1971

October 15, 1971

University of Michigan Law School

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A revenue-hungry Rye, N.Y. and the residuary clause of William Cook's will have combined to provide this Law School with $680,000 and $3,250,000 more to come.

The money devolved to the Law School when the Columbia-Presbyterian Hospital decided to close the Darkness Pavilion, a convalescent home located on 80 acres of land given to the Hospital by William Cook upon his death in 1930 for so long as it was used for hospital purposes. The closing occurred as a result of the decision of Rye, N.Y. to begin taxing the land in 1969. When the Hospital gave up its use of the land in July, 1970, the land became part of the residue of the estate which was bequeathed to the Law School for Legal Research. After fighting off an attempt by the city of Rye to condemn 50 acres, the trustee, the First National City Bank, the second largest bank in the United States, was able to negotiate the sale of 20 acres to the school board for $600,000, which, along with $130,000 from a condemnation of some of the land in 1935 and a $150,000 fund for maintenance of the land, has been given to the Law School. A developer has contracted to purchase the remaining 60 acres for $3,250,000 in order to put up an apartment-shopping center complex. The contract provides for a March 1, 1972 closing with a possible one year delay.

Cont. pg. 7

As expected, this year's freshman class has higher test scores and grade points, contain more minority students, and contain more women than previous classes. But contrary to recent trends, this year's new class is smaller.

The Class of 1974 contains 360 students. The Law School admitted 420 into the Class of '72, while 419 students entered with the Class of '73. As recently as four years ago, however, the entering class contained about 500 students. The reason for this peak in the Class of '72 was explained by Matthew McAliskey, Dean of Admissions at the Law School. The abolishment of graduate draft deferments decimated the Class of '70. In an effort to keep the Law School at a constant size of 1100 (and maintain state appropriations at their normal level), the admissions committee compensated by admitting a larger class the next year. As students displaced by the draft began returning to law school (there were 94 re-admits to the freshman class, and 50 returnees to the second year class), the class sizes could start returning to normal. The new class is approximately the same size as the Class of 1970. Classes of this size should keep the Law School population at 1100, which is now considered a desirable size.

Cont. pg. 7
Dear Sir:

In reply to your question, "Who is Johnston anyway?" [What's Going Down In The Courts, item 1]: Neil Johnston was a great basketball star of the early 1950's as a hookshooting center with the Philadelphia Warriors. During a seven year career he was selected to play in six East-West All Star Games, was four times on first team All-NBA and once second team All-NBA. He led the league in scoring three times ('52-'53, '53-'54, '54-'55) and was third in '55-'56. Always a tough rebounder, he ranked in the top five in that category five times. He also finished high each year in field goal accuracy and free throw percentage. His career was cut short by a knee injury (and the arrival of Bill Russell.)

Perhaps in 1985 some writer will wonder who Jerry West was. Who is Johnston anyway --- Who is Res Gestae anyway?

Bill Thomas
Law School '73

[Res Gestae is a law school newspaper which rebounds from the floor constantly and leads the League in wild shots and free throws. Who is Bill Russell?
-- The Editors]

To the Editors, Res Gestae:

May I comment on the letter and the editorial, concerning certain practices of the Placement Office, which appeared in your last issue?

The letter decried the fact that placement files contain copies of transcripts and confidential faculty appraisals, and are not open to examination by the student subjects of the files. It was argued in the letter and the editorial that these practices constitute invasions of the student's privacy, and the appropriate remedial action would be to remove all transcripts and confidential appraisals from the files, and to allow each student to have access to his own

The fact is that the student already has complete control over the content of this file. He may include in it or exclude from it any information he desires. If he wishes the transcript excluded, he has only to indicate this desire to the Placement Office. Nothing else goes into the file except by his own initiative. If he does not wish the file to contain confidential appraisals, he need only refrain from requesting them. If he wishes it to contain open letters of recommendation, he may solicit them himself and deliver them to the Placement Office for insertion.

It is a fact that some members of the faculty may be unwilling to write such letters. They have honest reasons for their position; they take this function seriously, and are unwilling to undertake it under conditions that in any way compromise their ability to exercise complete candor. It may also be that a confidential appraisal for this very reason carries greater credibility with the person to whom it is addressed than an open letter would. This is a human fact over which we have no control. There is no purpose behind the confidentiality of the file other than the desire to create the conditions under which faculty members may give their students the help those students have requested from them.

Since the individual student does have the control I have described over the content of his file - indeed I suppose over the very existence of a placement file - I find myself wholly unable unable to appreciate the argument that there lies herein an invasion of his privacy, or any other aggression against his personality. What I do find in the suggestions for change in these procedures is a demand that those students who wish transcripts and confidential appraisals included in their files be deprived of their freedom of choice in the matter.

/s/ Luke K. Cooperrider
SIS!

We wish to bring you this week just a sampling of our erudition. The following passage appeared in Raymond Vernon’s article, “The Changing Economic Function of the Central City” (1959). It closes with that mightiest of all unsupported chauvinist generalizations:

"Some aspects of the financial community’s activities were indeed sufficiently routinized and standardized that a central city location would not...be compelling. Insurance company activities, for instance, are largely of a routine and repetitive character. Where such companies chose to centralize their record keeping activities in a single office, the problem was to find a large enough pool of literate clerks to handle the volume of work generated by such an office. In general, women did better than men at this sort of work."

Professor Vernon is at the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration where he does better than women at tracing the history of sexism. Will someone wake him now and tell him he’s won our BIG SIS IS WATCHING YOU award for the week?

---

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Law School Lawn and Garden Care Service shocked the entire law school community yesterday with a startling announcement. After years of diligent efforts, the Master Gardeners have succeeded in isolating the rare plant, Weedsus Lawquadus. The first hardy batch of the new variety is now on display just outside the Law Club Lounge. Public viewing hours are from sunrise to sunset, Monday through Sunday. The powers that are have wisely decided to chain off the small triangular patch to save the rare plant from excited crowds. Plans are now underfoot to remove all the old, unsightly green grass that now covers the interior of the quad, and replace it with this beautiful new species. Congratulations to whoever is responsible for this marvelous achievement!

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USAR

On the question of hairiness, see generally, enlightened opinion of frustrated federal judge in 310 F.Supp. 979.

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Professor Vernon is at the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration where he does better than women at tracing the history of sexism. Will someone wake him now and tell him he’s won our BIG SIS IS WATCHING YOU award for the week?
Since the beginning of the term
forty copies of a new Law School
publication, Michigan Law Course
Critique, have been on reserve in
the Library. It is a course
evaluation bulletin, similar to
that produced by the L&S schools
here as well as by a few other
universities around the country.
The Law School's covers courses
given in last winter's term. You
ought to peruse it if you have not
already done so.

The purposes of the sponsors of
Michigan Law Course Critique are
unimpeachable. As set out in the
foreword by Fred Finckney, member
of the Law School Student Senate,
their "Intention is to establish
... a means to increase emphasis on
the quality of classroom experience
and to provide assistance to stu-
dents in selecting courses.../also
to encourage professors to improve
their courses." Laudable as that
goal is, this first effort by the
Senate falls short in several ways
which bear examination.

Apparently due to lack of adequate
time for preparation, the methodology
of the Critique was inherited with-
out much change from the sister
publication put out elsewhere in the
University. It is hard to conceive
of a questionnaire less well suited
to the Law School setting than the
one which was handed out in classes
last Spring. (You may recall your
own reaction to the questionnaire
at the time.) The questions which
were finally employed in preparing
the Critique can be found repro-
duced in its first pages. They
range from the simply irrelevant
(e.g. "(X) The instructor's speaking
ability was inadequate for this
kind of course.") through the banal
(e.g. "(C) The course made a sig-
nificant contribution to my education.")
to some truly ambiguous and pregnant
statements (e.g. "(F) The instructor
put the course material across in
an interesting way" and "(G) The
instructor's presentation of the
material was clear."). In addition
there were two more general questions,
one concerning "overall quality of
the course" and the other, about
the relative amount of time spent on
the course.

It's noteworthy that these inquiries
were set out in the form of statements,
with which you agreed or disagreed
more or less strongly in five steps.
This is a technique favored by
survey experts to assure their
anxious subjects that "there are no
right or wrong answers" and to make
responses more manageable statisti-
cally. It's presumption is that
what's lost in clarity is gained by
redundancy sufficient to force a
pattern to emerge. Its effectiveness
in measuring a group response as
complex as subjective reactions to
teaching styles seems dubious.
That teaching quality can be evalu-
ted in any meaningful way numerically
is questionable.

Nevertheless, a page in the Critique
is devoted to the numerical gradings
for each professor in each of his
courses. Seminars were eliminated
and only one course failed to report
because of end-term class rescheduling.
The mean figures for the over-all
quality and time spent questions are
isolated in prominence on each page.
The mean figures for twelve other
responses, keyed to the front of the
book, are grouped beneath. Last is
a brief narrative, rarely more than
fi~ty words, which, we are told, is
"compiled by an independent non-law
student evaluator" whose sole quali-
ification seems to be disinterested-
ness. The impression is of an
The problem inheres in the assumption that Michigan law students agree about what constitutes a "good" law course. Surely they do not. By attempting, in the name of objectivity, to reduce this diversity of opinion to the "mathematical average" student opinion is to arrive at a figure which is in fact related to no one's real opinion at all.

For some law students, a professor who is descriptive, declaratory, linear and organized (however artificially) teaches a "good" course. For others, a teacher who is provocative, demanding, argumentative and elliptical (if necessary) is one who offers the "good" course. Each views the experience from polar extremes.

Many students see courses as so many rungs on a career ladder, so easy of digestibility, reduction and regurgitation are the prerequisites of curricular "excellence." Any short-cuts on the vocational road are welcome. Fewer students perhaps, want intellectual stimulation even at the cost of some uncertainty. Learning is for them a participatory experience, and the teacher who engages their curiosity earns high marks. Whatever the case, there are numerous axes along which students and professors might theoretically array themselves. In no case, however, could a uniform standard of quality be arrived at.

The proclamations of objectivity in the Critique, therefore, is seen overstated. In fact, at least this reviewer detected an unarticulated bias. It tended toward the first of the two sides opposed in the preceding paragraph. It often penalized innovativeness while rewarding conservativism in teaching approaches.

The suggestion is not so much that the authors have been dishonest as they have been naive in their implicit faith in the validity of statistics.

OVER
What has resulted is a kind of reification of the "grapevine." After the first year, most law students are familiar with meeting the inevitable questions from classmates about courses with a peremptory reply, either negative or positive. With the purpose of dispelling "rumor and hearsay" [Kahles, Introduction], the Critique seems to offer little beyond aggregating what you can get from friends in the hall. Only here the speaker is anonymous. The Law School deserves more.

There are ways to accommodate these problems. First, the Critique should eliminate the pretense to objectivity. As a consequence its authors can be frank about what they perceive to be their operating prejudices. Thus evaluations can be read in light of their avowed premises. The tabulation and grading of short-answer items should be dropped. It's a lousy system when applied to us. It's a lousy system when applied to them. Once the pseudo-empirical baggage is dispensed with and assumptions are stated, the authors should feel free to embark upon an essay for each course. Such a narrative could treat fairly the spectrum of opinion concerning a course, giving weight to dissenters as well as the majority. Students will be encouraged to respond more thoughtfully to the open-ended portion of the questionnaire in the expectation that their views will be given full airing. Professors, in turn, will have authoritative and judicious reflections of student attitudes upon which they can feel confident in acting. Instead of sowing variably rancor or contentment among the faculty, the Critique could approach the really influential position to which it aspires.

If you are doing a project on environmental law or are simply interested in the subject, you might visit the NEW office of the Environmental Law Society in Room 112, Legal Research (sometimes known as the Library). ELS has a limited collection of periodicals on the subject.

Also, if anyone is interested in attending the following hearings (even if you don't want to give testimony) please contact John Watts in the ELS office or phone 769-3939.

**Topic:** Legislation to control discharges of mercury and other heavy toxic metals into the environment.
**Date:** Oct. 20, 1971
**Time:** 7:30 pm
**Place:** Auditorium, SSOB, Lansing.

**Topic:** Zen use of Polyvinyl Chloride containers.
Oct. 26 at 8:00 pm at Room 420-D, 4th Floor, State Capitol Bldg.

**Topic:** New modes of mass transportation.
Oct. 26, 9:00 am, House Chambers, Lansing.

**Topic:** Air Pollution Control Bill.
Oct. 21, 10:00 am, Trenton High School Aud., Trenton, Mich.
The class that did get in this year is, as usual, more brilliant than its predecessors.

Class of '74  Average LSAT 659  
            Average GPA 3.37  
            Median LSAT 647  
            Median GPA 3.33

Class of '75  Average LSAT 638  
            Average GPA 3.25  
            Median LSAT 648  
            Median GPA 3.30

(Grade Point Averages are on a 4.0 = A scale)

The figure keeps floating up over the years, which is to be expected as competition gets keener for the places available. Don't ever expect a class with 800's for board scores, or 4.0's for grade averages though. With almost 5000 applicants, there are plenty of candidates that easily satisfy the admission standards. At this point, other factors come into consideration in an effort to create a well rounded class.

One trend of the past few years that has continued this year in the admission of increasing numbers of minority students and women. There are 45 minority students in this year's class, and there are 56 women. So if you think the halls are more varied this year, you're right: both these figures are new records.

The distribution of new students by state has remained relatively constant over the years. This year however, the percentage of Michigan residents has jumped from 45% to 50%. There are 199 Michiganders in this year's new class. Other states heavily represented are New York, Ohio, Illinois and Indiana.

Distribution by school has behaved this year about as it has done in the past. As usual, Michigan and Michigan State take the number one and number two spots. Other schools heavily represented are: Albion, Dartmouth and Stanford. There were no other sur-
prizes except -- alas -- Princeton: from 13 down to 3 in one year's time!

A new wrinkle in the admissions process this year was the use of the Law School Data Assembly Service, run by Educational Testing Services. The Data Assembly Services took the grades of all applicants, from different schools using different grading systems, and converted them to equalized GPA's, based on a 4.0 = A scale. The Assembly Service got off to a stumbling start as many freshmen will testify. There were many delays and mix-ups -- and LSDAS lost money on top of it all. While a pain to the applicant, the Assembly Service was a joy to the Admissions Office. Dean McCauley reports that a great deal of time previously wasted on mathematical details has now been freed for greater consideration of each candidate. With the incredible jump in applications, the extra time is all the more valuable.

Dean McCauley wisely refuses to make predictions for the slope of the new classes of the future. The admissions biz is notoriously unpredictable. Undoubtedly though, a few trends will continue. There will probably be more applicants, class size will remain constant, but scores and grade points will inch up, and the State of Michigan and the University of Michigan will maintain their dominant percentages. Who knows, the Ivy League might even make a come-back!

-- B.H.

note

The initial sign-up period for interviews is being switched from Room 218 at 3:30 to Room 150 at 3:15 beginning Monday, October 18. We are sorry for the confusion, but we are making the switch so that the large number of students who wish to sign up can be handled appropriately.

-- The Placement Office

RETEST

Any student who received a grade lower than "C" in any course may now retake the exam in order to raise that grade. This option, approved by the faculty last December, applies to any course with an examination, but limits the maximum grade, after re-examination to "C".

The only official notice required is to inform Mrs. Betts, Registrar, of one's situation. However, Dean Kuklin points out that one need not take the re-exam from the same professor and it must be taken during the final examination period. Thus, while no other notice is necessary, students may wish to contact the professor for permission to audit the course and, in the case of freshman courses, to determine whether taking the mid-year exam will be necessary. Any unusual circumstances may best be resolved with the assistance of Dean Kuklin.

cont. from p.6

Critique

Admittedly, the logistical problems of a more elaborate critique are considerable. Undoubtedly, much more information would have to be recorded and absorbed. A staff of law student writers would have to devote time to preparation of each essay. Still, once completed, it need not be rewritten every year. Revisions and updating where indicated would be sufficient.

There seems to be no easy route to this endeavor. But, the product can be a more fruitful legal education for both teachers and students.

-- J.J.S.
A NEW LAW SCHOOL COURSE

The University of Michigan Law School has become the first Law School in the nation to offer a "Seminar in Undergraduate Law Teaching." The seminar is for two-credits. Students in the seminar teach law courses to students in the undergraduate college. This semester, there are seven law students involved, all teaching sections of a three-credit Lit. School course called Constitutional Criminal Procedure (College Course 319). "319," as it is usually called, was initiated in the fall of 1970, with an enrollment of 77 students -- in one section. By last winter semester, the course had grown to two sections and 167 students. This semester there are over 250 students enrolled in the course. Each law student-teacher has his own section of between 35-75 students and teaches two class periods each week (the third undergraduate credit-hour is provided by semi-weekly guest speakers on Wednesday evenings, when all sections meet together in Auditorium B, Mason Hall, at 7:00 P.M.)

Although "319" has been offered before, this semester is the first time the law students who are teaching it are meeting together, in an accredited seminar supervised by three professors -- Prof. Carrington, Prof. Chambers, and Prof. Kamisar. There are to be ten two-hour sessions in which the student-teachers meet with one of the professors to discuss classroom techniques, educational goals, and substantive law questions.

The Seminar in Undergraduate Law Teaching will be offered again next semester by Prof. Carrington, Prof. Kamisar, and a third professor. Students who are interested in taking the seminar should sign up NOW with Marilyn Williams in 300 Hutchins Hall. Although students will have to sign up again when regular pre-classification starts, we must get an idea NOW of the student interest, so we can begin planning courses in the undergraduate college.

If you want to teach one of the Criminal Procedure sections, you should have already taken Con Law II and Prof. Kamisar's Crim Pro class. (The book we use in teaching is Basic Criminal Procedure, a smaller edition of Modern Criminal Procedure.) However, if you have an idea for a subject other than Criminal Procedure that would be interesting to undergraduates, and if you feel you are qualified to teach it, new courses covering these other topics can be set up. As with many other seminars, enrollment will be limited and an interview will be required. This semester will be on a pass-fail basis and will not fulfill your seminar requirement.

If you would like to see what teaching undergraduates is all about, sit in on one of the classes. They are scheduled as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Teacher</th>
<th>Room</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>001</td>
<td>T-Th 12</td>
<td>B. Meeske</td>
<td>1453 Mason</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>002</td>
<td>T-Th 12</td>
<td>R. Levy</td>
<td>2225 Angell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>003</td>
<td>T-Th 1</td>
<td>B. White</td>
<td>T=231 Angell Th=1453 Mason</td>
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<tr>
<td>004</td>
<td>T-Th 2</td>
<td>M. Sheldon</td>
<td>T=2225 Angell Th=1406 Mason</td>
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<tr>
<td>005</td>
<td>M-W 4</td>
<td>R. Fredman</td>
<td>2225 Angell</td>
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<tr>
<td>006</td>
<td>T-Th 4</td>
<td>C. Averbook &amp; B. Vinokour</td>
<td>2203 Angell</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If you want any further information or have questions, please call Chas Averbook at 769-9782, or talk to any of the other law student-teachers.

-- Chas Averbook
I) A county may ban the use of phosphates in detergents without violating the Commerce Clause according to the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida. The Court reached this conclusion by balancing the promised improvement in water quality against the financial harm which would result to the detergent industry and found that the former outweighed the latter. The Soap Detergent Assn. v. Clark, 40 L.W. 21-60.

II) In another phosphate battle, a three-judge Federal Court for the Southern District of Indiana concluded that the people of Indiana have a right "to wear gray shirts and have a little hardness distilled on their glasses." The Court dismissed as a matter of law arguments of the detergent industry that the anti-phosphate statute was a violation of the Due Process and Equal Protection clauses of the fourteenth amendment. A claim that the statute was a violation of the Commerce Clause was found legally sufficient but unlikely to succeed on the merits. Soap and Detergent Industry v. Olfusz, 40 L.W. 2175.

III) The limits of the heretofore boundless doctrine of judicial immunity have been discovered by the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Ohio. That Court held recently that a statute providing, "The probate court shall have plenary power at law and in equity fully to dispose of any matter properly before the court," does not give the court power to order the sterilization of a mentally retarded female minor; and a civil action could be maintained against the judge who so ordered. Wade v. Bethesda Hospital, 40 L.W. 2165.

IV) The right to privacy protects a government employee who is a professed homosexual from suspension of his security clearance. The U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia has held that there must be proof of a nexus between the employee's homosexuality and his ability to effectively protect classified information in order to sustain such a suspension. Ulrich v. Laird, 40 L.W. ___.

V) Wearing long hair is significantly different from wearing black armbands in protest to the Vietnam War, in the opinion of the Tenth Circuit Court of Appeals, and therefore, the Court concluded, the jurisdiction which the Federal courts exercised over the wearing of armbands in public schools in Tinker v. Des Moines Independent School District, 393 U. S. 503, does not extend Federal jurisdiction to long hair cases. The Court found that long hair, unlike armbands, is not closely akin to pure speech and does not directly and sharply implicate basic constitutional values. Although the Court recognized a possible threat to constitutionally protected "liberty" in hair regulations, it said the validity of such regulations would depend on their "reasonableness" which it was within the power of state authorities to determine. Freeman v. Flake, 40 L.W. 2171. (For a different approach to the hair problem by another frustrated Federal court, see 310 F. Supp. 579 (1970).)

VI) The Due Process Clause and Section 501 of the Civil Rights Act are violated by the knowing acquiescence of the Secretary of HUD in the discriminatory housing program of the Chicago Housing Authority. The Court found the selection of public housing sites, which maintained existing patterns of segregation, was not justified by the desperate need for public housing, and the "good faith" of the Secretary did not forgive his part in the project. Gautreaux v. Romney, 40 L.W. 2173.
PIRG

For the past few weeks a group of students (law and otherwise) have been meeting to discuss the feasibility of establishing a Public Interest Research Group in the state of Michigan. Briefly, this group would be a Nader-type organization composed of a law firm, a research group and a lobby group. It will be funded by a student fee (refundable) of $1.50 per university student per semester. This is intended to be a state-wide organization, controlled and funded by the college and university students of the state. The PIRG's basic purpose is to represent the social-political concerns of students by utilizing media channels and the administrative-legal remedies available. The PIRG would fight race and sex discrimination, work for environmental quality, bring consumer protection cases, etc., all of this on a statewide basis.

Much help is needed on the various legal-moral, organizations problems inherent in such a proposal. If you are interested, please call Ed Petrini at 662-7167 or stop in at Room 112, Legal Research.

ORDER YOUR YEARBOOK NOW! All Law Students, Faculty, and Administration:

For the next two weeks orders will be taken for the 1972 Codiciil, Law School Yearbook. While in the past the Codiciil has been directed exclusively toward Seniors and Faculty, this year's book will have as its major feature a pictorial survey of the present year; thus it is hoped that not only Seniors and Faculty, but all members of this Law School will benefit by the record. Orders may be placed at the Lawyers Club front desk, the Library Circulation Desk, Level Nine of Legal Research, and Third Floor Hutchins Hall. First semester: $4.00; second semester: $5.00. Unless you order now, books will be scarce next semester, as the total order has to be submitted by November.

Seniors, Foreign, and Graduate Students:

Anyone who had his picture (or hers) taken by the Codiciil recently must follow the instructions which should be enclosed with your proofs. In the event you do not receive any instructions, when you receive your proofs, simply select the one you wish to be in the book and return the proofs to the picture company. If you don't choose one, the company will.

R. Mason
Editor 1972 Codiciil

LEGISLATIVE AND BUREAU

The Legislative Aid Bureau (L.A.B.) will be holding an open meeting for all law students this coming Monday evening, Oct. 18, 1971, at 7:30 P.M. in 110 Legal Research (next to the bulletin boards in the basement). The purpose of the meeting will be to explain L.A.B.'s function to new people and to discuss upcoming projects. Briefly, L.A.B. provides research and bill drafting assistance to governmental units and interest groups.

A recent graduate of this law school (Roger Filler), currently in the Michigan Department of Education's General Counsel's Office will be present to explain a project L.A.B. plans to undertake for that organization. All law students are welcome to attend Monday's meeting.

Any law student who would care to testify before the Michigan State Senate during the first week of November on the subject of population control should see Tom Brown or Mike Whitten or stop by the L.A.B. office at 110 Legal Research.
Friday, Oct. 15

PHILADELPHIA STORY - CG
Dir. Geo. Cukor, 1940. Kitty Hepburn, Jim Stewart, Cary Grant have hi jinx in hi society. He charms all comers and frolics in & out of marriage. Effortless.

WAIT UNTIL DARK - LS
See ad elsewhere this issue.

Saturday, Oct. 16

TARGETS - CG

Sunday, Oct. 17

TARGETS - supra

Monday, Oct. 18

BLOOD OF A POET - AC

Tuesday, Oct. 19

OF MICE AND MEN - CG
(1939) Adapted from Steinbeck's touching tale of middle-aged man with the mind of a child whose compelling urge is to tend his rabbits. Elementary.

RULES OF THE GAME - AC
Dir. Jean Renoir. Classic Renoir brings camera to focus on the microscopic workings of the society of the party. Bring your own.

L'AVENTURA - AA

Wednesday, Oct. 20

MODERN TIMES - CG

DIARY OF A COUNTRY PRIEST - AC
Dir. Rbt. Bresson. Religious fanatic priest assigned to rural French town suffers the indignities of irreverent and earthy peasants, only to be castigated by his bourgeois pastor. A poignant and pathetic study of the

Thursday, Oct. 21

CARNIVAL IN FLANDERS - AC
Dir. Jacques Feyder. A sure-fire hit. When you see it, tell us about it. Flemish.

KING OF HEARTS - AA
A truly joyous film. Anti-war satire set in WW I period where French army deserter heads up a community of escaped lunatics. The sane prove crazier than the insane. Go early, there'll be a line. Timeless.

A CONDEMNED MAN ESCAPES - CG
Dir. Rbt. Bresson. (1956) A taut exploration of escape and spiritual entrapment as seen thru eyes of the desperate con. Bresson's intensity and economy of style will bring you to the edge of your seat and your soul. Edgy.

MOVIE KEY:

CG - Cinema Guild, Architecture Auditorium, 7:00 & 9:30 p.m., 75¢
AC - Alley Cinema, Alley, 330 Maynard St., 7:00 & 9:30 p.m., $1.00
AA - Auditorium 'A' Angell Hall 7:00 & 9:30 p.m., 75¢

Public Speaker Session

Date: Tuesday, Oct. 19
Time: 6:30 p.m.
Place: Lawyers Club Lounge
Speaker: Dr. Robert Ward
U. of M. Political Scientist
Staff Japanese-American Study Center
Topic: "Japanese-American Relations"
Dinner: 5:45 p.m.
Place: Faculty Dining Room
(Sign up outside AA 100 for dinner.)
Sponsor: International Law Society
tonight

Room 100
7:15  9:30  11:45

Law Students admitted free
with Lawyers Club i.d.

Non-law students: 50%

"Dialogue on Drugs"

October 18, 1971  Monday
8:00 P.M.  Law Club Lounge

-- just what the title says ... with Marjorie Schuman, Coordinator of Drug Education Program, U of M

also: Jeff Gumbiner and Jane Hunsinger, both of the U of M Drug Program

sponsored by the Law Wives Association

SUNDAY, October 17, 1971, 3:30 p.m.
Ann Arbor Bicycle League. First General Meeting will be held at Ecology Center, 417 Detroit St., A2. All who are interested in promoting bicycling in the Ann Arbor area are invited to attend.

The ECO-PORN award of the week goes to those thousands of good citizens of Midland, Michigan, who attended a rally last Tuesday in support of a nuclear power plant which is to be built near the city. The major speakers at the rally were US Senator Robert Griffin and comedian Art Linkletter (author of, appropriately, People are Funny). The Midland County Board of Commissioners has appropriated $25,000 to be used for public relations to promote the plant. The rally's sponsors say that if the plant is not built Midland's economy may suffer. Opponents say Midland may suffer if the plant is built without adequate consideration of safety and environmental factors. The rally culminated with the signing of a giant billboard to be shipped to the ABC in Washington, DC.
GRIDDIE GOODIES

Well, Sport fans (fiends?) It's been one of those weeks in the world of sports.

In addition I mispelled last week's winner, who is Bob Alt, as well as forgetting this week's winner (who missed only two picks). If any of you readers missed only two, tell Dommie and he'll give you a sub (of course, you'll have to pay for it - he's not so easily taken in). For the rest of you, be patient and next week appearing in this column will be not one, but two winning names as well as assorted other blitherings.

For those of you that read the sports pages instead of listening to lectures - these are indeed exciting times. The World Series promises to be a colossal bore - but it beats going to class. The Red Wings have again embarked on a campaign to prove they not only have the worst talent in the National Hockey League but the lowest front office as well (move over Al, Limpy's jumping on the bandwagon) the Detroit Pistons will once again parlay a winning season, into an out-of-the-running finish. And the vaunted Detroit Lion defense died. Now if only the Free Press would can Joe Falls . . .

Finally, and most exciting of all, it's GGTA (Griddie Goodie Time Again). A few suggestions - put your name on the OGGE (Official Griddie Goodie Entry Blank). Circle the winners; keep derogatory comments to a minimum. Do not tear, spindle, mutilate or in any way injure the entry blank. Use Green ink.

By!

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TIE BREAKER SCORE
DETOIT
HOUSTON __________________

-- Limpy