1972

July 14, 1972

University of Michigan Law School

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

Part of the Legal Education Commons

Recommended Citation
http://repository.law.umich.edu/res_gestae/1080

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Law School History and Publications at University of Michigan Law School Scholarship Repository. It has been accepted for inclusion in Res Gestae by an authorized administrator of University of Michigan Law School Scholarship Repository. For more information, please contact mlaw.repository@umich.edu.
TRANSFER?

JUL 1 8 1972

UNIV. OF MICH.

As soon as final transcripts arrive, within the next few weeks, the Admissions Office will begin to mull over the applications of students seeking to transfer into Michigan's Law School.

But, at this late date, the admission policy is still undecided. One thing is certain, that the applicants' grade point averages will be the major, if not only, criterion. This in itself is unusual for a school that usually weighs subjective factors such as residency (in state v. out state, in city v. out city), race (white v. minority), previous job/life experiences (policeman v. dogcatcher), undergraduate education (U-M v. other), age (18 v. 38), and spouse's occupation (U-M Law student v. waiter).

Furthermore, how high the magic number (g.p.a.) should be varies with who is asked. Dean Waterson says, "A 'B' average is acceptable but we certainly would not want anyone with less than a 'B' average." While others in the admissions offices who have seen the process in action for a number of years assert that no one with less than straight "A's" is likely to be admitted.

Theoretically the applicant's current school will also be an influential factor, but again no one is willing to admit to what extent it is important. Conceivably an "A+" from U-D may not be the same as an "A+" from Wayne State or Detroit College of Law (DCL), but again it may be. A harder question is how does an A+ from DCL compare to a B+ from Columbia.

Finally, the factor most crucial to an admission policy - how many to admit - is the one with the highest fudge factor. Although there may be 10 to 15 "vacancies" in the student body this year, Dean Waterson may choose to admit only the 2 or 3 applicants with "A" averages. This process would hold applicants to a higher level of performance than most U-M students, and given the inaccuracy of law school grades as a predictor of success as a lawyer, this process hardly seems fair. Yet Dean Kuklin justifies it by saying, "Since we have no committment to admit any transfers and we are committed to reducing our student/faculty ratio, we compromise by accepting only the best applicants as transfer students."

While it might be argued that a flexible (unwritten) admission policy such as this one may, in the long run, work to the advantage of most applicants, the fact that the Admissions Office has neglected to record the statistics of transfer student admissions make that argument an impossible one to substantiate (there are no records of data such as "how many students were admitted last year, what their g.p.a.'s were, from what schools did they come or how well did they do here").

On the other hand, in the absence of a standard policy the admission procedure can be used as a device to screen out certain types of applications, such as minorities and women who allegedly comprise the bulk of transfer applications. But again, given the absence of data, this fear might also be unfounded.
Connye Harper, 74
Admissions Committee of
Women Law Students Assoc.

Consequently, in the hope that the transfer student admission procedure will become a credible one, we recommend that:

1) The subjective criteria listed above be considered during the admission process.

2) The number of students admitted under the transfer program be increased to fill all of the school's vacancies.

3) A written record of the results of the process be kept for future reference.

4) Definite procedural guidelines be established so that everyone involved can know what he is or should be doing.

Connye Harper, 74
Admissions Committee of
Women Law Students Assoc.

TRIVIA

DID YOU KNOW THAT... the average freshman this year has a LSAT score of 700 and a B+ grade point average...it costs $4,000,000 per year to operate the Law School and $3,000 per year to educate one law student...650 out of 1,350 law students pay non-resident tuition while 2/3 of the alumni contributors are from out of state...the U-M Law School admissions office received 5,000 applications for 360 places in the freshman class, and still plans to recruit applicants this fall...the current student/faculty ratio is 25/1...according to Dean St. Antoine, "The key element of a great institution is that it be a place where ideas flourish; at a great law school (i.e. Michigan) ideas with impact flourish!" - remember this while sitting in class today.

SUMMER STAFF

Dave Black
Connye Harper
Helen Forsyth
Janice Siegel
The critical overkill on "A Clockwork Orange" has precluded the possibility of a reviewer offering any new emotion. I can take fact whether I praise. I'm in good company.

Jay Cocks kicked off the critical reaction with unprecedented laudations in the same issue that touted the bloody new viên. Super critics such as Hex Reed and Judith pose, toured the film. Playboy gave it a full spread. The second wave of reviewers—such intellectuals as Pauline, David Jenby, and P. Yael, left their mark in New York, Atlantic, and yes, Doctor- stuck up their noses out of perversity as much as indignation and roundly panned Kubrick as a sensationalist, misanthrope, and stereotypist. Viewers were horrified at the fact that for all his brutality and violence little Alex emerged as a sympathetic character.

Other critics aside, my own complaint is that technique and substance were indistinguishable so that disbelief was not suspended. For example, in the slow-motion scene of the fight between Alex and his droogies and the game of Billy Boy, I did not see the screen depiction as anything but a surreal ballet of professional acrobats and stuntmen crashing, fake glass and balsa wood over each other's heads. I could not empathize and therefore was not horrified. My only reaction came after the box-office success of C.O. Violence in C.O. was not half as powerful as the sustained horror in "Straw Dogs" which left me numb. Here the violence just seemed to be an ordinary presence with no cumulative effect.

I'm in good company. I can take fact whether I praise. I can take fact whether I praise. I can take fact whether I praise. I can take fact whether I praise. I can take fact whether I praise.
prison chaplain mourns the loss of free will, except in Alex's case. Alex had any free will to begin with.

Of course, the protection of his environment Alex had no real choice except the extreme. It's too late to do anything but accept that society would be better off without Alex, but Kubrick's London of the late 20th century is already beyond hope. The liberal government is disintegrating by duping and drugging the populace.

The minister of the interior is a well-dressed stereotype of the liberal society, but it is in reality a master politico. The writer is but a paraphrase of the true critic. Artistic freedom is totally independent. The critic in Just Selfish for offering no acceptable alternatives. Kubrick is not convincing in his portrayal of the results of behavioral psychology. The critic is a bit too clockwise - we never realized how far the clockwork.

Movies aside, the movie does have some fantastic aspects. The soundtrack should be played at above normal volume as Kubrick never realized that in this film he can only install in the audience a will to passive acceptance.

The critic of the soundtrack is a well-dressed señorita of the past inside a master politician. The critic in Just Selfish for offering no acceptable alternatives. Kubrick is not convincing in his portrayal of the results of behavioral psychology. The critic is a bit too clockwise - we never realized how far the clockwork.

...