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University of Michigan Law School

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ABA SEeks Dossiers on Law School Applicants

If certain elements within the American Bar Association have their way, future applicants to law school will have to pass psychological as well as aptitude exams before they can pursue a legal education. A special committee of the ABA has recommended a uniform test which would "identify those significant elements of character that may predictably give rise to misconduct." The proposal is the product of the Special Committee on the Feasibility of Establishing a Procedure for Reviewing the Character and Fitness of Candidates for Law School Admission Prior to their Acceptance as Students and was approved by the ABA Section of Legal Education at their February 1972 meeting.

The Special Committee's recommendation basically seeks to push ahead in time to the "first year . . . as early as possible after matriculation," a law student's satisfaction of the bar "requirements of a particular jurisdiction as to proof of good character." Law schools, the report indicates, "should, as part of their function in the legal profession, cooperate with the authorities charged with responsibility for character evaluation of those seeking a license to practice law, by administering to their students such uniform tests or questionnaires...as the appropriate admission authorities may find useful and relevant." Furthermore, the report continues, all law students, "shall release to any admissions authorities in any state to which the student ultimately applies any information relevant to his admission to the bar in the law school files or coming to its attention by any means other than confidential communications."

The Special Committee goes on to recommend that research studies be instituted immediately to determine how well character inventories will assess future "misconduct" and to "estimate the capacity of those elements to persist despite the maturing process of the individual and the impact of the stabilizing influence of legal education." In addition a "hindsight" study will survey cases of "proven dereliction" among lawyers to detect early signs of fatal character flaws.

In the discussion of the problem it discerns, the Committee expresses concern at the increasingly larger numbers of applicants trying to enter law school each year and at the necessity of curtailing their numbers by screening for "proper moral character attributes." While granting the "realistic limitations" of "assembling" 100,000 dossiers annually, the Committee views the program of character screening as largely self administering because "the mere fact that all students would be obliged to take such a test . . . would serve a salutary purpose in focusing the student's attention upon the fact [that he must] fulfill the moral character standards of the jurisdiction." A few sentences later the Report is more explicit about the desired effect. "Warnings," which would appear in law school catalogs and admissions materials, the report proposes, "might serve as a major deterrent to those who in fact have character deficiencies." Such defectives, the Committee mercifully observes, could thus be spared the "sometimes tragic problem of a student becoming aware of this hurdle only after he has invested three or four years of his life in acquiring a legal education."

By all indications the Special Committee and the ABA have tried to maintain a low profile regarding the current report. Although approved at an ABA
April 15, 1972

To the Editor:

I had not intended to become involved in the controversy over the invitation of Tran Van Dinh to speak at the Law School; but the letters from Tom Carhart and Frank Jackson published in your April 14th issue require a reply.

Dinh, an old and good friend of mine, was invited by Ken Siegel at my suggestion. Siegel had never heard of Dinh, and I had never heard of Siegel. The implication in Carhart's letter that Dinh was invited because he "might later help good ol' Kenny out" is utterly baseless.

The best that can be said for the decision of Frank Jackson and his colleagues to "postpone" Dinh's visit is that it represents dubious judgement and insensitivity.

That a small audience turned out for a previous speaker on a Saturday afternoon may say more about the organizers' skill in alerting potentially interested students than it does about the propriety of scheduling speeches at that time. Following notice to me that Dinh's speech had been cancelled (three days before he was to arrive), I called Dinh. He was out of town and unavailable. His wife told me she had received two calls the previous day, one saying the speech was cancelled and one seeking to make arrangements to pick her husband up at the airport and bring him to Ann Arbor. She was baffled.

Because I could not contact Dinh, I hurriedly invited some two dozen people -- law students, secretaries and faculty -- to meet with him at my house on the appointed afternoon at the appointed time. Twenty-three people came to hear him speak.

Why Jackson and his associates "had no notice of him coming until the weekend before he was to speak" I do not know. But it hardly seems un-

Incidentally, Dinh has spoken twice before at the Law School; and his presentation two weeks ago was highly interesting. I regret that more members of the Law School Community were not given the opportunity to be present.

/s/ Joseph L. Sax

To the Editors:

Tom Carhart's personal attack on Ken Siegel last week was ludicrous. Carhart implied that Ken had invited Congressman Don Riegle to speak at the law school in order to obtain a job from him. Carhart noted that Ken had since taken a job on his Congressman's staff. In fact, the suggestion to invite Riegle was made by former LSS Treasurer Neil Mullally. It was not made by Ken at all. Ken is now working on a part-time, unpaid, volunteer basis for Riegle's campaign. It is absurd to imply that it is unethical for Ken to work in Riegle's campaign merely because Riegle spoke here at a time when Ken was on the Speakers' Committee.

I am not clear on exactly how former South Vietnamese ambassador Tran Van Dinh would further Ken's personal interests, as Carhart suggests. Whether or not it offends Mr. Carhart's politics, it must be said that Ken has no interest in working for the South Vietnamese government. Actually Dinh was invited upon the recommendation of Professor Sax who informed the Speakers' Committee that Dinh had been outstanding in an earlier presentation.

I originally planned to write a downright critical response to Carhart's vicious and unfounded innuendoes. After reflection, however, I realized that Carhart represents all that is
ABD Dossier Plan Editorial

Outrageous as it seems at first blush, the report of the Special Committee on the Feasibility of Establishing a Procedure for Reviewing the Character and Fitness of Candidates for Law School Admission Prior to Their Acceptance as Students is real. (See p. 1) It could open new vistas in thought control under the guidance of those champions of American liberty, the state bar associations. The best that can be said for the proposal is that it is a rearguard action by a small and doddering faction of the ABA to prevent an influx of supposed radicals, dissidents and malcontents into the profession.

The "chilling" effect of pre-registration psychological testing is explicitly intended by the Special Committee. In a profession traditionally known for its conservatism, a certain apprehension at the attitudes of new entrants is to be expected. But the attempt to institutionalize barriers to nonconformity at the outset of a law student's education is just a bald threat of sanction. It serves no legitimate purpose other than to "deter," in the words of the report, "inimical elements" among law school newcomers. As such it should be roundly condemned by the student senate, faculty and administration of this law school.

Yet, for all that can be said about the hostility toward dissidents embodied in the proposal, there is still a more insidious effect on the future shape of the legal profession which the report portends. That is to curtail the sheer numbers of lawyers entering practice in the years ahead. Like the medical profession before it, the established bar sees its slice of the pie inevitably diminished as more and younger (and possibly brighter) attorneys enter the job market. It is an influx which may benefit the largest firms in the short run but which finally will reduce the monopoly profits now enjoyed across the profession.

The only winners would seem to be the people. But, enhanced quality and availability of legal assistance to portions of our society which have previously gone unrepresented (or represented by inferior counsel) seems not to concern the Special Committee. Nor is it too much to read between the lines of the report a fear that at least some new lawyers will not observe state bar fee schedules, will attack state bar licensing restrictions, and will otherwise depart the well-trodden paths. This proposal must be read against the background of incidents like the attempt by the Illinois State Bar Association to have attorney, William Kunstler debarred for his participation in the "Chicago eight" trial. It must be read in light of the current flurry of criticism that state bar examinations discriminate against racial minorities. A uniform national bar examination threatens the local control of existing state associations. Pre-registration and character screening could well help those local associations re-consolidate their control.

Too many lawyers, too wide a variety of views, too much control leaving the hands of the associations, all tend to threaten the narrow consensus of the organized bar.

We are sure that the academic community here at Michigan and elsewhere around the country will protest this attempt to stifle the healthy pluralism displayed in the present generation of law students. It's hard enough to breathe already in law school.

--J.J.S.

The Res Gestae joins the Law School community and the state of Michigan in mourning the death of E. Blythe Stason, Dean of the Law School from 1939 to 1960 and Dean Emeritus until he died last week. One of the pillars of modern law in Michigan as well as a progenitor of the concept of administrative law, Dean Stason was still contributing to the development of law during the years of his retirement from the Law School. Indeed, at his death he was working on a history of the Enrico Fermi atomic power plant, which has been long been prevented from becoming operational in large part by virtue of the administrative
Dear Editor:

In practically every law school classroom there are at least two or more easily noticeable signs in large black letters loudly proclaiming NO SMOKING. Yet hardly a single class goes by without at least one unspeakable cretin torching up his unbearable pollution sticks.

The answer cannot be that the offenders are illiterate because some have been so juvenile as to tear down the signs. So they must understand the words. It must be some vague desire to dump on the rest of the world simply because it is there.

Gentlemen (and ladies) please do not smoke in class. There, I've asked nicely.

Laying aside the safety reasons behind the signs (yes, Virginia, that stone mausoleum will burn); ignoring the sanitary, health and litter problems; forgetting harm to others' lungs forced to suffer your vile habit (Surgeon General's recent report, etc.); ignoring the offense to others nostrils that haven't yet been raped to insensitivity by years of self-abuse, you might at a minimum be concerned for your own life. Read on.

Chained to the seating chart we are at the mercy of the olf next to us who can't wait a scant 55 minutes to emit that belching cloud of carcinogens. Frankly, that drives me to distraction. Unable to concentrate anyway in an already hot, stuffy, smelly classroom, I indulge in fantasies usually involving cramming a bus exhaust pipe down the offender's throat or other bodily orifice.

Finals are a tense time anyway. If somebody lights up in an exam I may go completely nuts and kill the bastard. I don't care if you smoke. Just don't do it in those classrooms. Then we will get along fine.

/s/ anon.

I have decided to be anonymous. That way anyone who lights up will be you may be the smoke hating psycho who wrote this letter.

Death to all smokers!

To the Editors:

It is possible to have a real learning experience in a classroom situation at the U-M Law School. It happens to hundreds of your fellow law students every year -- during the summer, when you can be a full time student by taking two three-hour courses for eight weeks. The classes meet every school day, so you don't have many of the problems associated with what may be called the "spurt" system which reigns during the regular terms (you know what that is -- you get a spurt of book learnin' for three days and then you are allowed four days to either forget it or get it out of context while other, inevitably unrelated, book learnin' spurts at you for at least part of the hiatus). The classes are about ten minutes longer, thus permitting the instructor to gratify an instinctive professorial urge to take at least ten more minutes than the traditional "one hour" period allows to develop his daily quota of ideas. You've got only two unrelated courses to occupy your mind, instead of four or five, and you find yourself actually getting involved in the subject matter to the point where you read some of the law review articles cited in the casebook footnotes and stay after class to ask questions because you really want to know the answer and not just because you missed something and want to complete your notes. When exam time rolls around, very little effort need be expended in putting together ancient three-day fragments of scribbled data in order to get a comprehensive view of what the professor has been talking about all semester -- the notes from the beginning of the course actually look familiar. In short, an eight-week, six-credit hour term may well be a better teaching device than the 15 week, 12 credit-hour semester because of greater continuity and less diversity in the course work.

Whv is the "regular" school year
Roman S. Gribbs, square-jawed Mayor of Detroit, came to the Lawyers Club lounge April 12th to speak before about 30 persons whom he apparently mistook for a group of liberal Rotarians. In a speech entitled "Lawlessness" the Mayor made most of the right noises about the causes of crime, pooh-poohing charges of courts "hand-cuffing the police, but his presentation appeared to be constructed from a City Booster Speech Form 110OE with the spaces filled in with crime statistics instead of retail sales figures.

The former Wayne County Sheriff and holder of bachelors and law degrees from the University of Detroit coaxed somnolence with a recitation of six points about the problem of lawlessness. First, he noted that half of all felonies are drug-related, a fact to which the Gribbs administration has responded with drug clinics treating 3000 heroin users last year. The Mayor went on to declare that the correctional system simply does not correct, given the high proportion of persons picked up by police who have been apprehended before for crimes. Thirdly, most offenders are quite young, 15 year-olds predominating in auto thefts, and 18-24 year-olds committing a majority of major crimes, so that ironically "the war on crime is directed against the nation's youth." Gribbs also pointed out that crime has a definite economic base, citing studies which correlate crime directly to unemployment level. Fifth, since the courts have made convictions more difficult, the police feel undercut, although the answer Gribbs suggests is the perfection of police techniques within the court guidelines to protect constitutional rights. Finally, the expense of combatting crime justifiably upsets taxpayers, the Mayor noting that each additional police officer on the street in the first year costs a staggering $23,000 for salary, training, equipment and vehicles. And 556 new police have been hired since Gribbs took office a little over two years ago.

To resolve the problems, Gribbs said more money would be needed for all the programs against crime, and it could not be raised any longer without revenue sharing. He reluctantly had found that more city employee layoffs and service cut-backs were inevitable later this year without federal help. Gribbs' apparent concern for all the people involved in the consequences of crime -- victims, police, offenders' families, taxpayers -- was unfortunately masked throughout the formal address by his high school oratorical style and a discomforting habit of laying back his lips and baring his gritted teeth to emphasize a point, in the manner of Spiro Agnew.

However, the Mayor loosened up for the question period, probably becoming more like his refreshing down-to-earth self as he fairly convincingly handled the barbs shot his way. Since he hadn't been talking to Rotarians after all, the Mayor stumbled a bit over the first question about the relation between crime in government offices and executive suites, and the crime in the streets. Gribbs said indeed there was a relation. It tended to be direct and causal, and it was a real difficulty in implementing his solution to point three, the inculcation of respect for law and order. He was a bit uncomfortable trying to name programs to end white collar crime of the same magnitude as street crime programs, protesting that while the "task force" approach, whatever that is, was the best method, the accountants and others needed instead of traditional police were expensive and investigations lengthy and complicated.

In response to a question about what caused the drop in Detroit crime the Mayor credited more police, drug treatment, citizen participation and reporting, and better black/white community relations utilizing black command officers.
ABA cont'd from p. 1

meeting in early February of this year, the report was not mentioned by the New York Times until the April 16th edition (p. 56, col. 6). R.G.'s copy of the report was received not through the ABA but from George Burns, editor of the N.Y.U. Law School newspaper. Burns noted in his letter that the report is slated for "quiet and swift approval by the [ABA] Board of Governors in May." Law students generally are not aware of the report's existence no less of its imminent passage by the Association. Yet, its implications are sweeping indeed.

[See R.G. "Editorial," this issue, for our views on the Report -- Eds.]

-- J.J.S.

Are you moral enough to join the legal profession?

Gribbs cont'd from p. 5

Gribbs does not favor heroin legalization, because he felt the British experiment with it failed, but believes that methadone is a useful intermediate step before withdrawal, so that the underlaying psychological problems of an addict could be attacked.

Much discussion centered on the validity of so-called victimless crimes and the inordinate amount of police time taken up enforcing the laws on them. Asked whether the protection of "morals" in addition to person and property was just too much for the police, Gribbs brought up two considerations: that the matter was essentially a legislative matter since the police and prosecutors office must arrest and try to convict under the established law without unwarranted discretion; even though he was in favor of lotteries and off-track betting, and a medical approach to drunkenness, but personally opposed to legalization of prostitution, there was a tough question of where to draw the line on reform because all laws are based on moral principles prohibiting killing, stealing, and so on. However, Gribbs offered no analysis on where he would draw the line.

STRESS police work, said the Mayor, should be continued because the results so far outweigh the controversy surrounding the units. He cited 3000 felony (and many misdemeanor) arrests with a 75% conviction rate, and the confiscation of 720 illegal guns as clear benefits. On the other hand, the operation is being re-organized so that there are fewer units with more people in them, and additional psychological testing and retraining for unit members is incorporated.

-- M.G.S.

The samples and attached cover sheet should be placed in the box marked "applications" which is located across from the elevators on the seventh floor of the Legal Research Building. THE DEADLINE FOR APPLICATIONS IS MAY 13, 1972. Announcements of staff selections will be made during the summer months. Those persons selected are expected
Dear Editors:

I think "Social work student" was too quick to dismiss your recent criticism of Paul's inclusion of the Tampax case in his case book. What's involved is the free and unfair exposure of one product of several in a competitive market. If the professor wished to plug that product, he ought to have given equal time to its competitors. See Kotabs, Inc. v. Kotex Co., 50 F.2d 810 (3rd. Cir. 1931). That would be refreshing.

/s/ Unfair Trade Practices Student

The Law School Student Senate is looking for someone to manage the Lawyers Club vending machines for this summer term and next year. Please contact Frank Jackson by note or phone.

/s/ Joe Orban

MORE MAIL cont'd from p. 4

divided into two 15-week semesters instead of four eight-week terms? Probably because, once upon a time, kids were needed for the summer harvest and Christmas is a convenient dividing point for a nine-month school year. Everybody got used to that system in grade school and when they grew up and became educators on the graduate level, they did what came naturally. Inertia is a powerful influence.

Whatever the reasons for the present system, they need reexamination. By far the most satisfactory learning experience I've had in three years of law school was during an eight-week, six credit-hour summer term. The regular terms have had an irritating, gamelike quality that I'm sure hinders the educational process. I hope the powers that be will seriously consider a curriculum reform such as the one proposed by Dave Mikelonis in the April 14 Res Gestae.

/s/ Joe Orban

Dear Editors:

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/s/ Unfair Trade Practices Student

Big Sister was watching incredulously when Sports Illustrated in its April 10, 1972 issue offered the following anatomical-athletic profundity:

Still swatting the ball and barking orders like a drill sergeant, at 85 Hazel Wightman is truly the Queen Mother of U.S. tennis...

By Melvin Maddocks

Hazel is aware of all this, without understanding it. She knows that there are other things in life than sports, and that sports have become Big Business. But she can't help herself. At 85, as at 15, her notion of heaven is a world where courage, gallantry, intelligence, even love -- every facet of character -- is defined by a girl's relationship to some kind of ball and to her opponent on the far side of that ball.

All-Male Yale Club In Trouble

Morly's Drying Up

HARTFORD, Conn. (AP) -- The state moved today toward taking the drinks off the tables-down at Morly's, the fabled Yale club in New Haven. The reason: alleged discrimination against women.

In a step toward lifting the liquor license, the Connecticut Liquor Control Commission ruled that the state's licensing and regulatory powers cannot be used to sanction discrimination by private clubs.

The commission also recommended revoking the license of the Groton Elks, saying the club discriminates against nonwhites.

The two Democrats on the three-man commission, William J. O'Brien of Portland and John F. Kealy of Milford, cited a state law which says no state agency may "become a party to any agreement, arrangement or plan which has the effect of sanctioning discriminatory practices."

Morly's, long a bastion of male privilege at the Yale campus, has softened its rules somewhat since the advent of coeducation at Yale. But the commission said that Morly's still does not allow women to become members.

Both rulings are expected to be appealed. This would prevent the commission from actually revoking the liquor permits until the appeals were heard.
Dear Dean St. Antoine;

The Clinical Law Program is funded with federal money. What affirmative action did you take to insure hiring of blacks and women as instructors this year? What about next year?

In what ways have blacks and women been sought out to be Writing and Research Instructors? How many of each have been hired for next year? These jobs provide an entrance point into teaching law. Is the school using its resources properly if these positions go white males?

How about complying with the University's contractual obligations with the federal government?

Dear Professors:

How do you feel about helping the Law School and the University break the law? When your secretary has to stay late, work over the lunch hour, or come in Saturday to finish typing your law review article or overdue report, will you personally see to it that the paperwork is done so that she gets the extra pay which the law requires?

Don't wait for her to ask for it and don't help the administration evade the law by not initiating the necessary --if tedious -- forms.

Compensatory time off is not legally a substitute for the time and a half required by law.

Dear Secretary:

If you have to work more than eight hours a day or forty hours a week, the law says that the law school has to pay you time and a half for your time.

Compensatory time off instead of cash is not allowed.

Help the law school obey the law by requesting this money whenever you have worked overtime. Help your boss get the forms to fill out and remind him or her to turn them in promptly.

Since you only make about $2.75 an hour anyway you can be sure that the educational goals of the institution will not be seriously impaired if you get paid the legally required time and a half for the overtime you put in.

Dear Dean Pierce:

What was the dollar amount of overtime paid by the law school this past year?

What steps is the law school taking to end illegal segregation by sex (see the Michigan law) in its employment of secretaries?

Are qualified males being recruited for these jobs?

Socratically yours,
You do this every week? Dept.

MINUTES FOR MEETING OF March 30, 1972

Present: Frank Jackson, Sally Rutzky, Pam Stuart, Dennis Cotter, Gloria Jackson, Shirley Moscow, Harrison Blackmond, Tom Carhart, Glenn Price, Rob Kuhbach, Lynne Adams, Jim Plummer

Dean's Visit

Dean St. Antoine visited the meeting and spoke of faculty-student-dean relationships. He also discussed with the Senate the pressing needs of the Law School and the Senate's role in helping meet them. The Dean opened the floor for questions and discussion. Glenn Price asked the Dean what was being done about getting more women and black professors on the faculty. The Dean reported active but so far unsuccessful efforts were being made to recruit women and blacks as faculty and staff members but he would use no reverse discrimination in doing so. Tom Carhart asked the Dean about concrete hope for grading reform. The Dean said the grading situation is a complex situation involving some considerations that go far beyond the Law School. Insofar as the grading system is a factor in employment opportunities, he thought this was primarily a matter for student determination, but insofar as grading may affect student motivation and provide feedback, he thought the faculty also had an interest in the exercise of their professional responsibility as legal educators.

Proposed Organization

Budgets

Miss Carolyn Hanson, president of the International Law Society, addressed the meeting on the proposed budgetary needs of the organization. Last year the Senate allocated $575.00 and the group incurred a deficit of $142.93. For 1972-73 they are requesting $1029.00 for group expenses.

Mrs. Helen Forsyth, representative of Michigan Women Law Students Organization, addressed the meeting on the proposed budgetary needs of the organization. For 1972-73 they are requesting $685.00. Frank Jackson requested Secretary to run off 14 copies of proposed Women Law Students' budget for LSUS members.

Quad Restrictions

A letter was received by the Senate regarding complaints of alumni regarding parked cars on the quad grass. It was explained that the Director of the Law Club has the power to enforce and fine drivers who run across the lawn.

A motion was passed to fine such drivers $5.00 for first offense, $10.00 for second offense, and $25.00 for a third offense if they refuse on the quad, with right of appeal for all those fined. There will be two week periods between semesters and one week at the beginning and end of semesters for unrestricted driving. Discretion to enforce these rules is in the hands of the Director of the Law Club by reasonable means including requesting students to register their license number.

Next Week: Budgets for Legal Aid, Law Wives, Social Committee will be reviewed. Meeting next Tuesday.

Meeting adjourned 9:50 p.m.

MINUTES FOR MEETING OF April 4, 1972

Present: Frank Jackson, Jim Plummer, Lynne Adams, Tom Carhart, Rob Kuhbach, Glenn Price, Dennis Cotter, Gloria Jackson, Harrison Blackmond, Shirley Moscow, Sally Rutzky

Cancellation of Speaker

Frank Jackson told Senate it had been necessary to postpone the speech of the ex-ambassador from South Vietnam as confusion had developed with some old Speaker Committee arrangements.

Proposed Organization Budgets

Legal Aid Society president, C. Gerstenberg presented Senate with proposed 1972-73 budget of $1425.00 for E. Cooke, member of the society spoke of the great need for funding of an Ypsilanti Branch. Cooke said they were trying to get matching funds at USO. A motion was made, seconded that this group's budget be tabled until next week for further adjustment. Rescheduled for 4/11/72.

Vending Machines

Proposal on vending operation. It was proposed the two people who ran the machine last year for a net profit of $300/month after expenses from the four machines in the Lawyers Club (Rob Kuhbach and Neil Mullally). Discussion followed. A motion was passed 6 for, 1 against, 1 abstaining that Kuhbach and Mullally retain the job until the end of the semester with Mullally working the machines at the end of the semester and fall semester. An amendment was also made and passed that no Senate member after 9/1/72 be hired to work on the vending machines.

Boarding a Prisoner

G. Johnson of the Committee for Equal Justice addressed the meeting on shelter for a released prisoner at the Law Club during the summer. The prisoner would be specially screened and selected by the public defender. Johnson is asking that the Law Club allot a space for this prisoner funded by the Senate. Space for 1 prisoner for maximum of 6 weeks is requested. Cost to Senate would be $2.00/day. Motion made and passed 8 for, 1 abstention to pay for a room for 6 weeks in this program. An amendment also moved and seconded also made to finance a meal ticket for $2.91/day.

Postponed Meeting

Meeting for 4/6 be postponed due to several expected absences. Next Tuesday there will be open budget and business meeting.

Meeting adjourned 9:10 p.m.
From the Columbia Law School News:

Displaying the sensitivity for which the Alumni Association is known, President Milton Pollock said of the Law School Women’s Rights Committee, “They don’t need money, they just want love.”

Judge Pollack’s comments came during a dinner meeting of the Board of Directors of the Alumni Association, held at the Law School December 1.

FALL TERM 1972 PRECLASSIFICATION

Preclassification for next Fall will be conducted this summer by mail. Therefore, all returning students must provide us with their summer address. Before you leave please fill out a short form available in Room 300 beginning April 24.

Students interested in a SEMINAR or CLINICAL LAW must apply for a reserved position by submitting a form by FRIDAY, MAY 19. The forms and informational materials will be available in Room 300 on April 24.

CRIM LAW TEACHING

There is a program currently being organized to teach basic criminal law and procedure to inmates at Washtenaw County Jail. There is a need for concerned law students who have a working knowledge in this area to teach these courses. The structure of these classes is very flexible and students can set up their own time schedules. It is hoped that students will volunteer a minimum of two hours per week, starting next fall.

This program provides an excellent opportunity for law students to become involved in the community and to gain a very meaningful and valuable first hand experience in the penal system. Those interes-