April 7, 1972

University of Michigan Law School
During the past year, the Lawyers Club has made significant progress both in planning and in practice toward meeting the needs of law students. The latest and most visible sign of that progress is the new room and rate structure.

Historically, the Lawyers Club has been the center of the law school's life. It was built in two stages during the 1920's. The main building will celebrate its 50th anniversary in 1974. The planned occupancy called for 256 residents living in singles, single suites, or double suites, with every person guaranteed his or her own bedroom. During World War II and subsequent thereto, demand increased significantly and the number of occupants rose to 361. This was accomplished by doubling up in many cases, creating the present configuration: 114 singles, 60 doubles, 8 double suites, and 37 triple suites.

In 1961 and for the ten years following, the Lawyers Club was forced to undertake major renovation of its physical plant. The expenditures exceeded $1 million, largely for completely new plumbing, steam lines, electrical wiring, and kitchen equipment. The failure to provide for reserves during earlier years meant that loans had to be negotiated and are still being repaid with interest at the rate of over $50,000 per annum.

During the past year, there have been three major efforts undertaken to improve the attractiveness of the Club. The Board of Governors of the Lawyers Club has met twice this year in October and February. To alleviate the present shabbiness of the rooms,
NEW LIBRARY

With all the talking and planning for a library expansion to be built where the parking lot is now, RG decided to hire a group of architects to study the various alternatives.

First of all, why do we need expansion anyway? Some people have noted that the more specialized and foreign language collections get hardly any use and could be consolidated. Hans Plug of Stoop, Plug & Bongo, RG's exclusive firm of architects has designed a special book shelf-file type system for little-used volumes that takes up much less space than the alternate range and aisle scheme we have now. Below is a drawing of a set of roll-out book shelves which hold thousands more books per aisle space unit because there is simply no need for extra aisles. Advanced engineering students here at Michigan would leap at the chance to design something really practical and see it go up. And with specifications provided by the engineering students, a near-by fabricator could easily make the proper parts. Then with student labor over a summer the library could be fully converted. In fact, we could probably take a tip from the Chinese and require every law student to work on the project so he or she didn't lose consciousness of working people.

But if that doesn't go over, Carla Bongo of the architectural firm came up with a design for the new addition that would blend into the Michigan tradition very well. It is shown at right from an aerial view.

Finally, Stoop, Plug & Bongo submitted a third design for the addition that would duplicate the present buildings' style.

Unfortunately, the constraint of constructing a small building with limestone blocks such as those used in existing structures has allowed room for only 34 more books plus a branch office for the Library Director.

The administration is continuing to work on these problems most diligently, and without doubt will rise to their previous peak of foresight, taste, and efficiency, which, you may remember, gave us those stunning blue-walled offices back of the main library with the gleaming aluminum struts, and picturesque walk-way.

--M.G.S.
the Board is committed over the next few years to a major fund drive to finish renovation of the Club. The Dean and the Law School are in agreement with this general stance and a joint drive with the Law School will hopefully begin during 1973.

More immediately, the Senate and particularly, Rob Kuhbach, have undertaken a close analysis of the operation with an eye to both further economy and greater appeal. A survey was conducted in March which indicated that, as many suspected, law students have a great desire for privacy. Several budgets were considered by the 1972 Rate Committee. One posed that the Club operate at its present capacity of 361 occupants. Another was designed for 256 students. A compromise was reached which will offer spaces for 309 students. This provides for seven room types: economy singles, singles, single suites, economy double suites, economy doubles, double suites and economy triple suites. The two new room types are the single suites and double suites. A single suite has a bedroom and living room for one; a double suite provides two bedrooms and a living room for two. In addition, some rooms which were formerly economy doubles are now singles, increasing the number of singles from 114 to 152, or 30%. The rates were increased slightly for singles, and generally stabilized or reduced for economy doubles, economy double suites and economy triple suites.

This arrangement of room types is flexible. If more students demand triple suites, then double suites can be shifted back to that category. Contrariwise, if more students want double suites, then a triple suite or two could be converted into double suites. The aim is accommodation of law students' interests.

The Club anticipates more women will be in law school and thus want accommodations here. To offer more spaces and variety in room types--including a triple and a double suite, C and M entryways are reserved for women with the top half of K available.

In addition, there will be other tangible benefits. After a review of the economics, it was decided that unlimited seconds will be available in the dining hall, except for a few high cost items such as steaks and certain chops. The Lawyers Club will continue its independence of the University Housing menu, offering instead more variety and allocating almost 50% more money per day in raw food cost than the University food service system.

The main lounge has been renovated and a new TV system with antenna has been installed in the basement. During this summer, a fire alarm will be added to the entire building complex.

Those who never considered the Lawyers Club should take a serious look at the new offerings. The convenience of its location is of inestimable value especially for those with 8 a.m. classes. For the big eaters, the value of "unlimited seconds" can't be underestimated, especially when one considers the high costs in today's food stores and restaurants. For those desirous of truly outstanding accommodations, a double suite or single suite would be ideal. The Senate and the Director trust you will give the Club serious consideration before deciding on your accommodations for next year.

--Robert Kuhbach
WHAT TO DO WITH YOUR BAD CAR
AN ACTION MANUAL FOR LEMON OWNERS,
Nader, Dodge & Hotchkim (Bantam, N.Y. 1971)

This is obviously a book for someone else. My car isn't a lemon! Or so I thought. It seems that at least one Volkswagen has a 29,000 mile self-destruct factor built in. Presently in the midst of hurling rocks at Volkswagen of America, I can sadly report that there is a real need for a manual for lemon owners, and happily to report that Nader's book nicely fills that need.

Chapter 3 -- "Nipping a lemon in the Bud" -- is the most valuable chapter in this section. The authors provide a list of preferable design characteristics to look for when purchasing a new car -- after warning that there is no car that has them all. Ordering a new car may be a crucial step, so the book contains several suggestions on this point -- such as a sample sales contract that does not have all the buyers rights and remedies written out. Also important is a checklist for the buyer picking up his new car. The point is finally made that a lemon can be bought by anybody at anytime. A lot of pain can be prevented if a buyer goes into bargaining with hard facts in his hands, rather than dazzle in his eyes.

Part II is the heart of the book -- at least for the lawyer. Nader outlines several paths the owner or his lawyer can tread to reach solutions to their problems. The chapter on complaint procedures is a minor masterpiece. Nader describes what happens to your complaint letter, the favorite dodges of the auto companies, and how to avoid them. The best advice concerns who to write to when the auto companies refuse you. You know that somehow, somewhere there is a government office that deals with your problem. The book will save you time and effort by telling you just what bureaucrat can help. A letter with a string of 20 "cc:"'s on the bottom -- everyone from your congressman, to your attorney, to your local Action Line -- can not fail to stir up a few people in

The Action Manual is just the kind of book a lawyer or law student should have: it is short, direct, simple, readable, unpretentious, and full of practical suggestions. In fact, it is the exact opposite of most law books. It contains dozens of examples from the letters Nader received that make it all very real. And the emphasis is on action.

In the first part of the book, Nader et.al. describes how a car works, what to look for in a good car, and how to avoid getting a lemon.
[With everybody going to law school these days, RG wonders if there might have to be some changes in the Saturday afternoon television programming.]

ANNOUNCER: Live from federal district court it's the NBC Case-of-the-Week, pitting Blue versus Board of Education. This week's case is brought to you by Wilkinson Bar Review Courses, the people who have saved so many from a close shave at exam time.

ROWDY: Good afternoon court fans, and welcome to another NBC Case-of-the-Week. This is Rowdy. Right beside me is colorperson, Joe "Rocket" Schlect, and Tom Dawkins is down near the court floor to provide some analysis of the case. We'll return for the opening arguments in a minute, but first let's pause for this message.

ANNOUNCER: We had these 13 law students try Wilkinson's Bar Review Course. Let's see how they liked it. Law student number six -- "It was very smooth, no drag, no pull." How about number thirteen -- "After the Wilkinson course, I could barely notice I was taking the bar exam at all." Try the Wilkinson Bar Review. These 13 law students did and were completely satisfied.

ROWDY: Well, back to court-side, fans. You know, Joe, way back in 1954, Brown went to the Supreme Court against Board of Education; Green did it against County School Board in 1968; and now it looks like Blue could go all the way against Board of Education again this year. But there have been some drastic rules changes lately that could hurt the Blue team allot, and give Board it's first big win in a long time. It's gonna be tough for Blue.

SCHLECT: Uh, Curt, it's gonna be tough for Blue.

ROWDY: Right. So let's go down to Tom Dawkins for a look at today's game plans and starting line-ups.

DAWKINS: Ok, Curt. It appears that Board of Ed. is going to use a box-and-one zone defense, mainly to try and jam up hard-driving Jill Walton inside, but also keep a person close to Henry Dippy on the outside, who can shoot off his mouth and score from anywhere in the court. As you see by the diagram, Blue's big play is for Dippy to fire a pointed question to a witness at the baseline, with Walton rolling to the bench from the low post to quash any objection. Nobody can seem to stop her there.

On the other hand, Blue will have to move quickly ahead before Board's recent recruit and top player, D.O. Justice, can put on the stall with a lot of fancy procedure. Waiting for the right time, Justice will take a big shot from way outside and score before you know what's happened. Back to you, Curt.

ROWDY: Thanks, Tom. You're certainly right about that Walton. She can do it all -- briefs, motions, summations -- and only in her second year. Blue's head mentor, Dawn Wooden, says Walton's the best second-year person she's ever coached.

SCHLECT: She can do it all, uh, Curt.

ROWDY: You bet, Joe "Rocket" Schlect, who still holds the record for "most shots attempted" at his old alma mater. Well, we're ready for the case. What's this? Blue will have to move quickly ahead before Board's recent recruit and top player, D.O. Justice, can put on the stall with a lot of fancy procedure. Waiting for the right time, Justice will take a big shot from way outside and score before you know what's happened. Back to you, Curt.

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ROWDY: You bet, Joe "Rocket" Schlect, who still holds the record for "most shots attempted" at his old alma mater. Well, we're ready for the case. What's this? Blue will have to move quickly ahead before the game -- it seems that Justice tried to dunk an amicus in against the rules.

DAWKINS: Curt, I can see there's going to be a lot of rough contact underneath in this case that people aren't going to be aware of. For instance, I'd like to tell the fans about . . .

ROWDY: Thanks again, Tom. Oddly
CATCH cont'd from p. 1

eyes and short grey strict-constructionist hair). The argument was that an action would be more appropriately brought in Recorder's Court by way of a petition to vacate excessive sentence. MIA's answer was to the point but not exactly kosher, namely, that MIA clients had received clear indications that challenges to the sentence could result in revocation of probation and imposition of a much harsher sentence which in this case would mean up to 5 years. A letter to this effect was shown to the judge whereupon he threw judicial decorum to the winds and started yelling about criminal charges being brought against the judge who wrote the letter. His decision was to adjourn for one week to allow the action to be filed in Recorder's Court.

Another ream of papers flew for the filing and hearing on Friday morning. One of the prosecutors came along to argue that the "people" would file no objection. His honor then noted that indeed the sentence was illegal but that they gave it anyway since in the court's opinion the only alternative is an even more severe sentence. This, of course, is the fallacy of the excluded 6 months as a condition for probation sentence; but apparently the judges don't think six months in prison is enough time for rehabilitation. Nevertheless, the court ordered his release, indicating that should MIA bring any action that would deprive the court of its power to give the illegal sentence, the only alternative would be longer prison terms. Is he bluffing? We may find out soon enough.

Anyone interested in working for MIA would be welcome. The next suit will probably be a class action habeas for all those presently held on the unconstitutional drug laws.

-- R. Michael Gadbaw

HELP:

Perhaps you've seen the pitiful little signs posted around this Institution -- you know, the ones offering a "reward" for the return of "lost" notes. They're mine.

The problem you see, is that someone has decided that he has better uses than I for two notebooks of course notes, a folder with a semester's research on a seminar project, and a bedraggled brown briefcase.

I won't bore you with a pathetic sympathy plea or biting social commentary. The notes and the research are obviously important to me and the offer of a $10 "reward" still holds. My primary objective in using this forum, however, is to recover a packet of xeroxed materials in the research folder. The materials were prepared by the Sierra Club and may someday form the basis of a major environmental suit. Even if personal emnity is at the heart of this incident, I suggest that whatever additional pleasure one may receive by depriving me of the materials is far outweighed by the broader equity of the situation.

My plea is thus simple: if you have the materials or information regarding their whereabouts, please contact either the R.G. or call me at 663-1365. No questions asked.

VETERANS $$$ VETERANS INCREASED EDUCATIONAL BENEFITS

The House of Representatives has passed Bill H.R.12828, which provides for an increase in Veterans Educational Benefits, and has referred the bill to the Senate Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

The proposed schedule of rates provides for increases in the neighborhood of 15%.

All veterans are urged to write to the Senate Committee on Veterans' Affairs in support of H.R.12828.

Direct all letters to:
Senate Committee on Veterans' Affairs
Suite 414
Senate Office Building
Big Sister is Watching You
Awards of the Week

Big Sister has been watching L. Hart Wright for some time now. He gets the big prize this week. On Thursday, March 30, 1972, at 9 a.m. in Tax II, Prof. Wright told the class that his little girl had brought to his attention the amendment which would make the girls equal to the men. He then proceeded to read off the names of every woman in the class and said that to celebrate their amendment he would call on each of them that day. He then proceeded to do so.

Prof. Wright wins the bronze Bradwell Legal Trophy with the inscription, "We are not amused."

Another big faculty winner is Prof. Paul Carrington. The prize goes for his keen sense of women's problems as evidenced by the inclusion in his Civil Procedure Casebook of the Tampax case (honest, see p. 754).

Big Sis was watching Dick Cavett last Friday night when Lily Tomlin, a guest on the nationally televised talk-show, got up and walked out on TV doctor Chad Everett after the medic said that, "along with three horses and three dogs, I own my wife. She's my most beautiful animal." No sooner had the words passed Everett's lips than Lily stood up, said, "I have to leave" and walked off. She did not return for the remainder of the show despite Cavett's assurances to the audience that she would. Right on, Lily!

Yes, Rhode Island, you too have a Big Sister. Anne Goulding of Providence has filed a $150,000 suit against the state human rights commission, charging that she was denied a job because she is a woman. Commission officials had listed the job as a field investigator in the "Jobs of Interest -- Male" column.

Dave Porter nominated this week's Award Winner, which is Gray's book on Restraints on Alienation:

"The law has recognized certain classes of persons who may be kept in pupilage, viz. infants, lunatics, and married women; but it has held that sane grown men must look out for themselves..."
To the Editors:

Law School Student Senate President Frank Jackson made a shocking display of irresponsibility and bad taste this week. The incident concerned Tran Van Dihn, former South Vietnamese Ambassador to the United States and an outspoken critic of present U.S. policy, who was supposed to speak at the Law School on Saturday, April 8th. The event had been scheduled months earlier by the Student Senate. On Monday, Jackson decided that neither he nor his colleagues had the time to put up signs and in other ways prepare for the event (such preparation involves a few hours work at the most). Without even formally bringing the matter before the Senate, Jackson telephoned Dihn in Philadelphia and informed him that the Law School was no longer interested in having him speak. Jackson also told Dihn that he could keep the originally agreed upon $200 honorarium. The final results of Jackson's derelection was 1) a flagrant personal insult to an innocent party, and 2) a total waste of $200 in student funds.

/s/ Ken Siegel

MEMO

To: First Year Students
From: Journal of Law Reform
Re: Selection of 1972-73 Junior Staff

During the summer months, the Journal of Law Reform will invite approximately forty members of the current first year class to positions on the 1972-73 junior staff. Selection of the staff is made by two separate writing competitions. The first is the joint competition, co-sponsored with the Law Review, which is now in progress and from which each publication will select a minimum of five students. Further information on this competition was contained in a special memorandum which was issued several weeks ago and which is now available in both the Journal and Law Review editorial offices.

The second competition, conducted exclusively by the Journal, will commence in mid-April when a detailed explanatory memorandum will be issued. In short, students may enter this competition by submitting samples of legal writing prepared during the first year of law school. Memoranda and briefs written for the case club program are acceptable for this purpose.

The new junior staff will be selected in July, with invitations to membership being sent out shortly thereafter. Students accepting staff positions are expected to return to Ann Arbor approximately two weeks before registration for the fall term. At that time the editorial board will conduct several orientation sessions and the staff will begin preliminary research for student articles. It is essential that all members of the staff be present.

Students with inquiries concerning the Journal and, in particular, the selection of the 1972-73 junior staff are encouraged to stop by the editorial office, room 731, Legal Research Building.

LAW WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, AT NOON
KITTREDGE CARY AND JANICE SIEGEL WILL BE IN THE FACULTY DINING ROOM TO RELATE THEIR EXPERIENCES AT THE CONFERENCE.

ALL WHO ARE INTERESTED SHOULD BRING THEIR LUNCH OR GO THROUGH THE LINE AND THEN JOIN US THERE.

John Killeen and Marvin Walker from the Michigan Department of Labor will discuss an EQUAL PAY ACT that covers professionals for the first time under state law and how this act affects you.

Women and men invited.

Sponsored by the Ann Arbor Chapter, of the National Organization for Women.

April 12, 1972, at 7:30 p.m. at the First Unitarian Church (Social Hall) 1917 Washtenaw Ave.
Notes from the Other Side of this Life

WOMEN'S LIB

Woman's Rights? What does a woman want in rights when she has priv'liges?


In recent months there has been a steadily rising increase in news and notes about women's rights. Now this may presage a new level of consciousness about women's rights in the population as a whole, but what it probably indicates is the impending presentation of the "Cause of the Year" award to Women's Lib.

I remember hula hoops quite well. Upon mastering the difficult technique, I rather enjoyed them. But after seeing a picture in Life magazine of some field outside Los Angeles packed to the horizon with wriggling hooped young bodies, the simple fun lost its individual touch. When students first started wearing army jackets, the singularity was refreshing. Now, the spare battle gear at Michigan alone could easily equip a battalion.

Likewise with civil rights, and the anti-war movement and, undoubtedly soon, the ecology movement. While it is sacrilege to liken the movements to madras shirts, climbing boots, and other fads, the analogy is sometimes painfully appropriate. Somehow, the euphoria, the heady 1960's community feeling was dissipated, at least for me, in a series of pointless building take-overs, bloody riots, and bombings. Sometime soon, the Golden Fox may graduate into the Golden Dam Blower.

The women's rights movement may be entering, or in, the hysteria phase. It is certainly difficult for the contemporary observer to be certain, but since we are all contemporary observers, I suppose we should look for the signs. And the little signs are these: hardening of attitudes, one sided approaches, and riding of initially sound principles all the way out to absurd conclusions —

— What's in a pronoun? While it is certainly possible that it reflects a deep-seated and pervasive prejudice, it is equally possible that a human of one gender will naturally use the pronoun of that gender, especially in a language that contains no personal neuter.

— Now surely some law firm interviewers are concerned about the lack of a women's rest room, but those are the same interviewers that are concerned about the number of square inches of marble in the men's john and their current standing in the prestige race. An interviewer obnoxious to a female is most likely obnoxious to a male also. Who wants to work for them anyway?

— A roasting in class? The female student may get a little more static than the male, but after seeing some poor freshman get garroted in class, it is hard to believe that the likes of Arthur Miller would care what sex their victim is.

All this is not to say that there is no substance to the movement. Anyone who really thinks would not deny the justice of "equal pay for equal work", but anyone who really thinks never has. There is a difference in sexes, and to ignore it is as stupid as to emphasize it. Oliver Wendell Holmes said: (Adkins v. Child, Hosp. 261 US 525)

It will take more than the Nineteenth Amendment to convince me that there are no differences between men and women. Holmes may be right; it may take a 26th Amendment. But I still think he would reiterate his belief today. One does not have to go as far as Mr. Dooley to agree that there are many sides to this life.

The Hegelian Synthesis may be irresistible, but it would be nice if just once a popular movement could dispense with the hysteria phase and get on with the business of living and change.

May Your Pangolin Eat Well,

page nine

— Harvey St. Ralph
The chapter on Legal Action is quite useful. While it is no law review treatise, it certainly points in the right directions. The structure of the chapter is helpful in that the strategies outlined are geared to different circumstances of different car owners. For example, Strategy #1 applies to purchasers of a brand new car that turns out bad. The new car owner can: 1) demand a replacement; 2) demand a refund; or 3) stop-payment, relying on the "shaken faith" doctrine. Strategy #2 is primarily aimed at those car owners who have had their cars too long to get a refund, but not so long that the warranty is expired. Nader discusses suits based on the written warranty or other warranties and also what can be done to strike down the stingy warranty or disclaimers within the warranty. Strategy #3 is basically for those who can not claim under a warranty. It includes suits on the basis of implied warranty, negligence, and strict liability. Other strategies Nader includes are class action suits, suits in small claim courts, and, interestingly, criminal actions. The entire chapter is a good summary of the law, but it does leave the law student gasping for more. In 30 pages, details must necessarily be sketchy. Fortunately, the chapter is heavily footnoted, so the intrigued lawyer can follow up on leads. It is also fortunate that Nader included enough warning about some of the dangers involved in consumer self-help, such as stopping-payment, so that the over-zealous consumer will not hang himself with legal tape.

Part II concludes with some interesting chapters about ultimate consumer strategies. Amusing examples of individual ecotage are offered--such as lemon signs, and entering your lemon in the next auto show. Nader is also a great advocate of group tactics and pressure, so a chapter on consumer organization is included.

The last third of the book is an explanation of the auto industry and why lemons result. For the veterans of Unsafe at Any Speed era and the "social awakening" of 60's the stuff is old and simple. For an older but

section will be a little different and something of an eye-opener.

The fault in the book is that it can not be everything to everybody. To the consumer, the legal theories are a bit thick. To a lawyer, they are too thin and superficially treated. But at least it is a start. When the mechanic tells you the liquid leaking from the cylinder heads is oil, but it smells more like lemon juice to you, who knows, this book may yet allow you to make it lemonaide.

-- B.J.H.

ELS

To the hippy-dippy weatherman type, the Environmental Law Society's meeting on Thursday night would have been a "totally unique experience." Dr. Robert Williams, professor of chemistry, talked about the "poor folks A-bomb." In a few years, he explained, the government and others will be heavily into liquid metal fast breeder reactors. These reactors "produce" plutonium (as well as other stuff) which can be used to make a "nuclear device." The plutonium is shipped across the country by "common carrier, like you ship your T.V. set." As Williams said, for the sophisticated criminal of today, hijacking one of these trucks would be child's play. With a basic knowledge of nuclear plutonium technology one could then build an atomic bomb on the magnitude of one kiloton (about one-twentieth of the Hiroshima one). Williams said this would not necessitate much expensive equipment and could be placed in back of a VW bus and parked in Manhattan. Far out. Think of it, building an A-bomb from your Gilbert's chemistry set (are they the same ones who publish the law cans?)

There are very few people in the "government" who are worried about this happening, but it is, according to Williams, not only possible, but probable. Could this be the ultimate solution to the pollution problem? It sounds James Bondish, holding the whole city of New York for ransom, but perhaps that will be the only way to wake up the world.
Early this semester, Section 2 of the first-year class met with the section's professors to air student feelings about law school. One result of the meeting was the idea of measuring student attitudes toward grading by means of an opinion survey. The Academic Standards and Incentives Committee, which makes recommendations to the faculty regarding changes in grading, subsequently agreed to sponsor the survey.

A questionnaire was formulated by individuals with experience in opinion research techniques. It was given to 300 scientifically selected students representing a random sampling of the total student body. The answers were programmed into a computer and the results have become available this week.

The results most likely to interest the Committee and the student body are the answers which indicate student preferences for alternative grading systems. Those surveyed were asked to indicate their feelings about six grading systems: 1) the current system (loosely curved so that 50-60% receive "B" or above); 2) a graduate school curve (approximately 80% at "B" or above); 3) a "no-curve" system (all students could possibly receive the same grade); 4) a mandatory "Pass/Fail" system (curved so that 90-95% pass); 5) an optional system where each student chooses one of three systems (either "Pass/Fail", "Honors/High Pass/Pass/Fail", or graduate curve); 6) a combination of the present system with a limited number of courses selected by the student on a "Pass/Fail" basis. It should be noted that these systems are not mutually exclusive. Various combinations are possible, e.g. a graduate curve with optional "Pass/Fail" for second and third year students and a mandatory "Pass/Fail" system for first year students.

Although the results indicate a great deal the following four points are likely to be of the greatest interest:

First, a majority of the students are dissatisfied with the current system. Only 4.2% selected it as their first choice and only 25.5% favor it, while 51.5% disfavor it. The remainder are neutral.

Second, the system receiving the greatest support (to the surprise of many) is the mandatory "Pass/Fail" system. It is the first choice of 38.5% of the students and 63.4% favor it, while only 23.7% disfavor it.

Third, many people involved with the survey were surprised that the graduate school curve did not make a better showing. It is the first choice of only 14% of the students, although 49.3% favor it. 27.1% disfavor it. By comparison, 19.9% made optional "Pass/Fail" first choice, 66.3% favor it and 17.6% disfavor it. The remaining figures are: "no curve" system, 4.8% -- first choice, 28.1% -- favor, 48.3% -- disfavor; optional system, 16.2% -- first choice, 47.3% -- favor, 34.8% -- disfavor.

Fourth, there seems to be little relationship between a student's preference for a grading system and his background. This indicates that students are not polarized on the grading issue by sex, grades, age, etc.

What will be the effect of the survey? The Committee now has strong evidence that a majority of students want change. The results, however, indicate that no single alternative is the first choice of a majority of students. In any case, the Committee is under no obligation to respond to student wishes beyond considering the votes of the three students on the seven man committee. Moreover, the final decision for any change must come from the faculty as a whole, which is free to reject any Committee recommendations. Perhaps the most significant factor in terms of grading reform this year is the time element. For any change to come about, both the Committee and the faculty must take action within the remaining one month of this term. The Committee took two weeks to decide to sponsor the survey.

There is little more that students can do to influence the process of changing the grading system. The Committee members have given each
alternative system a great deal of consideration. Therefore, lobbying efforts are unlikely to alter any member's opinion. (The Law School Senate has recommended, on the basis of the results of the "Pass/Fail" Referendum, that the faculty adopt a "Pass/No-entry" system for first year and an optional system for the second two years under which the student selects the present system or mandatory "Pass/No-entry" upon registering each term.) In the end, the decision rests with the faculty. Dean St. Antoine, in his annual report to the University, likened law students to patients in a hospital. The analogy is appropriate for the case at hand: The doctors now know the patients' desires, but, of course, the doctors will prescribe what they know is best.

-- David Wolowitz

[The above report is laced with opinions which are not necessarily those of the R.C. staff. For example, we are not "surprised" by the results of the Committee's survey nor do we share the view that faculty prescriptions are what's "best." -- Editors]

n.b.

On Thursday, April 20, there will be a demonstration at the State Capitol for support of H.B. 4260, a strong air pollution control bill. Having passed the House, the bill is now in Senate committee where the chairman, Sen. Alvin DeGraw has held up the bill pending strong public support. To help give that much-needed support at the Capitol rally, see Mary Richman at the ELS office or call 764-8998.

The student senate speakers committee is starting to think about people for next year. Who would you like to see? Think about it and let us know. (Note: we will be trying to get the most for our money, so the cheaper the suggestion the more likely we'll be able to it.) Please put the name, who he/she is and where we might contact him/her in the box of Sally Rutzky or Harry Blackmond by the lawyers club desk. Thank you.

New Budget Requests

The Law School Student Senate will be holding 1972-73 budget hearings Tues., April 11, and anyone wishing to make requests should contact Frank Jackson (4-9098) or Jim Plummer (4-9046 or 4-9408) before Monday.

If anybody knows who the clown was who arranged for that law school reception for Lester Maddox, will you ask him when he's going to arrange one for Shirley Chisholm?

Wilkinson

Frank Wilkinson, Field Director of the National Committee to Repeal Repressive Legislation, visited the Law School on Friday, March 31, and addressed a pitifully small audience in the Law Club lounge. The poor turnout was not in the least related to the stanche of Mr. Wilkinson's talk which swept impressively from the ongoing legislative battle against the House Internal Security Committee, to the Safe Streets Act, the D.C. Crime Bill, the use of police agent provocateurs, wiretapping and a host of other antilibertarian Federal actions. Wilkinson, who is not a lawyer but a political activist, demonstrated to those few law students present that the Federal laws are indeed not etched on tablets of stone but are the products of political in-fighting and base compromise in which the views of the minority interests most affected are least represented. Wilkinson's organization maintains a small Washington office to lobby against such unbridled repression, and the Field Director circuses the country organizing public awareness and support. Wilkinson, a dynamic and informative speaker, will return to the Law School next Fall. His name is one to note in your mind if you're interested in meeting repressive legislation before its Congressional passage rather than after, from the defendant's side of the bar.
GM meets Students
GM Rides Again

On Wednesday April 5, Mr. William Vaughn of the Office of General Counsel of General Motors spoke at the Law School. He had been invited as a guest speaker for the Course Mart Environmental Law program. Early on in the evening it became clear that the Fates had decreed that misunderstanding would reign. At dinner Mr. Vaughn ordered a Rob Roy (scotch and sweet vermouth) only to receive the reply "I'm sorry, we don't have that brand of Scotch."

Dinner, however, was still thoroughly enjoyable as we all drank beer, and, luckily for you I got the lion's share. I say luckily for you because otherwise I might have succeeded in taking notes at the ensuing talk which would have lengthened this article.

Mr. Vaughn wasted no time in bringing up the point which was to divide him from his audience for the rest of his talk. After explaining that his area of specialization was stationary source pollution (factories themselves instead of the cars they produce) he briefly explained his position on a 'no growth' economy. In brief, he said that it was untenable. In a voice as gravelly as Johnny Cash at his best, Mr. Vaughn intoned the gospel of capital economics. Without expanding product markets companies cannot substantially increase their return on invested capital. Increased return is necessary to attract new investment. After all, people will not give you their money to risk unless you pay them enough for it. New investment is used to increase output, which, of course, is functionally limited by demand. The premise is not hard to discern, increased satisfaction of demand is good. On its face this is a very plausible goal. Of course, the purpose of society can be viewed as an attempt at maximization of the satisfactions to its members, but to rely on the market system as a maximizing device is to swallow all of the economists' simplifying assumptions and treat them as wimpically true.

Mr. Vaughn in his second major point skirted another confrontation with the underlying premise. He said that people did not want to pay the price of pollution control. The thought went as follows: the general public favor clean air and water, but at what price? If industry is forced to install many expensive pollution control devices they will pass the cost on to the consumer. The consumer will be hurt, he will be unable to buy the things that he wants. Ergo, the consumer wants some pollution control, maybe, but not massive amounts. I must admit that up to a point Mr. Vaughn is right - the public generally does not desire to close up all industry by insisting on so much pollution control that goods are too expensive to buy. However, I disagree most violently that his laissez-faire attitude toward the market system is likely to pick a proper balance, either the ecologist's point of view, or from the consumer's. Ignoring the ecological command for resource use which does not upset the natural equilibrium, Mr. Vaughn's view does not allow the consumers to accurately reflect their values in choosing between goods and unsoiled resources because there is no mechanism which evaluates the benefits of clean resources. Even cost internalization schemes (effluent taxes, etc.) are only guesses at the value of the benefit; they proceed from legislative judgements about the amounts of pollutants we should have, onward to a set of costs. Thus, there is
no marked mechanism governing the cost we assign. Instead we rely on a legis­

alive judgement, a judgement in which industry participates by lobbying and thus attempts to advance its position which is enhanced by under­
estimating environmental values.

Shifting gears, Mr. Vaughn left economics behind and discussed two fur­
ther topics, the problems associated with changing the levels of accept­
able pollution and the need for public participation at earlier stages in the major policy decisions facing the nation. By this time some of the undergrads had started passing a J.in the back row, heralding a new era in the long history of room 150.

In all, the talk was interesting even if allone learned was that it was no accident that GM, despite a 1.9 billion dollar profit last year, invested only 65 million in stationary source pollution control. -- Bo Abrams

Honors Convo

The annual Honors Convocation will be held at four o'clock on Friday, April 14, in Room 100 of Hutchins Hall. Dean Frank H. T. Rhodes of LSA will deliver an address entitled "The Idea of a University". Following the ceremony a reception will be held in the Lawyers Club Lounge.

The Honors Convocation provides the opportunity for the faculty and fellow students to recognize those who have excelled in academic pursuits and extracurricular activities. For example, among those honored are the recipients of the Jane L. Mixer Award "for the law students who have made the greatest contribution to activities designed to advance the cause of social justice", the members of The Order of the Coif "selected by the faculty from the 10 percent of the third-year class who rank highest in scholarship", and the outgoing and incoming officers of the various student organizations.

The spouses, parents and friends of the honorees are also invited. Baby sitting services are graciously provided by the Law Wives Association in the Lawyers Club Recreation Room for those who otherwise would be unable to attend.

LETTER 4/5/72

To the Editors:

I wish only the finest obsequies for the present grading system, as I see not a panacea in its preservation but a pestilence.

In reading Carrington's recent letter (R.G. 3/31/72), I could draw but one conclusion from what he stated: Because he (with his remarkable imagination) failed to discern a design for a satisfactory pass-fail system, none was possible.

Please Prof. Carrington, I can hardly believe that a man who has written a complicated text-book on civil procedure can not mentally circumvent the present system and visualize an adequate pass-fail system. I already doubt your judgment, least not let me doubt your intelligence.

If you are serious about seeking a better system of grading, why can't the faculty and student body assemble in a brief mora­
torium and sensibly come to some conclusions on the matter??

If you are not serious, then spare me the ridiculous outcries of hopelessness for any grading alternatives and relegate your­
self to being intellectually anemic.

I beg no forgiveness.

/s/ Joseph E. Compton III
L'74

HAVE YOU
BENT OVER ONCE TOO OFTEN?

RG, IM SICK AND TIRED OF YOUR HALF-TRUTHS IN YOUR CRUMBY PAPER!

COULDN'T YOU PRINT SOME OF MY HALF-TRUTHS?