federal Correctional Institution at Milan and at the Detroit House of Correction. Problems encountered include most of the problems normally encountered in a legal aid clientele and, in addition, problems of post-conviction law. Student participants handle their own cases under the supervision of Bob Francis, an Ann Arbor attorney, and Marty Weisman, a 1970 graduate of the law school who is an attorney with the firm of Dykema, Gossett, Goodnow, Spencer and Trigg. Each participant determines his own caseload and people who can only handle one or two cases a term are encouraged to take part, as well as those with substantially more time. Freshmen are also welcome, and, although the student practice rule applies only to students with 28 hours or more completed, there is still plenty of interesting work that can be done by students with fewer hours. A part-time secretary is employed by the program to handle the typing of any correspondence and any legal documents that may be required.

Anyone who is interested in, or has questions about, the program can stop by the office in 217 Hutchins Hall, or call Tom Darnton, 761-8308, Tom Bentley, 764-8948 or Dave Foster 662-0383.

ATTICA

The living quarters are tiny; the restriction of activities within them make them narrower still. A jeweler working on the inside of a watch is operating in a larger psychological space than the man immobilized in his cell. Constraining a man's space while simultaneously restricting his activities has a fantastically expansive effect on the crucial third dimension—time.

—by Richard R. Korn, a former professor of criminology at the University of California (Berkeley).
(Printed in Sept. 19, 1971 N.Y. Times.)

ATTICA—The Voice of Reason

Now, be reasonable. Let us work together to promote law, order, and enlightened prison reform. Why don't you all go back to your cells.
Getaway

Last Monday night the Senate voted unanimously to offer a package vacation for the law school during the last eight days of the Christmas break, from January 2 to January 9. The trip will provide a foreign, warm weather vacation for many persons unable to afford the time and/or money for a longer stay. The itinerary includes two beautiful, cosmopolitan cities, Mexico City and Acapulco.

The package price fully covers the following:

1. Round trip Aeronaves de Mexico DC-8 jet transportation, Detroit-Mexico City, Acapulco-Detroit.
2. Transfers between airports and hotels.
3. Baggage handling and tips.
4. Three nights at the Del Prado Hotel, Mexico City, double occupancy.
5. Tour of Mexico City.
6. Four nights at the Posada Del Sol Hotel, Acapulco - a first class hotel on the beach; double occupancy.
7. Fiesta yacht cruise on Acapulco Bay; open bar.

Price: $289.00

In order to allow for varying tastes and budgets, no meals are included in the package price. For those who wish to make their own accommodation arrangements, a separate rate for air transportation alone may be available.

The price of $289 is based upon a group rate with the participation of sixty persons. If 137 or more passengers participate, it will be possible to charter a plane and reduce the cost approximately $40 per person.

The trip is open first to all law school faculty, staff, students, and their immediate families. If there is room, it may be possible to include relatives and friends.

Three payment methods will be available:

1. Payment of the full amount before a date to be set later.
2. $50 non-refundable deposit, with installments fully paid by Dec. 1.
3. Credit cards, i.e., Diners Club and American Express.

If you are seriously interested in taking advantage of this offer, please sign on of the lists at the receptionist’s desk on the 3rd floor of Hutchins or at the library or Lawyers Club main desks, by Friday, October 8. If an adequate response is indicated, an organizational meeting will be called to answer questions and explain further details.

Neil Mullally
Treasurer

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The Law School Student Senate is initiating a program to enable students and faculty to meet informally and discuss classes, programs, and other areas of mutual interest. The faculty has been furnished with lunch tickets enabling them to eat in the Lawyers Club dining hall with their students. Students not living in the Club can bring their lunch and sit with the class group. The faculty member or individual students can suggest a convenient day and inform the rest of the class. The program will continue until May and we hope you take this opportunity to informally meet your professors.
WOMEN'S RIGHTS WORKSHOPS

On Saturday, October 2, at 10 a.m. in Room 138 Hutchins the first of a series of workshops for those who wish to start their self-education in this area will be held. The workshops are being led and coordinated this semester by Virginia Davis Nordin and the Women Law Students. The topic of the first meeting will be employment discrimination. Professor Harry Edwards will talk about the Clark case and University procedures for employees with complaints.

BIG SISTER IS WATCHING YOU
AWARD OF THE WEEK

We herewith invite You, Faithful Reader, to contribute to our newest feature. When you find professors, public figures, friends and neighbors making those droll sexist remarks which keep women in their place and laughing all the while, share them with us, and we can all have a good laugh. This week’s award has to be shared by the Chief Justice of the United States and an anonymous clarinet player in the Michigan Band.

During the oral argument in Phillips v. Martin Marietta the Chief Justice demonstrated his keen grasp of the problems of employment discrimination when he stated, "Most men hire women as secretaries because they are better at it than men."

The humble clarinet player also demonstrated his awareness of the issues in the local controversy about the exclusion of women from the marching band when he said, "A girl would just never make it. They'd never be able to lift their legs as high as we do for any period of time."

So check your assumptions at the door and send us your favorite nominations for the award. And don't worry if you can't find a staff member, just have your secretary send it to our secretary.

(((((

CROCKETT

Judge George Crockett will be speaking on Tuesday, September 28th at 4:15 in Room 100. Judge Crockett is probably Detroit's most controversial judge. Among other things, he has served four months in jail for contempt of a Federal judge while acting as defense counsel in a 1949 trial of twelve communists for violation of the Smith Act. His recent notoriety is largely due to his role in the 1969 New Bethel Church incident. After a rookie policeman was shot and killed and a second policeman seriously wounded, Detroit police arrested 142 blacks en masse gathered inside New Bethel Church. After police had kept the suspected men, women and children locked in a police garage all night, Judge Crockett established his own court in the precinct station, and over protests of police and prosecutor, proceeded to release all but two of the arrested persons on his own writ of habeas corpus. In justifying his actions, Crockett stressed the unavailability of counsel, illegal police tests of suspects, and the unconstitutionality of mass arrests. Law and order conservatives were outraged but constitutional experts throughout the country agreed that Judge Crockett's decision was legally correct.
A new student publication is in the works. Seven first year students have formed a group which will publish, perhaps as a monthly supplement to the R.G., a refreshing kind of legal journal.

The new journal will aim at a flexible format and entertaining as well as informative articles. Articles will include in-depth responses to issues raised in classes, articles about legal implications of current political, economic and social situations, journalistic pieces on local legal events, legal fiction, cartoons, and anything else that makes it.

The founders of this still nameless publication are Buddy Paul, Sue Hartt, Dave Cahill, Dave Black, Rich Saslaw, Nancy Abrams and Mary Bednar.

The deadline for the first issue is the end of October. Contributions are welcomed. For information, call Nancy Abrams at 662-7232.

**literature in the law**

"I was sitting out on the back porch when I first thought about killing my grandmother; she was out in the yard. I then went upstairs and got the 22 calibre rifle out of her room; also some cartridges. I then went downstairs and sat down in a rocking chair until she came in and went upstairs, then I followed her up about five minutes later. The door of her room was open and she was standing at the foot of the bed, sort of sideways. She did not see me, as I didn't make any noise going up the stairs. I was standing in the room next to hers in the doorway when I shot her the first time; I aimed for her head; she fell over on the floor. I stood there for a few minutes, then I walked into her room and fired another shot into her body as she was lying on the floor. I then searched her clothes and found her pocketbook in the pocket of her dress. I took the money out and threw the pocketbook in the closet of the room. I put the rifle back in the corner where she always kept it, went downstairs, locking the door of her room when I left it, putting the key in a little bowl on the shelf in the room next to hers. I put some toilet paper in her mouth as she was lying on the floor because she was moaning. She was taking off her shoes when I shot her. After I went downstairs I cut the screen in the kitchen window. After cutting the screen I shook the blood off my right hand onto the wall near the door, then I washed my hands and went out on the porch and sat down until my grandfather came home. I told him that grandmother went away. I left the house about half past 4 and went to my mother's home on First street and had supper and then went to the movies and after the movies went home and went to bed. Before going to bed I put the money in a pillow under the mattress." [Defendant's statement in Commonwealth v. Cavalier - 284 Pa. 311]

On behalf of those who have economic power." And, neutral principles, he felt, were "another name for the status quo."

The alternative for those seeking a legal education, he stated, was to "escape the law school." He suggested that students already in law school should try to get the administration to give them credit for what they want to do. Those outside the schools might pursue the clerkship programs by which many states allow a lawyer-to-be to train in the office of an established attorney. In some states, Tigar noted, the requirement may be as much as forty hours a week for several years. In California, it is only 18 hours per week (just like academic training) but for four years. Charles Garry's firm in California, he said, was an example of one that accepts clerks for such training as well as Rabinowitz, Boudin & Standard in New York. By contrast to the majority of law firms which recruits...
noted Tigar, was early demonstrated "want you to have your head programmed."

Any apprehension among his listeners that Tigar had overstated his case against legal education may well have been dispelled by the substance of his prepared address, a " cursory history of the grand jury." Here he developed the idea of the fallacy that the grand jury is a "neutral" device.

Popular notions of the grand jury, Tigar began, are drawn either from television series where the good D.A. gets an indictment from a tough grand jury of from passing reference in the average law school criminal procedure course. Paulsen and Kadish, one popular criminal procedure text, he noted, devotes only a few pages to the grand jury. The result is, he said, that we tend to view the grand jury as an "arcane institution that burst upon us" in the Fifth Amendment.

Our conception of the grand jury as a safeguard standing between the individual citizen and his government, Tigar pointed out, is part of its benign mythology. In fact, he said, the grand jury proceeding was created by the Royal Assize of Clarendon in the twelfth century, as a federal device to centralize power over criminal proceedings in the royal as opposed to manorial courts. In practice the grand jury was used "to run down the king's enemies."

About the seventeenth century, Tigar continued, in the process of a total rewriting of English history, a "new ideology of fairness emerged" and was attributed to the grand jury. Thus sprang the modern mythology of the grand jury as the citizen's protector.

In this form the grand jury ideology was absorbed into the Bill of Rights. Less than ten years after its inclusion by the Amendments, Adams' appointee, Justice Chase of the Supreme Court was already applying it to jail Jeffersonians under the Alien & Sedition Acts. So, noted Tigar, was early demonstrated "the ability of authority to subvert the device of the grand jury."

Next Tigar picked up "a second thread" in the anti-communist investigations of the post-World War II period. Here, "the authors of the new repression," he identified as members of the Senate Internal Security Sub-committee and the House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC), who employed the device of the Congressional investigation to ferret out "disloyalty." The "publicity-studded investigation and extravagant accusations" of these proceedings served to end the ability of many called before them to earn a living.

By 1956, however, Tigar went on, the Congressional contempt power was undercut by Court decisions. Much of the effectiveness of the Congressional investigation to instill fear was dissipated so that, by 1966, the New Left could treat HUAC proceedings as a joke and an opportunity for guerrilla theater.

"It was important," Tigar continued, for the government to have new devices to "keep the Left in check." In 1967-68, the conspiracy indictment was put to this use with most notably the Spock, Chicago and Seattle conspiracy trials. These proceedings, intended to "jail the leaders and scare everyone else," Tigar believes, backfired. "No one was much scared, the trials are very expensive to the government and all hell breaks loose in court," he observed.

So it was, Tigar asserted, that the government has now elected to use the grand jury proceeding for political repression. Bobby Kennedy and the "McClellan Committee 'crime hawks' discovered" the device, and the 1968 and 1970 crime bills have refined it into an instrument of the "new witch hunt." The device is now almost unrecognizable when compared to its mythology.

Tigar then listed "what's wrong with the grand jury." First, is a
"trial in secret" where the "defendant" has no rights to notice, confrontation cross-examination or to object to the illegality of evidence. Second, it is an ordeal of examination without counsel where interrogation is usually conducted by an experienced U.S. Attorney. Third, it can be an ordeal by distance since jurisdiction problems are largely minimized. Fourth, are the limits on bail and appeal, where review to the circuit courts must be sought within 30 days, often without a copy of the record available. Fifth, by employing the Court-approved waivers of the privilege against self-incrimination--"transactional" and now "use" immunity--resort to the Fifth Amendment is effectively negated for witnesses called before the grand jury and "granted" such immunity. Failure to reply to answers after this grant results in a summary contempt citation or what Tigar called "instant jail." In addition, "use" immunity can be circumvented, if the prosecutor can find "independent evidence" that the witness participated in a crime. Tigar noted one D.C. Circuit case in which he was involved where the government's evidence obtained over use immunity, was held by the Court of Appeals to have been "purified." Sixth, the grand jury is used to invade privacy and thus, Tigar asserts, "does away with the Fourth Amendment," as well. Tainted wiretaps, illegal searches or eavesdropping, all can serve as sources for questions raised by the grand jury. There are cases, Tigar said, that have held indictments obtained in this manner as "cleansed" of the taint from the original evidence. Seventh, the traditional grand jury objective of "charging people with a crime," Tigar charges, is now used as a "mere pretext." He mentioned how the capital bombing case served as the pretext for sweeping subpoenas of those identified with the New Left. In addition, by statutory provision, grand juries can now continue to sit and gather evidence after an indictment is made, and thereby short-circuit Federal Criminal Procedure Rule 15, which prohibits pre-trial discovery by the government. An example of this, Tigar said, is occurring in the Ellsberg case.

To his own question, "What should you do about the grand jury as a device out of control?" Tigar offered a three-part answer.

1. Insist that law schools have something to say about the current use of the grand jury. 2. Make legal help available to those faced with a grand jury subpoena. 3. Consider the larger questions presented by a device like the grand jury.

Tigar reiterated that law schools need to view the law "as an ideology" and that the grand jury may well be "one device in the Bill of Rights which has now been drained of its democratic content and put to infamous use by those in power." Only the students, he concluded, can force the law schools to include discussion of this ideological dimension in the curriculum.

Mr. Tigar has an essay in the book soon forthcoming from Random House, Law Against the People, which he recommends. --J.J.S.

**mich. grads**

Senator Robert Griffin has sent the names of two Michigan Law School graduates to President Nixon as his suggestions for filling the Supreme Court seat left vacant by the retirement of Black. They are federal judge Cornelia Kennedy of Detroit and Congresswoman Martha Griffiths.
grade game: nice guys finish last

This year thirty students with the highest grade point averages in their freshman class were invited to join the Michigan Law Review. The following chart indicates how the individual academic sections were represented in this selection.

The fact that only four people from Section Three earned high enough grades to be selected is quite intriguing. The figures might suggest that Section Three lacked the number of outstanding students who were in other sections. Another possibility is that as a whole, Section Three teachers graded markedly lower than those of other sections. If the latter hypothesis is correct, it presents a potential problem for the faculty to consider; an unequal distribution of low-grading and high-grading teachers among the sections results not only in inequitable competition for Law Review, but, more importantly, in an inequitable distribution of grades for the whole Freshman Class. In other words, without equitable distribution of high and low graders among the sections, earning a 3.0 GPA in one section may be the equivalent of earning a 3.1 GPA or better in another section. This may seem trivial, but even such a small difference may influence some of the job recruiters, thus affecting the employment prospects of several students each year.

Since it is the faculty which has retained the grade point system, it would seem that they should bear the responsibility of avoiding distortion and maintaining the precision required by this system. This could be done by annually computing the average grade given by professors for their freshman classes and then considering this data in assigning teaching duties for freshman classes, so that high and low graders are equally distributed.

It may be that it is impossible to predict how a teacher will grade and that the apparent inequitable distribution of grades which occurred last year was unavoidable. It is also possible that the figures indicated below are insufficient, since the academic sections were not completely segregated.

In any event, it appears that the situation should be investigated, at least so long as the grade point system is retained. And since it is the faculty, and not the student body, which has the vital data at its disposal, the burden ought to be on the faculty to investigate or to provide this data to a responsible student committee.

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LAW REVIEW SELECTION (1971)

Jeff Hirschfield
Since we realize that there may be an insignificant few of you who are not completely aware of the stellar victory achieved by the Law Club in defeating 30 teams for the Graduate Division Championship last year, we wish to read these final results into the record of history by means of the Res Gestae, which we have always deemed the New York Times of U.of M. Law School weekly publications.

Out of a grand total of 16 sports, our Gold teams captured first place in Golf, Cross Country, Foul Shooting, Squash, Table Tennis, Rifle Shooting, and Paddleball, thereby sweeping all the major sports; and had strong second place finishes in Football, Bowling, Handball, Basketball, Swimming, and the 880 Relay. We were eliminated in the semi-finals of Volleyball and in the quarter-finals of Tennis and Softball. Having thus risen ex nihilo ad caelum (we finished ar. "et al." in previous years), we consider that our success now establishes us prima facie as the team to beat.

Last Sunday, despite fierce competition from eight teams, four of which were disqualified for not completing the tournament, and the loss of Ted Woerthwein to graduation, Tom McLaughlin to a Reserves meeting and Dave Kempner to oversleeping, our Law Club Gold golf team managed to eke out a "narrow" 35-stroke victory over the Law Club Blue, a worthy contender, whereby the Law Club was propelled into first place in the 1971-72 Graduate Division. Jeff Blankenburg (74), Bryan Williams (82), Bob Ault (85) and Bob Tait (89) comprised as the four-man Gold team; and John Arnold (76) headed up the Blue Team (also comprised of Rick Krause, Rich Thompson, and Denny Mason).

Not wishing to rest on our laurels, we wish to take this opportunity to announce a football practice this Friday in Burns Park at 3:30. This will open fall training camp and anyone reporting in over 260 pounds will be fined $100 a day until such time as he reaches optimum fighting trim. The initial drills will be light, consisting of the mile run in under 5:30 and four hours of calisthenics, so shoulder pads and helmets need not be brought.

If there are any women who are still with us at this point, the Intramural Department, at the urging of one reticent, liberated man, is now offering a 13-sport program for all women. Training rules, including curfew, will of course be similarly imposed on all applicants.

If you have any questions, complaints, reproaches, vituperation or other such constructive advice, please call Denny Mason at 764-9007.

Denny Mason, Athletic Director
Denny Cotter, Ex-Poster Committee

(1) Anyone interested in being the BUSINESS MANAGER for the 1971 Codicil (Law School Yearbook) please contact Rich Mason at 665-9605 or by leaving a note in the Codicil mailbox at the Lawyers Club desk. This is a paid position.

(2) SENIORS (May, December, and August graduates), FOREIGN STUDENTS AND GRADUATE STUDENTS: Make appointments now for FREE yearbook photographs. The last day for pictures is Monday, September 27. This is the only time photographs for the yearbook will be taken. Sign up at the Lawyers Club desk. You may also order your yearbook when you have your picture taken. The cost of the yearbook will be $4.00 if ordered first semester; second semester orders will cost $5.00.

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POLITIC

DEMOCRATS LOOK FOR STUDENT CLOUT

Casting an expectant eye on the coming political year, Ann Arbor Democrats have pushed voter registration out from City Hall to the University of Michigan's Waterman Gym, Sept. 7 and 8, as well as the Union and the North Campus Commons lower lobby during a two week drive Sept. 20-24 and Sept 27-Oct. 1. Other registration sites in the city for that period include the Ann Arbor Community Center, the fire stations at Huron Parkway and Jackson Ave., Pioneer High School, Tappan Junior High, and Northside and Clinton Elementary schools. Student registrars, recently trained and deputized, will supplement League of Women Voters workers at the registration areas during the drive hours of 3-8 P.M.

According to Roger Wilner, a second year law student who heads the city Democratic Party's registration effort, there have been two factors spurring young voter sign-ups. First, recent court decisions have vastly simplified the registration procedure, and secondly, in Ann Arbor the City Clerk, Harold R. Saunders, has been persuaded to expand the number of deputy registrars.

From now on, says Mr. Wilner, "it's a question of forcing the City Clerk to relinquish control of the registrar's mode of operation." Presently, registration may take place only at places and times approved by the Clerk, which are limited to fixed tables in public buildings during special voter sign-up drives in addition of course to the Clerk's office from 8-5, any weekday. But Mr. Wilner states he won't be satisfied until a system of enrollment like that in California is adopted here. California allows deputy registrars to carry a pad of affidavits for use anytime or anywhere, enabling door-to-door registration, which is the practical goal of Wilner's group.

In the meantime, Mr. Wilner will be urging deputy registrars to petition the City Clerk for permission to sign-up voters at specified times and places not planned now by Mr. Saunders. However, a California type system will probably come about only through instructions for such procedures by the City Council, at whose pleasure Mr. Saunders serves. With a Republican majority on that body no instructions can be expected until some GOP member finds that supporting student-backed open registration is in his best interest. On the other hand, the City Clerk may peer into the future and see an imminent Democratic majority in next year's city elections which may look with disfavor on restrictive registration practices; and thereby Saunders may acquiesce to open registration without Council instructions.

Compared with other college registration moves, Democratic young voter prod Wilner views UM's effort as the best around the state. For instance, at Eastern Michigan University activity is at a minimum, following the general pattern in Ypsilanti where the existence of a staid and sometimes hostile City Clerk's office has resulted in only 40% registration of all the city's eligible voters. Michigan State University's strength in the area of pushing out registration is seen by Wilner as somewhere in between Ann Arbor's and Ypsilanti's. Later this month during MSU's opening, student will be able to sign-up to vote at academic registration.

cont. Kotysill

(3) PHOTOGRAPHERS: The yearbook is interested in anyone who can take pictures at any time throughout the year. Anyone interested in photographic work, for whatever time you may be able to give, please contact Rich Mason as indicated above. Rich Mason, Editor 1972 Codicil
Law School Student Senate 1971-72

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Saline  
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Bronner, Bill  
B-121,  
1945 Woodbury Dr.  
761-3140

Hughes, Yvonne  
C-1, 1014 Church  
763-6051

Jackson, Frank  
H-14, Lawyers Club  
551 S. State  
764-8933

Kavanagh, Hayes  
(Secretary)  
#313, 325 Braun Ct.  
663-3852

Kuhbach, Rob  
(President)  
A-14, Lawyers Club  
551 S. State  
763-3986

Mullally, Neil  
(Treasurer)  
A-35, Lawyers Club  
551 S. State  
764-9014

Pinckney, Fred  
G-15, Lawyers Club  
551 S. State  
764-8929

Thompson, Sandy  
(Vice president)  
M-42, Lawyers Club  
551 S. State  
764-9095

Travis, William  
726 Oakland  
665-0948

Wiiner, Wendy  
2747 Cumberland Dr.  
971-7717

LAW INTERN PROGRAM

Application forms are available from the receptionist on the third floor. Those students who submitted forms last Spring are also asked to fill out a new form.

DEADLINE: October 1. Selections will be made by the middle of October.
Minutes of the meeting of the Law School Student Senate - September 13, 1971

Present: Kuhbach, Thompson, Kavanagh, Mullally, Bowie, Hughes, Pinckney, Behe, Jackson, Wilner, Travis.

1. Interviews for student-faculty committee positions will be held at times to be posted in Res Gestae.

2. Dean St. Antoine will come to the LSSS meeting on Monday, September 20, to discuss the student-faculty committees.

3. A mixer will be held on Friday, September 17, from 9:00-12:00 p.m. in the Lawyers Club. All non-law students will pay 50¢. Refreshments will be provided free of charge. A motion by Wendy Wilner to provide soda pop at the mixer was defeated. A motion to provide potato chips was also defeated. A motion to provide pretzels was passed. Nolan Bowie abstained from voting because he felt such issues were not of sufficient importance to warrant the expenditure of his, or the Senate's energy. Finally, a motion was passed to rescind the previous motions regarding refreshments and to leave such matters to the discretion of the Chairman of the Social Committee, Bill Travis.

Meeting adjourned at 7:48 p.m.

Hayes Kavanagh
Secretary
Griddie Goodies:

Evidently things picked up quite a bit last week. Not only was the number of entries greatly increased but the overall accuracy was indeed impressive. There were several prognosticators who missed only two (plus the Wis.-Syracuse tie) and one individual who missed only one. However, the eventual winner predicted a perfect slate. Actually, the winning entrant came in just under the proverbial "gun." It was 11:45 p.m., Saturday night (just after the sports round-up on TV) that I noticed a final entry in the official GRIDDIE GOODIE ENTRY BOX, conveniently located next to my pillow. Surprisingly enough, all 14 games were predicted successfully as well as the exact score for each one! It was signed ML; which I later discovered stood for Mrs. Limpy. Naturally, my first inclination was to disqualify her because she was related to yours truly (as well as some other pretty unsavory characters). However, this glib silver-tongued football wonder convinced me that she deserved a better fate. She also explained her "delayed" entry as being due to her absentmindedness. As a last resort she threatened to hold back our annual Sunday dinner (what?). I finally caved in under this immense pressure, explaining that hereinafter she would have to get her answers in a little earlier.

For those of you who actually thought that I took last week's prize (this includes the entire editorial staff) -- I have only pity for your souls (and a slight hiccup). The "winner" for the first week of competition was deleted due to a typing mistake. He was (and presumably still is) M. GEOYISA of M. GEORJIAN depending on who reads his name and how. I am truly sorry that you missed out on the adulation rightfully due the GRIDDIE GOODIE GUY of the WEEK. Perhaps the sub will suffice.

This week the coveted award goes to LEWIS TAFFER, whose only mistake was in following my advice in choosing Kentrucky over Indiana (silly Duck!) Here we go again! ?x#?!?

Albama at Florida
Auburn at Tennessee
Illinois at Southern Cal
Penn St. at Iowa + 25
LSU at Wisconsin (upset)
Maryland at No. Carolina (upset)
UCLA + 25 at Michigan (25!)
Oregon St. at Mich St. (!)
Washington St. at Minnesota (!)
SMU at Missouri (upset)
Texas A&M +20 at Nebraska

Syracuse at Northwestern
Notre Dame at Purdue + 35
Colorado +10 at Ohio State
Oklahoma at Pitt
TIE BREAKER: SCOR
Detroit Lions
New England Pats

clerkships

Today at 12:05 in Room 150 H.H. there will be a meeting to provide information for all those interested in judicial clerkships. The meeting will be as brief as possible, and there will be a handout containing more detailed information than I will provide orally.

The meeting will be similar to last April's meeting, and the information provided will not be substantially different from that provided then.

--Jim Martin