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University of Michigan Law School

Dispose of Properly

The Res Gestae

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Christians Offer a Better Way

Losing Faith in the Legal System

by Ted Lee

In the last five years, a new group has joined the ranks of those advocating the overthrow of the U.S. court system. The group is the Christian Legal Society, and last week CLS member Paul Valenga, a former Chicago attorney, told U-M Law students that all Christians should reject our present structure for settling disputes and support the Christian Conciliation Service instead.

Valenga argued that biblical teachings chastize attorneys and the courts. Jesus Christ, after calling the Pharisees wicked extortionists for overlooking justice and love, said:

Alas for you lawyers also, . . . because you load on men burdens that are unendurable, burdens that you yourself do not move a finger to life. *Luke 11:46*

Furthermore, argues Valenga Christians should not be suing Christians in a court of law. He quotes Paul who, while speaking to the members of the Church of Corinth, said:

How dare one of your members take up a complaint against another in the law courts of the unjust instead of before the saints? . . . [W]e can judge matters of everyday life; but when you have had cases of that kind, the people you appointed to try them were not even respected in the church.

1 Corinthians 6:1-5

The Christian Legal Society has piloted a program called the Christian Conciliation Service (CCS) to resolve disputes between Christians. It rejects the adversary system and adopts as its central goal a reconciliation between the disputants. The result is a binding arbitration system with a twist.

Instead of stating facts and legal arguments in a light most favorable to the client, CCS attorneys encourage their clients to confess their guilt (which is contrary to the ABA Canon of Ethics, according to Vallenga), to forgive the opposition (77 times over, according to Matthew 18:22), and to forego legal rights, in an effort to forge a viable working relationship between the parties. And instead of spending time searching for precedents and the "brown cow" analogous case, CCS

See CHRISTIAN, page five

Don Dripps

Reviewing the Review

". . . legal commentary has the advantage of time. We can provide a more thorough . . . consideration of the issues the court addresses. And that can help the courts, and it's why we exist."

That is how Don Dripps, Editor-in-Chief of the **Michigan Law Review**, *described the function of the publication he oversees. Last week Dripps spoke to* **Res Gestae** *Editor Jeff Eisenberg about the Review, his role in making it run, and other matters.*

Q. What does your job as editor entail on a day-to-day basis?

A. Everything that shows up in the review I have to approve, and I have authority-slash-responsibility for making sure that everything that goes in is worthy of being there. So what I do almost exclusively is revise, edit,rewrite and re-research anything that's scheduled for publication that I think is not up to where we would like it to be.

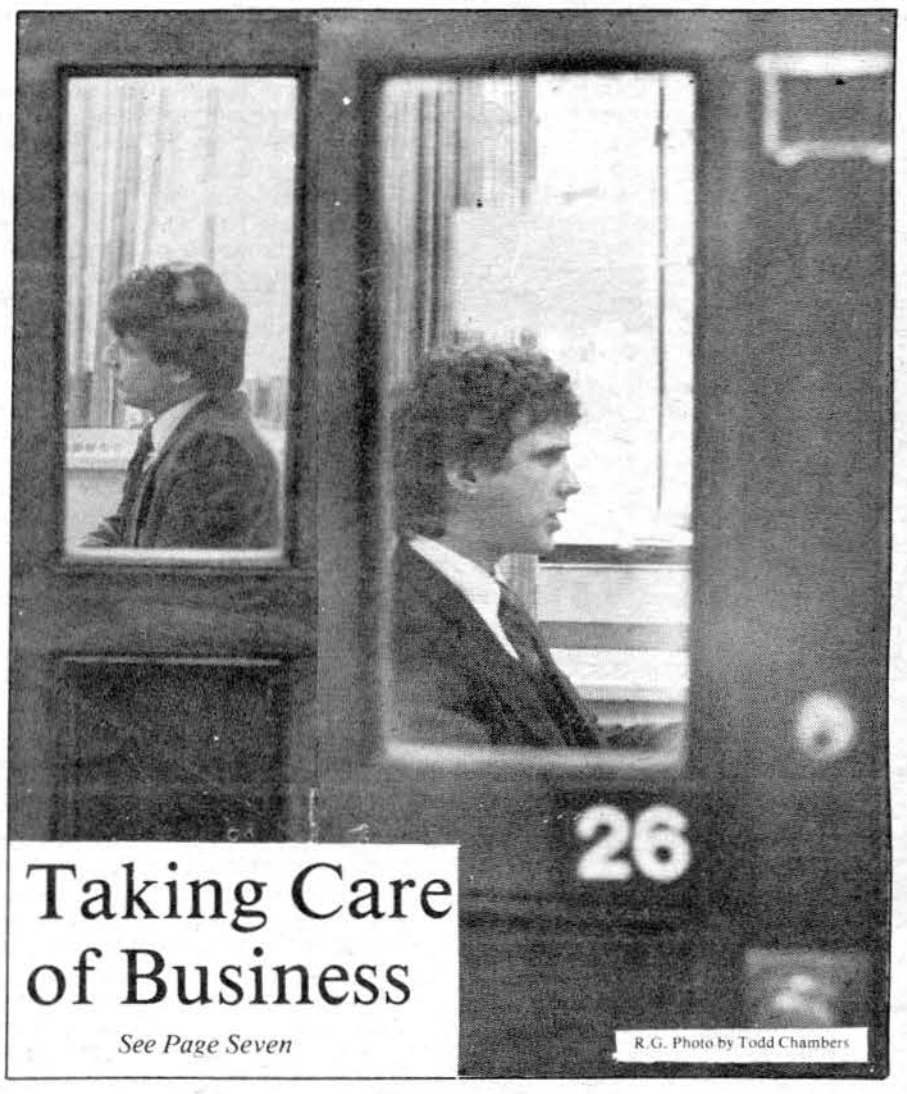
Q. Have you noticed that members of the faculty, or your friends treat you differently now than they used to before you got this job?

A. No, I don't think so. We... I have noticed that my name is seldom up on the board to be called on in a couple of classes, little things like that.

Q. You don't feel that anybody's looking at you more for your position now than as just Don Dripps.

A. Only law firms.

See DRIPPS, page two



Taking Care of Business

See Page Seven

R.G. Photo by Todd Chambers

Students Slumping?

by Jeff Eisenberg

First of two parts

Are law students here slacking off in their studies? A number of Professors at the Law School believe so. In the words of Professor Theodore St. Antoine, "I've given up on randomly calling on my upperclass students. Class preparation is so bad that it's embarrassing."

Two incidents which occurred last week indicate that St. Antoine is not alone in his frustration with unprepared students. On Wednesday, Professor Lee Bollinger walked out of his mass media class after his students admitted that none was prepared to discuss the day's assigned materials. The same day, Professor Yale Kamisar, who had been complaining for several weeks of poor attendance and class preparation, gave an unscheduled quiz in his First Amendment class.

Virtually all of the professors interviewed by the **R.G.** agreed that first year students were as well prepared as ever. However, most complained that class preparation among second and third year students had dropped off significantly in the last five years.

See BOLLINGER, page two

A Cure for Whatever 'Ales' Us

by Bob Heath

Second year student Mike Rizzo has big ideas for a new U of M Bar Review Committee—and he's not talking about the multistate, either. A capital projects committee will meet soon to decide what to do with the old faculty lounge (located in the basement of the old library) and Rizzo wants the committee to consider using the location for a law school pub.

What's more, Rizzo's idea seems to be favored by at least some members of the faculty. One ardent supporter of the proposal is Professor Beverley Pooley, director of the law school library. "The law school community would be healthier if there is a place where both students and faculty can socialize on an informal basis. This also includes the staff at the school, many of whom deal with students on a daily basis and have spent a significant part of their lives at the law school," said Pooley. Pooley noted that the colleges at Cambridge and Oxford traditionally have small pubs where the entire college community can gather.

Rizzo would like this pub to feature beer, wine and munchies, as well as non-alcoholic beverages. The new pub could even double as a much needed lunchroom. Currently, brown baggers are faced with the choice of eating in the overcrowded snack room in the basement of Hutchins Hall or getting a brown bag pass and eating in the Lawyers' Club cafeteria.

A student pub became feasible with the completion of the new library addition. When the law review moved out of Hutchins Hall, the space turned into the new faculty lounge. Apparently, the decision on the use of the old faculty lounge will be made by a capital projects committee appointed by Dean Sandalow. Rizzo indicated that there will be some student representation on this committee, but direct confirmation of

See PUB, page three

The Res Gestae

Kamisar Squawks, Bollinger Walks

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Opinions varied as to why. A number of professors cited the distraction of interviews as a contributing factor. "Ten years ago people weren't going on flybacks to firms all over the country and on-campus interviewing was less prevalent and intrusive," noted Professor Jerold Israel. "I'm not saying I wouldn't be taking advantage of that if I were a student today," he added, "but it is a part of the reason why there is less class preparation."

Most of the professors polled, however, felt that interviewing was only part of the problem. Professor Doug Kahn noted that many more students work for the scholarly publications than in past years. "When I first started teaching here, there was only Law Review. Now we also have the Journal and Yearbook, and they al take a lot of time."

The existence of better commercial outlines and a trend toward more general, less detail-oriented exams were cited as other reasons for the dropping in class preparation. "Ten years ago, in most courses you had to go to class to learn even the basic material. The outlines that were around then were lousy. Now there's this Emanuel guy, there's Sum and Substance, and others," noted Israel.

Many second and third year students polled admitted that they were often unprepared to participate in class. "I could give an intelligent answer if I was called upon maybe 60 percent of the time," guessed third year student Norman Gross, "and I would say that I'm slightly more diligent than the average upperclass law student."

Several students on *Law Review* and *Journal* also admitted that, when push comes to shove, classwork is shelved in favor of their work on the publications. *Review* Managing Editor John Frank, while noting that most *Law Review* members did prepare for some of their classes, added, "In my opinion, it's virtually impossible to be well prepared for every class and do *Law Review* adequately." Several second year *Law Review* members reported that when they joined the publication "they told us point blank that our classwork and class attendance would suffer."

But not all students claimed they were too busy working on serious projects to prepare for class. Some said they don't do the work for the simple reason that they are uninspired.

"I'm really burned out on this place," stated one third year student. "Frequently, it's the faculty's own fault that their students aren't prepared. There is no diversity at all in most of my classes, just the same damn plodding through the casebook day after day. They don't even *try* to make things interesting, so why should I?"

Faculty reaction to these kinds of complaints was generally sympathetic, but not entirely. St. Antoine expressed a typical response.

"Maybe the faculty is not sensitive enough to scheduling and work-load problems," St. Antoine said. "But I'm not convinced that we are asking too much. Ten to twelve hour days are something we have to get used to as lawyers. I continue to have to do that."

"I think learning can be pleasurable, St. Antoine concluded, "but let's face it bluntly. It is also hard work. Sometimes we have to face the pain."

Next week: Some possible solutions to the class preparation problem.

Dripps

from page one

Q. What about law firms? How much differently do you get treated now than the average student?

A. There is a difference, I guess. And the difference is chiefly that, if I keep my mouth shut and listen to what they have to say, things go very well. They are more concerned with trying to sell the firm to me than the reverse. But that's not just true of me. It's true of anyone withsuperior academic credentials in the law school.

Q. How long into the interview is it until they've told you that the job is yours if you want it.

A. That hasn't happened yet.

Q. But what about the idea of the large corporate law firm in general? That is increasingly the forefront of the profession, where the action is happening. What do you think about the whole mentality . . .

A. My problem with really large law firms is not that they are venal, but that they are so large and the work they do is so immense and consequently so broken down into little pieces that by the time you get something that you are actually responsible for, that you can work for these places for five years or longer and still have no idea about how to be a lawyer. You still may never have tried a case, or written a contract or handled a deal . . . . . That to me is a very depressing prospect.

Q. You sound less cynical than I had thought you'd be.

A. I'm profoundly cynical about some parts of the law. There are some terrible rules in the law. But the principle of judicial decision-making has one terribly important thing going for it. And that is that judges, unlike every other decisionmaker in America, have to record the reasons for their decision. Very often those reasons aren't very good, but at least the reasons are on record for people to examine . . .

Q. So you see your job as serving as a referee of the courts?

A. The legal literature is, to some extent, a mirror which the judges can hold up in the morning to see what people think of what they're doing . . . The courts simply don't have the time to give many issues the consideration that they deserve . . . legal commentary has the advantage of time. We can provide a more thorough, if not more objective or politically sophisticated consideration of the issues (the court) addresses. And that can help the courts, and it's why we exist.

Q. Well, frankly, how important is the Michigan Law Review? In the context of everything?

A. Four billion years from now when the sun's supernova encrisps this mudball into a tortilla, every volume of the **Michigan Law Review** isn't going to make any difference. Less cosmically, our purposes are sufficiently terrestrial to make it worth doing. Not only from the purposes of influencing the law but also from the standpoint of getting an education. I think that I have learned more about different areas of the law and learned it more thoroughly as a result of pieces I've worked on for the **Review**, certainly since first year, and probably including that. And that applies to everyone who's on **Review**. What I'm getting at is that the purpose of **Review** is as much to train ourselves as it is to generate scholarly discussion . . .

Q. How much of the decision as to what will and will not appear in the Review is based upon your political predilections and those of other editors?

A. I think political is too narrow a word to encompass the range of things that go into making those decisions. Some of it is philosophical . . . I just have trouble thinking of the articles as political. The authors have definite political perspectives which influence their approach but I can't imagine—"Authority Factors in Antitrust Analysis" being . . .

Q. Right, but say someone submits a very well done piece advocating a major change in the law that most of the editorial staff is opposed to. Does it get in?

A. There is almost a perverse desire to publish that sort of thing, in the sense that when it's that controversial, when the issue is that keen, a good defense of any perspective is so refreshing. Compared with the usual dry, descriptive sort of pieces that we usually get those types really stand out. Now, if I think something is just dead wrong—say there's a policy prescription in an article that does not take account of countervailing arguments, we tend to reject it whether we agree with its thesis or not.

Q. Let's get back to your own situation here on the Review. How much has the job cut into your party time, so to speak.

A. (Smiling) Significantly. Not completely—it's become less a matter of partying as having a beer at the end of the day before going to sleep. But that (partying) still happens.

Notices

SISTER DELORES BRINKEL, board member of the Kansas City Christian Conciliation Service, will present "70 Times 7," a workshop on forgiveness as an essential element in the reconciliation between disputing parties. Christian Law Students is sponsoring the workshop Monday, October 4 at 3:30 p.m. in Room 132 Hutchins.

MICHIGAN PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS Association will hold a group meeting for 1st and 2nd year students interested in a summer internship with a county prosecutor's office. The meeting will be in room 218 at 3:30 p.m. on Wednesday, September 29.

WLSA WELCOME POTLUCK. Sunday, Oct. 3 at 6:00 in the Lawyers' Club Lounge. This is a chance for women law students to meet each other. Take an evening off, relax, and listen to Barbara Kellman and Terri Stangl entertain. First-year women should just show up. Second- and third-year women should bring some food. Spouses and friends are welcome. For estimation purposes please sign up on the WLSA bulletin board.

The Res Gestae

Senate to Act on Faculty Meeting Policy?

by Jamie Zimmerman

Third-year student John Erdevig appeared at the Monday evening Senate meeting to remind the Senate that in limiting student and public access to faculty meetings, the faculty may be violating the Michigan Open Meetings Act. The law reads that "formal sessions of [public educational institutions] governing boards . . . shall be open to the public." A former Michigan law student, now an attorney who assists the National Lawyer's Guild, has volunteered to bring a suit for free, Erdevig said. Not adverse to bringing suit on his own, Erdevig preferred to find a solution in conjunction with the Senate for increasing student input in faculty decisions.

As it is, two student committee representatives and one member of the **Res Gestae** are the only students with access to law school faculty meetings. None of the three can speak unless spoken to. None can report quotes with direct attribution.

John Frank, one of the representatives, felt the faculty would be hesitant to open their meetings. Frank said, the faculty will not permit the disruption of their "apolitical congenial relations," which the faculty considers a positive characteristic of this law faculty, in contrast with the often bitterly divided faculties at Harvard and Chicago.

The senators, while acknowledging the importance of the issue, were wary of a possible backlash from putting pressures on the faculty. "We all have gut reactions and I'm not sure how representative they are of the student body . . . I don't want to make rash moves," said Preident Torres. "I don't want to push this if two-thirds of the students don't care."

Senator Kathy Erwin derided the conservative approach. "As law students we should be testing the legal boundaries. Why all this fear of offending Sandalow, when we have nothing to lose."

Stacking Up the Scholarly Staffers

Nearly 100 members of this year's junior class are working for one of the law school's three scholarly publications, according to the editorial staffs of the Law Review, Journal of Law Reform and Yearbook of International Studies.

The Journal boasts the largest contingent, with forty-six new members. New staffers were selected on the basis of the joint Journal-Review competition, while the rest were chosen on the basis of their case club briefs.

Law Review selected thirty-four students on the basis of grades, and four students through the writing competition. According to Managing Editor John Frank, three of the students chosen on the basis of grades declined to join. Frank added that while about 100 students picked up the writing competition packet, only 40 completed entries were received by the review. Frank said that both the number of entries and successful papers were down from last year.

The Yearbook has twenty-two new members, including several third year students.

Following are this year's addition to the three staffs:

Law Review

William N. Berkowitz
Douglas S. Bland
Rebecca L. Burtless-Creps
Laura A. Chamberlain
Lisa E. D'Aunno
Charles R. Davis, II
Marie R. Devaney
Thomas J. Frederick
David L. Geller
Randall A. Hack
William H. Holmes
William F. Howard
James P. Jacobson
Charles E. Jarrett
George C. Lombardi
Elisabeth B. Long
James M. Loots
Kurt S. Meckstroth
Mitch Meisner
Sarah J. Olstad
Patrick G. Quick
Katherine E. Rakowsky
Albin J. Renauer
Gary A. Rosen
Paul B. Savoldelli
Kevin W. Saunders
David J. Schlanger
Anthony M. Spaniola
Michael J. Sullivan
Lynn C. Tyler
Philip S. Van Der Weele
James P. Weygandt
Juli A. Wilson
Charles M. wolfson
Mary Beth M. Wong

Yearbook

Kenneth W. Baisch
John Bulgozdy
Thomas J. Clemens
Liz Downey
David B. Fenkell
Gary Fremerman
Earle Giovanniello
James F. Guerra
Frederick J. Hood
Darlynda Key
Thomas J. Langan
George Lavdas
Jennifer R. Levin
Jill L. Martin
Andrew Mine
Rob Portman
Rochelle Price
Stephen M. Schiller
Robert O. Schwarz
Linda Shore
Mary Snapp
Walter Spiegel
Jamie Zimmerman
Jonathan Zorach

Law Journal

Sara Allen
Nancy D. Arnison
Thomas Scott Ashby
Debra S. Betteridge
James Black
Joseph Cohn
Derek Cottier
Michael Craig
Geoffrey M. Creighton
David P. Crochetiere
Jim Davidson
Sharon Feldman
Liana Gioia
Robert F. Hedges
Michael H. Hoffheimer
Bruce Katz
Steven Kaufmann
Shawn Renee Kennon
Susan Klamann
Kay Kornman
Donald Korobkin
Ann Kramer
David Laverty
Mary Lesniak
Thomas R. Lucchesi
Eric Martin
Ned Miltenberg
Richard Neidhardt
Len Niehoff
Brian Owensby
Carolyn L. Pinkett
Per Ramfjord
Teri G. Rasmussen
Marc Raven
Casey Rucker
Teresa Sanelli
Daniel T. Schibley
Eric John Sinrod
Joan Snyder
Clare Tully
Paul Urla
Lisa Ward
Paul K. Whitsitt
Joseph Won
Greg Yu
Bruce A. Zivian

Student Pub

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this was unavailable.

Of course, there are other obstacles to the creation of a pub, but Rizzo believes that none are insurmountable. "There will be some initial start-up costs for furniture,etc. but this can be covered by soliciting a few alumni who view the pub favorably. Rizzo also hopes that alumni will be helpful in getting a beer and wine license Both Rizzo and Pooley acknowledged that some opposition to a drinking establishment within the confines of the law quad may exist. However, as Pooley noted, alcohol is routinely served at law school functions. In addition, Michigan will not be the first major law school to have a pub. "Harvard has had a law school pub for about a year now," said Rizzo.

If the pub idea becomes reality, Pooley can claim another coup. Last year, the new addition of the library was widely acclaimed as an architectural triumph. With a pub in the basement, Pooley could boast about the first truly full-service law library in the world.

The Res Gestae

NATIONAL WILDLIFE FEDERATION

of Washington, D.C.

will be interviewing all interested summer starters
and 2nd year students for summer 1983 positions on

Monday, October 11

The Federation operates a year-round internship program in environmental law with full academic credit during fall and winter semesters.

WHITFIELD, MUSGRAVE, SELVY, KELLY & EDDY

of Des Moines, Iowa

will be interviewing all interested 2nd and 3rd year students
for summer 1983 positions on

Thursday, October 22

Our firm consists of 25 attorneys and has a diversified practice.

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

Recruiting Service

CRAIG PATRANC
CAPTAIN
313 961-0892

OFFICER SELECTION OFFICE
RM. #515, 426 CLINTON ST.
DETROIT, MI. 48226

will be interviewing all interested
1st, 2nd, and 3rd year students on

Monday, October 18

for positions as Marine Corps Judge Advocates.

STROOCK & STROOCK & LAVAN

of New York City

Will be delighted to interview
interested 2nd and 3rd-year students for
summer and full-time positions
on

Tuesday, October 13, 1982

Our firm of approximately 200 attorneys has main offices in New York and branch offices in Los Angeles, Washington, D.C., and Miami. We have a diversified commercial practice and our clients include public and private corporations and other business entities as well as individual entrepreneurs.

KILGORE & KILGORE

of Dallas, Texas

will be interviewing all interested 2nd year students
for summer 1983 positions on

Wednesday, October 20

Our firm consists of 15 attorneys and has a business practice, concentrating in oil and gas, banking and general corporate work.

COOLEY, GODWARD, CASTRO, HUDDLESTON & TATUM

of San Francisco, California
and Palo Alto, California

will be interviewing interested 2d and 3rd year students on

Monday, October 18
and
Tuesday, October 19

We plan to employ 15 permanent associates to join us in 1983 and 15 summer associates for 1983.

Thelen, Marrin, Johnson & Bridges

of Los Angeles, California

is pleased to announce that it will be interviewing interested 2nd and 3rd year students on

Friday, October 22

for positions with the firm during summer, 1983

McNees, Wallace & Nurick

of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

is pleased to announce that it will be interviewing interested 2nd and 3rd year students on

Friday, October 15

for positions with the firm during summer, 1983

Seward & Kissell

of New York, New York

is pleased to announce that it will be interviewing interested 2nd and 3rd year students on

Wednesday, October 13

for positions with the firm during summer, 1983

Haynes and Boone

of Dallas, Texas

is pleased to announce that it will be interviewing interested 2nd and 3rd year students on

Wednesday, October 20

for positions with the firm during summer, 1983

The Res Gestae

The Duke Would Be Disappointed

Is Reagan a Softie?

by Sun O. Sam*

On September 13, 1982, President Ronald Reagan sent to the Senate an anti-crime bill which would ensure increased conviction and incarceration of bad people through three major revisions to federal criminal provisions. As presented to Congress, the bill would: (1) do away with the "exclusionary rule;" (2) prohibit federal review of state court convictions; and (3) revise and limit the insanity defense.

While these proposals will, no doubt, go a long way in achieving the Administration's goal of unshackling our valiant "enforcers of justice,"[1] it is this author's position that the Reagan Manifesto does not go nearly far enough in applying the proper powers of the police state.[2] To that end is proferred the following, a Modest Proposal:

I. The Inclusionary Rule

First, the proposed limitations upon the exclusionary rule must be examined. As the President has indicated, the "truly guilty" defendant,[3] ought not be able to evade trial and imprisonment merely because of some technicality.[4] The exclusionary rule, which presently operates to restrict the introduction of evidence obtained through unconstitutional search and seizure, ought, the President suggests, be limited in cases where the officer acted in "good faith."[5]

This revision, however, still leaves room for bad guys to get away. Thus, a better approach would be the addition of an "inclusionary rule." The essence of the inclusionary rule is that, in cases where a police officer thinks that a certain piece of evidence ought to exist, he may stipulate to its possible existence and include it at trial.[6] Not only would the inclusionary rule facilitate and expedite the defendant's conviction, it would also aid in the development of police creativity programs. Clearly, the inclusionary rule is an essential tool in combatting the rampant power of muggers and criminal lawyers.

II. Squash Court Review of Convictions

Title III of Reagan's bill would eliminate *habeas corpus* review of state criminal convictions by the federal courts.[7] While a move in the right direction, this is certain to raise pesky objections and challenge from the A.C.L.U. and their ilk.[8]

Therefore, such defendants should be allowed some review of their alleged constitutional claims. Since the liberal bent of the federal judiciary consistently protects this scum with new implied rights, it would be instead advisable to remand these claims to lower court review. Specifically, I would propose that all such nit pickers battle it out before Judge Wopner on "The People's Court."

There could be no better public forum for the airing of complicated constitutional issues, and it is manifestly clear that the need for additional judicial review could be thus satisfied with minimal disruption to the essential purpose of our criminal justice system.

III. The Twinkie Defense

Axiomatically, those who are incapable of distinguishing right from wrong have too long capitalized on their inability to do so. Thus, it is certainly proper that Reagan's proposal to severly limit the insanity plea be adopted as proposed.[9] Among other things, the bill would require continued hospitalization for those who invoke the plea successfully.

However, this tepid approach does not represent a sufficient departure from the insanity defense as we now know it, and it is therefore proposed that the insanity defense be replaced entirely by an "insanity offense." The idea of an insanity offense rests on the firm belief that insane people do a lot of strange things, many of which are criminal, tortious, or inconvenient.

Consequently, states should follow the federal example and enact laws allowing juries to find defendants "Guilty—and What's Worse Mentally Insane." Such a finding would double the defendant's sentence, and the defendant would be placed in an appropriate institution. (that is, one recognizing him as the bloody faker he is).

In sum, if President Reagan wishes to indulge in criminal law reform, he must truly take sides. The American publid has already endured his lukewarm stance on abortion, gun control, and school prayer. We must not allow him to straddle the fence on so significant an issue as the creation of a culture in which all of the imperfect are rightfully imprisoned.

* lizzie Borden Professor of Family Law, Michigan Law School. The author wishes to express his sincere thanks to his research assistants: Jim Loots, Len Niehoff, and Briand Owensby, without whose jaded perspective and cynicism this essay might never have been promulgated.

[1] Reagan, Radio Chat with Nation, 12 September 1982

[2] cf. 58 Dragnet 22 (1958) (remarks of Sgt. Friday); See also, The Red Nightmare, (1954; supp. 1982).

[3] No doubt a denizen of the same neighborhood occupied by the "truly needy." See, "The Washington Chainsaw Massacre" (1981) (Stockman,D. starring).

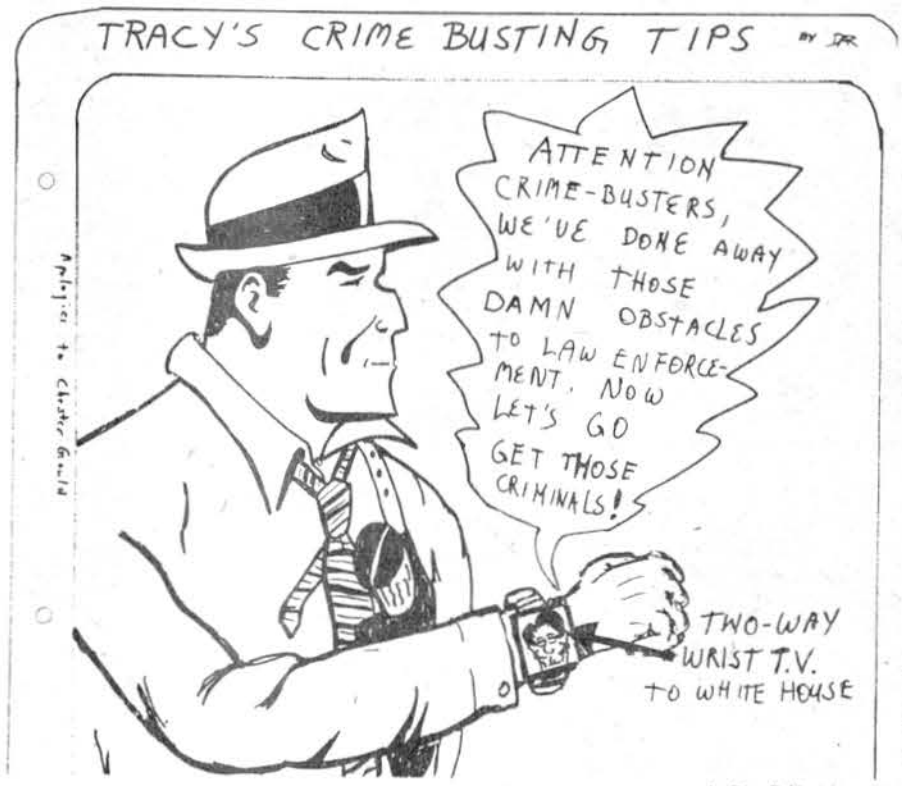
[4] e.g. Innocence; Constitutional Rights.

[5] Section 202(a) "[E]vidence which is otherwise admissible shall not be excluded . . . if the search or seizure was undertaken in a reasonable, good faith belief that it was in conformity with the Fourth Amendment." In other words: if the defendant looks awfully guilty and the officer thinks he was right.

[6] Some of the more progressive states have already adopted such a rule. *See e.g.* Alabama Digest, Mississippi Reports.

[7] U.S. Justice Dept. The bill would revise Rule 22 of the Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure to eliminate federal court review "with respect to any claim that has been fully and fairly adjudicated in State proceedings." Sec. 305(d). This would include claims of constitutional infractions.

[8] Already, this proposal has been lambasted as a "court stripping" bill. See generally, Formby, "Furniture Refinishing Made Easy" (Ch. 3: stripping the bench).



by Dave Rubinstein

Christians Push Peaceful Alternative

from page one

presumes that no two cases are alike, that conflicts must be analyzed anew, and that a CCS "common law" would be unnecessary and counter-productive.

The CCS procedure involves three basic steps:

1) conflict resolution between the parties themselves;

2) mediation by a CCS panel; and

3) binding arbitration by the CCS panel.

When a conflict develops, Valenga said, a party calls the CCS who refers her/him to an attorney. The attorney first suggests that the client attempt to resolve the dispute herself/himself by discussing it with the other party. The next step is mediation, during which the CCS panel (attorneys, clergy and laypersons) finds tacts and discusses the conflict. As a last resort, the parties go to arbitration where the CCS panel makes a binding decision, recognized by the courts of law. Throughout the process, the parties are frequently reminded of scriptures and church doctrine.

Presently, 15 programs exist across the nation and 30 more are on their way. Case loads are about 30 per cent domestic problems and 30 per cent contract disputes; the remainder are an assortment of conflicts. Since 70 per cent of the U.S. population consists of professing Christians, Valenga believes the program's potential is much greater.

Third-year law student Anne Bachle spent last summer interning for the Albuquerque, N.M., CCS program. She found the parties generally satisfied with the dispute resolutions even after the arbitration stage. Although CCS cannot replace the current court system, she found the process a strikingly workable alternative.

Bachle found CCS providing "a lot more room for compromise. Mediators aren't bound by legal rules. Statutes are only a starting point in the CCS process." She added, "Ultimately CCS wants to work itself out of business. The Church should be the one settling the disputes."

Ask Lexy

For some entertaining reading, Ann Landers, Abigail Van Buren, Erma Bombeck, and Masters and Johnson are fine. But they aren't equipped to handle the problems of the Modern U of M law student. Everyone knows that they are all either deceased or never existed at all, and that the letters they are printing this month were written in 1946. So if you have a problem that can wait until 2006 to be answered, drop them a line.

But even more important, they couldn't possibly understand *our* crises. The Room 200 Hysteria, the J. J. White Stammer, the T & E Narcolepsy Attack or the Reading Room "Debutant's Phobia." These are the kinds of things only another law student (albeit one graced with the wisdom and poise that can only be obtained through three years of legal study) can relate to.

Well, Lexy's here. Every other week, in this space, I will answer letters about whatever is bugging you, whether trivial or traumatic. Needless to say, the letters may be submitted anonymously. Just write me, "Dear Lexy," care of the **Res Gestae**, and drop them in one of the conveniently located **R.G.** Drop Boxes. Not only might you find answers to your own problems, but others may take solace in the fact that they are not alone in this cold tundra-like orifice we know of as Law School.

The Res Gestae

Jeff Blake
Senior Editor

Jeff Eisenberg
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Don't Blame Us

To many legal scholars the socratic method is the most sacred of cows. It's defended with religious zeal as the ideal mode of stretching the critical mind to its limits. It's not that they're wrong, but they may be only one-third right.

It works fine the first year. We're scared enough, excited enough, and have that one-dimensional fervor for the law that makes the socratic method tick. But the problem is that without students who are willing and able to give 100% to daily classwork, the socratic method falls flat on its greek face.

That is what several professors are finding out this year. A number of professors feel that student participation and interest in classes is spiraling downward. They're probably right. But it's at least legitimate to ask whether a change in teaching methodology might do more to improve things than simply walking out of class or threatening the students with surprise quizzes.

According to several professors' estimates, to properly prepare for classes taught by the case method requires one and one-half to two hours per class hour. That means 20 to 30 hours per week.

But students have families, and jobs, they work on numerous scholarly publications, they have interviews to attend, outlines to prepare . . . And frankly, some of us are anything but inspired by law classes by the time third year rolls around.

Improvements could be made. More variety in the classroom routine could be achieved by use of guest speakers, classroom debates organized well in advance, assignments other than out of the casebook, practical exposure to the subject matter. For example, is the idea of a mock arbitration exercise for a labor law class so preposterous?

There are plenty of palliative measures, too. The method of posting names of people to be called on in advance is one. Shorter assignments and spacing classes out better throughout the week would also help.

But the bottom line is that for a lot of students who don't have the time or energy to prepare for all of their classes, the classroom experience is a sad mixture of confusion and trepidation—struggling to work with a system that presumes that one knows the substance of the material before he ever walks in the classroom while hoping not to be called on.

We know that the sacred cow is not about to be slaughtered. The socratic method will live on. What we're really saying is: don't blame us when it doesn't work.

Opinion

Ballots Can't Stop Bombs

Among the referenda on Michigan's November ballot is Proposal E, which would require the State legislature to urge the federal government to halt the production of nuclear arms.

Meanwhile, U.S. negotiators will be engaging the Soviets in both theatre nuclear weapons and strategic arms reductions talks (START). Hugh Hewitt, 3L and former editorial aide to Richard Nixon (while writing The Real War), believes nuclear initiatives undercut the efforts of professional arms negotiators and should therefore be opposed.

by Hugh Hewitt

THE TRIANGLE joins Michigan, California and Washington, D.C. What was an Ann Arbor handbill in May, became a California initiative by June, and front page news in the Capitol throughout July. The issue is the Nuclear Freeze.

The two states approach November referenda on the subject, and this summer the President battled with the Congress over what form federal freeze resolutions should take. Clearly Mr. Reagan thinks this is misguided effort. Clearly he is right. Why then this sudden resolve to make nuclear positioning a topic for dinner hour conversation in such remote spots as Grand Rapids and Bakersfield? It is the hour of our impatience, and everywhere this is posturing.

But ballot-box disarmament is a new and dangerous thing. It springs from a genuine desire to be free not only from the maddening acronyms of defense—MIRVS, SS-20S, GLCMS, SLCMS, and ALCMs to name just a few—but also from a quiet fear of the awesome power represented by those initials.

Now these states and this Congress have entered the swamp of good intentions. People who ought to know better are trumpeting arms control by mirrors. People, like lawyers—good lawyers—are mocking the expertise and competence of our nation's professional arms control community. This last is especially shocking as the American Bar is nothing if it is not united behind the idea that even nickel and dime claims require lawyers with three years of intense schooling. Congresspeople, many of whom have access to classified information, and who require huge staff support prior to even minor votes on defense issues, are standing up for the most simple and crude approach to the most complex and intricate of problems.

NOW PEOPLE HAVE A RIGHT to be angry. And "United Fronts" in college towns are as much a part of America as Colonel Sanders. But political and civic leadership has always had to carry the responsibility of teaching the general public the lessons of perseverence, and yes, deference to competence when that deference is justified. With these initiatives and with this Congress, that responsibility is being abandoned.

The forefront of the freeze movement is prompting people to vote their way to the edge of the nuclear abyss, suggesting all the while that with an act of tremendous will our nation, on its own, can fly over the istory of three decades of Soviet intransigence and chicanery in the area of arms control. They argue that the Lilliputian threads of American public opinion can tie down the nuclear beast. They undercut our negotiators at work this very day.

IF SUCCESSFUL, the only thing they will accomplish is to expose this President and the next to East block recalcitrance and propaganda. In the nuclear arena there are no bold gambles, only insane ones, no short cuts, only cleverly-concealed traps. The freeze that will result will be a self-imposed freeze on our will to continue the standoff that has kept the nuclear peace for nearly three generations.

Recently, Rep. Thomas Downey took to the Op-Ed Page of **The New York Times** to push the Freeze and his own re-election. "At best," he wrote, "START will take half a decade to negotiate. But we could probably have amutual and verifiable nuclear freeze in only a year or so." This is at best wildly optimistic and at worst, nonsense, and I suspect Mr. Downey knows it. It is nice campaign rhetoric, and the Congressman can campaign this fall withhis column printed on his sleeve.

BUT DOWNEY'S PROJECTED timetable is ludicrous when compared to the Soviet response to bold proposals of the past, from the Baruch Plan to the Carter Administration "deep cut" strategy. Why then his column? Sadly, re-election is now a more important goal for many than is true progress on nuclear issues. Mr. Downey is pandering to public impatience. It is reckless behavior, made more deplorable by the fact that Mr. Downey is not alone in preaching this disarmament charade.

When the voters in Michigan and California go to the polls this fall, one can only hope that the frustration that has surfaced in the last year has by then hardened into a redoubled determination to go the distance required to effect true arms control. Perhaps by then some of this leadership grown tired of routing though heavy responsibility will have recovered its sense of the true stakes involved, and instead of denigrating our professional arms control community, will have begun to give the deserved compliment their record has earned.

I will vote in Ann Arbor this fall against a resolution that, no matter how good the intention behind it, is an admission that the U.S. is ready to abdicate its role as keeper of the nuclear peace.

Sorry

Several people objected to a term used in last week's **R.G.** to describe out-of-state students in an article profiling the first-year class. We regret the indiscretion.

Also, a quote from a Student Senate meeting was incorrectly attributed to Kathy Bowman, who is not among this year's Senators.

Letters Policy

The **Res Gestae** welcomes comments from our readers. To be printed, articles must be signed. although requests for anonymity will be considered. We reserve the right to edit for length and clarity. Submissions should be typed double spaced and may be left in the drop-box on the door of the **R.G.** office at room 408 Hutchins Hall or in the mailbox outside the Senate office on the second floor. The deadline for each Wednesday edition is the preceding Sunday at 6 p.m.

Forum

Battling the Corporate Bias

by Kit Pierson

LAST YEAR I took a leave from law school, during which I worked for a large firm, a public interest organization, and a small public interest firm. Since returning to law school, I am constantly reminded of the corporate inclinations of the law school, and more particularly the student body. My belief that this is neither a necessary, nor a desirable feature of the law school compels me to write this letter.

The corporate bias of the student body is self-evident: every year the vast majority of graduates go to work for large firms serving a predominantly corporate clientele.

What is it about the corporate law firm that makes it such an overwhelming favorite of the student body? The traditional arguments in favor of a corporate practice, and my views concerning their merits (based on my experiences during the past year and my summer clerkship at a large firm after my first year) are as follows:

1. *Corporate firms provide the best training.* Most people who have worked for a small firm and a corporate firm would view this as one of the worst reasons to work for a corporate firm. The early years of being an associate in corporate practice seem akin to a glorified, albeit more time-consuming, summer clerkship—it might be described as the "slow learner" approach to legal training. In contrast, at smaller firms one has almost immediate responsibility—you learn by doing. The claim by some people that they are best trained if eased into lawyering is mystifying to me—how have such people made it to Michigan law school if they do not respond well to responsibility?

A related perception is that one receives better training at corporate firms because one is working with more competent colleagues. At the risk of over-generalization, I can say that my own experience suggests that this is not true and, at least in some cases, the opposite is true.

Several factors tend to support my observations: (1) public interest jobs are desirable and hence tend to be filled by people with strong qualifications; (2) the fact that corporate firms can typically devote far more time (and other resources) to cases requires public interest lawyers to be extremely competent—if they are not, they have little chance of winning; and (3) working for a cause that one believes in is a stronger incentive for excellence than the intellectual or competitive challenge (or even the financial rewards) that motivate lawyers with little commitment to their cause.

2. *Corporate law is more interesting.* The claim that corporate law is uniquely fascinating certainly falls far short of an obvious truth. But more importantly, how long can one's interest be sustained when solving the intellectual challenges of the law becomes an end in itself? The satisfaction derived from playing this intellectual game is simply not comparable to that received when one approaches the game as only a means to achieve a truly compelling result.

3. *Corporate lawyering puts you in the best position to influence potential wrongdoers.* This is a rather extraordinary argument—it might also be used to rationalize employment with the Mafia and the Ku Klux Klan. While a lawyer may be able to tell a corporation that its activities violate the law, assuming the lawyer is informed of these activities, this information may not curb the illegal activities if they remain profitable and may only help the client to avoid getting caught. One can also seriously question how frequently or strenuously most corporate attorneys are willing to object to the dubious activities of their well-paying corporate clients.

4. *There are no jobs in public interest law.* The scarcity of such jobs necessitates a more diligent search during law school and perhaps during the early years of practice. It does not justify not even attempting such a search.

5. *Corporate lawyering is a good job for a few years before moving on to something else.* While this argument certainly makes sense for some people, my suspicion is that the vast majority of those entering corporate firms with this attitude do not in fact leave within a few years. The same inertia that originally leads many students to corporate law, and the seductiveness of the corporate salary, are likely to keep most young lawyers from leaving.

6. *Money.* All of us must decide on the importance of money in our lives, and for most this is likely to be a difficult decision. It is troublesome, however, that most of us have lived on the marginal income of a student all our lives, and yet so many now find a starting salary of $30,000 to $45,000 so essential to their continued happiness.

WHILE skeptical of these alleged benefits of corporate law, I am even more concerned by the sacrifices, both individual and social, that one makes by choosing this path. Most important is the opportunity to dedicate one's talents to one of today's pressing social issues. Without arguing that corporate law is intrinsically evil, I have almost never heard a Michigan law student justify the decision to work for a corporate firm because of its social utility.

Most students seem to view the work as ethically neutral—corporate law provides a service to help a client further its pecuniary interests and their pursuits may provide some marginal social benefit. Even if one is willing to accept this view, the following question must still be confronted: at a time when there are so many critical social issues, is it ethical for society's most talented people to devote their skills to work that is, at best, ethically neutral?

I also wonder what effect detaching oneself from the end result of one's work has on job satisfaction. My own observations have led me to believe strongly that persons working for causes they truly believe in have a much happier, and more rewarding, work experience than individuals who view their jobs as little more than a meal ticket or, perhaps, an intellectual challenge. Perhaps this helps explain a National Law Journal survey that indicated that only 55% of the attorneys at large firms are content with their jobs (in fairness, the survey did reveal dissataisfaction throughout the legal profession; however, only government jobs were reported to have a satisfaction rating as low as jobs in big firms).

It is not my point to chastise everyone who chooses to work for a corporate law firm. I do think, however, that students at the law school far too frequently view such firms as their only worthwhile option. While some students have this attitude prior to law school, for many others it is an attitude that is born and nurtured after arriving here. How many of us began law school thinking, "I don't know what I'm going to do with my life," and yet begin our final year thinking, "Which corporate firm should I work for?"

I think most students would agree that there is a very strong "gravitational pull" at Michigan Law School toward corporate law firms. In part this results from the ease of applying for these jobs. Corporate law jobs also provide the most secure option; they pay well and often the job search can be completed early. Finally, these jobs are widely perceived as the norm at law school—the fact that almost everyone we know seeks a job at the "best" corporate firm that will hire them encourages the rest of us to join the corporate job race. All these students contribute to an atmosphere that will lead almost every law student, in the absence of a very conscious effort to examine alternatives, to the door of the corporate law firm.

This is not to say that law students do not consider their job choice very seriously—my point is just that they define the scope of their consideration far too narrowly. This strikes me as a very sad fact. Every student at the law school has, in a sense, been climbing a ladder of academic success for many years. If we allow inertia to dictate the end result of this climb, then we have done a disservice to ourselves and to society.

FInally, the law school administration cannot entirely absolve itself from responsibility for the corporate atmosphere that pervades the law school. The administration's "neutral" policy of allowing and facilitating interviews at Hutchins Hall has greatly contributed to this atmosphere. The fact that the overwhelming majority of employers interviewing at the school are corporate law firms clearly indicates who the beneficiaries of this policy are. In short, this "neutral" policy is inherently not neutral.

The law school has a responsibility to prepare talented lawyers to protect the legal rights of all members of society—not just the rights of the wealthy. An essential aspect of this preparation is exposing students to their full range of options. In paart this can be performed through a liberal policy on student externships. The administration should also impose an interviewing fee on firms and use these finds to subsidize public interest interviewing at the law school. Such a practice would not be unfair since the law school provides an important service for these firms, and would be a valuable step toward eliminating the corporate monopoly in room 200.

When we arrive at law school we are congratulated and welcomed to the aristocracy. As a member of the "Aristocracy of '83," I can only hope that the end result of our tenure at Michigan Law School will be something more than the opportunity to seve the corporate powers of America.

Pierson is a third-year student and an Executive Note Editor of the Law Review.

Arts

The Latter, Beautiful, Stages of Insanity

Blade Runner; *the State Theatres; a Warner Brothers release produced by Michael Deeley and directed by Ridley Scott. Art direction by David Snyder. Starring Harrison Ford, Rutgar Hauve and Sean Young. Rated R. 120 minutes.*

by Jamil Nasir

Los Angeles in the year 2019. Humankind is a mutant scum seething in steam, smoke, rain, and darkness between gigantic buildings. Filth, poverty, electronic gadgetry, flying cars, and far too many people inhabit this all too real world. Harrison Ford is Deckard, a police detective who hunts down and "retires" rebel androids (Replicants). His problem is that the androids look and act and, as we find out, feel and think just like humans. They don't want to die.

Deckard falls in love with Rachel, an android he is supposed to destroy. She is an experimental model who has been implanted with phony human memories and does not know she is an android. She shows Deckard a picture of a smiling woman holding a smiling child.

"You think I'm a Replicant, don't you," she says softly. She's not sure anymore. "Look . . . it's me, with my mother."

When Deckard proves that she has no mother, she cries.

This beautiful nightmare is **Bladerunner**, a film about the latter stages of an insanity already well developed in Western society. By the year 2019, humans have regarded nature—including human nature—as ultimately mechanical for so long that the syllogism irresistably leads them to treat each other like machines—things defined by input and output, by what they produce and what they consume.

The androids are victims of this logic: obviously thinking, feeling beings, they are used as slaves, experimental subjects and sexual toys. Rachel's feelings, her memories of her family, and her childhood mean nothing to anyone; even to her designer she is just a machine to be dismantled when the experiment is over. Her life is truly and provably meaningless.

Plot is not the only remarkable thing about **Blaserunner.** It also adds a new dimension—the future—to the hard-boiled detective formula film. Sid Mead's visual, and Jon Vangelis' audial cityscapes perfectly evoke the dark atmosphere previously inseparable from a celluloid Los Angeles that died with Bogart. Deckard's relationship with the android Rachel (stunningly played by Sean Young, a graduate of Michigan's own Interlochen Arts Academy) perfectly incarnates the obligatory detective-story romance between detective and Mysterious lady.

Ultimately, **Bladerunner** is flawed by the imperfect integration of sci-fi plot and detective formula. Graphic violence and periodic departures of the camera from the detective's point of view fracture the delicate atmosphere of mystery and romance otherwise so well maintained. But where this film works, it *really* works. Well worth seeing.

Sean Young—Melancholy Android from Interlochen.

Calendar

Flick Picks

Fri 10/1 **Hair**
Hell no, we won't go
Lorch, 7 & 9:15

Thu 9/30 **Psycho**
Clean Thriller
Lorch, 7 & 9:50

Sat 10/2 **Andy Warhol's Dracula**
Dirty Thriller
MLB 4, 8:15

Sat 10/2 **Decline of Western Civ**
Punk Rock Docudrama
Aud. A, 7 & 9

Sun 10/3 **The Oxbow Incident**
Intellectual Western Must See
Lorch, 9:40

Radio

Thu 9/30 **Bowling for Genres**
Hear Alan Wenokur
WCBN 88.3 FM 8–11

Sun 10/3 **Global Village**
Third World Folk
WCBN 88.3 FM 11#1

Music

Fri 10/1 **Joe Jackson**
Friday Papers
Hill Aud, 8:00

Fri 10/1 **SLK**
Reggae
U Club

Sat 10/2 **Rita Marley**
Reggae for the Soul
Hill Aud, 8:00

Sun 10/3 **Schola Cantorum, Oxford**
The best choral music
Rackham, 4

Greco in Toledo, Oh.

by Darby Bayliss

El Greco is one of the finest painters Spain has ever produced. Ironically, he was born in Greece with the name Domenicas Theatoropoulous, and hence, "El Greco." Only after having studies in Italy did he move to Spain. It was there that he captured on canvas the people, the religion and the town of Toledo.

he Toledo (Ohio) Museum of Art is honoring the first citizen of its European namesake with an exhibit of fifty-seven paintings. This largest-ever El Greco show is being sponsored by American Express and the National Endowment for the Arts and Humanities.

After opening in Madrid, the collection moved to Washington D.C. and will close in Dallas. The **Washington Post** called the show "A Triumph" and quoted one expert as saying, "If this show takes your breath away, it was meant to."

El Greco's elongated figures glow with emotional fervor. The striking contrasts of light and dark are applied in gestural strokes which make the paintings vibrate with a life of their own.

Historians consider El Greco a religious visionary who moved in his own world of divine inspiration. Recent research, however, portrays the master as an economic pragmatist with an eye to the important patrons of the day.

Whichever he was, and one suspects that he must have been a little of both, his works are a tribute to artists' capacity to create beauty and emotion through the use of color. His compelling figures live and breathe in a space which is earthy Toledo and yet expansive enough to permit them to reach the divine.

The Toledo Museum of Art is fifty minutes south of Ann Arbor on US-23. The exhibit begins October 6 and ends November 21. Hours are Tuesday from 11 a.m. to 9 a.m. and Wednesday through Sunday from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. Tickets are available at the door or by calling (216)524-0000. Calling ahead is strongly recommended because of the show's expected popularity.

Sports

NFL: Strike One Called

All Bets Off!! Bookies Strike

by Sid Wiener

Football fans and bettors alike were stunned yesterday when the United Bookmaker's Executive Team (UBET) announced that they were going on strike. The bookies are demanding a percentage of all television and ticket revenue.

The bookies claim that football could not exist without gambling. "Let's face it, who would watch football on T.V. if they couldn't bet a few shekels on the game," explained Sid "The Book" Wiener, legal representative of the bookmakers union.

Wiener also revealed that the bookmakers have filed a multi-million dollar class action suit on behalf of the American population against the N.F.L. owners and players. The bookies claim that the players' strike has deprived American citizens of their constitutional right to wager on sporting events.

The bookies are relying on the recent decision in *State v. Jimmy the Geek*, where the Nevada Supreme Court, sitting at the Caesar's Palace, held that betting football games was a fundamental right protected by the Constitution. The court then laid 3-1 odds that the decision would not be reversed on appeal. The State took the odds for $200 and the case is now pending appeal.

Do We Need Our Fix?

By Len Perna

"NFL Strike: Who Cares?" was the headline gracing the editorial page of the Michigan Daily last Wednesday. The article focused on NFL salaries, and read: "It's hard to get all choked up about the strike when the average player's salary runs $83,000 a year."

The Daily has missed the point of the NFL strike. Both sides have agreed on the amount of money to be distributed to the players over the next few years: 1.6 billion. The crucial issue concerns where the money is to come from. The players want a percentage of the T.V. revenues while the owners are unwilling to discuss any transfer of control over income.

The NFL players, like thousands of other striking union members around the country, have encountered antagonism, resentment or just plain apathy. The headline cited above is typical of the prevailing attitude toward labor in the U.S.—WHO CARES.

We need to begin to care about issues such as these. Though football is in no way critical to our economy, the thought of management depriving union members of a piece of the profits is discouraging, particularly when one learns of the billions of dollars NFL owners are pulling in every year. These profits will be dwarfed by future revenues to be made from cable television.

Disagreement is certain in an area such as this. It is easy for the public to avoid this by simply saying that it doesn't really matter. But it does matter and we do need to take a more concerned posture even on issues such as the NFL strike.

Dealing With the *Real* Issues

by Jeff Eisenberg

Oh, sure, maybe you think that the National Football League strike is no big deal—after all not everyone is a football fan. To tell you the truth, if football wasn't such a macho game to watch, I'd probably have my T.V. set tuned to "My Mother The Car" reruns or at least "Meet the Press." But the point is, even if you are not a football fan, the strike is nothing to snicker at. Our society is bound to be affected in ways that don't immediately meet the eye.

Consider the health implications, for instance. According to my imprecise calculations, if the strike lasts the whole season, the consumption of extremely low grade hot dogs would be reduced by exactly 12,600,000. (This figure is based upon several assumptions. First, the "Tubular Principle," which states that no one exept veggies goes to the ballpark without eating at least one dog. Second, the "Tofu Corollary," holding that veggies never go to football games because they are too violent. Finally, the "Monte Clark Syndrome," recognizing the ontological truism that some people eat many, many more than one hot dog per game).

Now if we take all those hot dogs out of the food chain, what do you think will happen? People will put far less poison into their bodies. Cancer rates will drop. The average life span in this country will increase. And our already overtaxed social security system will totter over the brink into bankruptcy. And you can imagine for yourself the political maelstrom which will explode like the mushroom cloud from an H-Bomb in this land in which we live and love.

If this seems a bit far fetched to you, look at the problem from another angle. In many homes, husband and wife both work during the week. On Saturdays the husband is generally camped in front of the T.V. set watching college football and then "Wide World of Sports." This leaves only Sunday to get through.

Now take away the pacifier of televised NFL football. This forces the husband to deal with the real world on Sunday, insuring a cranky mood. In extreme cases, spouses will, in desperation, begin *talking* to one another. Only to find out that their worst suspicions are correct—their marriage has been held up all these years only by the thin thread of videotape highlights.

Poof. Marriages going down the tubes left and right. The divorce rate rises sharply, followed in a year or so by a decline in the birth rate. This means, of course, fewer numbers of taxpayers to keep afloat the already embattled social security system. And so it goes . .

SPORTS POLL

As I sat around last Sunday, looking for something to bet on, I realized it was time to revive the infamous R.G. Sports Poll.

All you have to do is select more winners than your neighbors, and you win a free pitcher of beer from Rick's American Cafe at Church Street.

Florida State (plus 8) at Ohio State
Indiana (plus 20½) at Michigan
Notre Dame at Michigan State (plus 8½)
Northwestern (plus 15) at Iowa
Wisconsin (plus 1) at Purdue
Illinois at Minnesota (plus 2¼)
Nebraska at Auburn (plus 15)
Kentucky (plus 16) at Clemson
San Diego State (plus 12) at Washington
Oregon (plus 15) at Southern Cal.
Colgate at Dartmouth (plus 6)

Entries must be submitted to the R.G. office (408 Hutchins Hall) by Friday at 3:00 p.m.

Tiebreaker: How many points will Iowa score against Northwestern.

Name _____ Phone _____

The Res Gestae

Memel, Jacobs, Pierno & Gersh

of Los Angeles, CA

is pleased to announce that it will be interviewing interested 2nd and 3rd year students on

Friday, October 8

for positions with the firm during summer, 1983

THE LEGAL DEPARTMENT OF MIDCON CORP.

of Chicago, Illinois

will be interviewing 2nd and 3rd year students for summer 1983 positions on

Thursday, September 30, 1982

Midcon is a diversified energy company and includes an interstate natural gas pipeline company, an exploration company, a coal company and a gas contract drilling company. The Legal Department presently consists of 20 attorneys and provides legal services for MidCon.

Altheimer & Gray

of Chicago, Illinois

is pleased to announce that it will be interviewing interested 2nd and 3rd year students on

Wednesday, October 20

for positions with the firm during summer, 1983

Foley & Lardner

of Milwaukee, Wisconsin

is pleased to announce that it will be interviewing interested 2nd and 3rd year students on

Friday, October 8

for positions with the firm's Milwaukee and Madison offices during summer, 1983

Foster, Swift, Collins & Coey, P.C.

of Lansing, Michigan

is pleased to announce that it will be interviewing interested 2nd year students on

October 19, 1982

for positions with the firm during summer, 1983

Thompson, Hine and Flory

of Cleveland, Ohio

is pleased to announce that it will be interviewing interested 2nd and 3rd year students on

Wednesday, October 13

for positions with the firm during summer, 1983

Breed, Abbott & Morgan

of New York, New York

will be interviewing interested 2nd and 3rd year students on

Monday, October 18 and Tuesday, October 19

for associate positions with the firm

Shoakk, Paraker & Keegan

of Fort Wayne, Indiana

is pleased to announce that it will be interviewing interested 2nd and 3rd year students on

Friday, October 8

for positions with the firm during summer, 1983

Saul, Ewing, Remick & Saul

of Philadelphia, PA

is pleased to announce that it will be interviewing interested 2nd and 3rd year students on

Friday, October 15

for positions with the firm during summer, 1983

Paul, Hastings, Janofsky & Walker

of Los Angeles, CA, Washington, D.C. and Atlanta, GA.

is pleased to announce that it will be interviewing interested 2nd and 3rd year students on

Wednesday, October 20 and Thursday, October 21

for positions with the firm during the summer and fall, 1983

The Res Gestae

CARLTON, FIELDS, WARD, EMMANUEL, SMITH & CUTLER, P.A.

of Tampa, Florida

will be interviewing all interested 2nd and 3rd year students for summer 1983 positions on

Tuesday, September 30

Our firm consists of 104 attorneys maintaining a sophisticated commercial practice throughout Florida. The firm highly values the diversification brought by choosing lawyers from a wide variety of backgrounds, interests, schools, and geographical areas. We have a commitment to equal opportunity. Quality in service to our clients, the profession and the public is our goal. Please see our detailed firm resume for more information.

REINHART, BORENER, AN DEUREN, NORRIS & RIESELBACH, s.c.

of Milwaukee, Wisconsin

will be interviewing all interested 2nd and 3rd year students for summer 1982 positions on

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1982

Our firm consists of 53 attorneys and is a widely diversified, general civil practice.

The firm will be hosting a reception at The Campus Inn on Sunday, September 26 at 7 p.m. All are cordially invited to attend.

STRAUSS, TROY AND RUEHLMANN CO., L.P.A.

of Cincinnati, Ohio

Invites interested 2nd and 3rd year students for summer 1983 employment interviews on

Wednesday, October 20

The firm of 32 lawyers engages in general practice with emphasis on corporate, tax, securities, real estate development and business related litigation. Placement office has descriptive statement. We prefer to interview 2nd year students because we believe a constructive summer work experience prior to offer for associateship upon graduation is beneficial. Interested students should forward their resumes to our office at least two weeks prior to the interview date.

Ice, Miller, Donadio & Ryan

of Indianapolis, IN

is pleased to announce that it will be interviewing interested 2nd and 3rd year students on

Tuesday, October 19

for positions with the firm during summer, 1983

Knepper, White, Arter & Hadden

of Columbus, Ohio

is pleased to announce that it will be interviewing interested 2nd and 3rd year students on

Friday, October 22

for positions with the firm during summer, 1983

Welborn, Dufford, Cook & Brown

of Denver, Colorado

is pleased to announce that it will be interviewing interested 2nd and 3rd year students on

Wednesday, October 20

for positions with the firm during summer, 1983

O'Connor, Cavanagh, Anderson, Westover, Killingsworth & Beshears

of Phoenix, Arizona

is pleased to announce that it will be interviewing interested 2nd and 3rd year students on

Tuesday, September 30

for positions with the firm during summer, 1983

WOOD, LUCKSINGER & EPSTEIN

is pleased to announce that it will be interviewing all interested 2nd and 3rd year students on

Wednesday, October 13

for positions with the firm in the summer of 1983.

Our firm consists of 60 attorneys and we have five offices located in Houston; Chicago; Washington, D.C.; Miami; and Austin.

The Res Gestae

Dear Professor: *My Goldfish Died . . .*

Item: *Professor Yale Kamisar popped a 20-minute quiz on his First Amendment class last Wednesday, and threatened to do it again if class attendance doesn't rise and the number of "passes" doesn't drop.*

Kamisar also demanded a written excuse, presumably a good one, from the students who cut Wednesday's class. Several students took their excuses to Professor Kamisar's office last Friday, but offered to share them with the **R.G.** *first.*

Dear Professor Kamisar,
Last Wednesday, when you gave a pop quiz, my girlfriend came through town on business. She got in at noon and was flying out again at three. She suggested that we spend our precious few moments together attending your lecture, but I couldn't really get it up for class that day.
Jerry Daemon

Dear Professor Kamisar:

I am sorry that I missed last Wednesday's class. My classes mean a lot to me - especially yours since you are such a good professor, and I felt bad that I wasn't there.

My mother was going to write you a note explaining what happened, but she's a busy woman. I'm 27 years old, and I felt kind of funny asking her anyway.

What happened is that Professor Estep caught me in the corridors without my 'hall pass', and he sent me up to Dean Sandalow's office for the whole afternoon.

Dear Professor Kamisar:

This is a letter of explanation for Miss Susan Anthony's absence from school last Wednesday.

Miss Anthony required medical attention at my office, and she was here well beyond 1:30 in the afternoon.

Fortunately, Miss Anthony's symptoms suggest only a case of Simplex I, and her attendance should resume forthwith.

Thank You,
Miss Anthony's Doctor

CITY OF ANN ARBOR,
POLICE DEPARTMENT BAIL TICKET

AMOUNT: $ 250.00
TENDERED TO RELEASE FROM CUSTODY ONE Student, A.N.,
THIS 22nd DAY OF Sept 19 82. I UNDERSTAND THAT
HE ENTIRE AMOUNT LISTED ABOVE WILL BE FORFEITED IF
FAIL TO APPEAR IN ANN ARBOR MUNICIPAL COURT AT
QUIRED TIME.
e Released: 14:30 hrs.
X

I believe this is self-explanatory
A.S.

Dear Professor Kamisar,
I was there on Monday and Tuesday and that's about all that I can take in one week.
Sorry. Barry B.

Law in the Raw

Compiled by Mike Walsh

'Pregnant' Offer

The Chancellor of the University of California at San Diego could not be reached for comment on an offer from a Harvard professor to drop her $1 million lawsuit if he agreed to get her pregnant.

Marvin Mitchelson, the lawyer for Harvard faculty member Dr. Lee H. Perry, said Tuesday that his client would be willing to drop her suit against Dr. Richard C. Atkinson if he would father a child for her.

Dr. Perry filed suit against the 53-year-old Atkinson in 1982. The suit alleged that Atkinson had gotten her pregnant in 1977. She claimed Atkinson, who is married, did not want Perry to have the baby and convinced her to have an abortion. Atkinson, according to the suit, defrauded her by agreeing to get her pregnant at a later date.

Mitchelson said Perry, 36, still wanted Atkinson's baby and would drop her suit if he agreed to artificially inseminate her.

"The money is not nearly as important to her as the child," Mitchelson said. "She'd gladly pay one for the other."

—*United Press International*, **September 16, 1982**

What Word Has 6 Letters and Means Culpable ?

A $9.2-million judgment against Ford Motor Co. in an automobile accident case was upheld Thursday by the California Supreme Court despite evidence that some jurors were working crossword puzzles or reading a novel during the trial.

Although such actions constituted misconduct, the court said that Ford had failed to show that it was prejudiced by the jurors' inattentiveness.

"(T)here is but the flimsiest evidence of actual prejudice to Ford," wrote Justice Stanley Mosk in a 6-1 opinion in *Hasson v. Ford Motor Co.*, L.A., 31527.

—*The Los Angeles Daily Journal*, **September 17, 1982**

Religious Rule

Iran's Islamic legislators have ruled that kissing for sexual pleasure has to stop.

Kissing for sexual pleasure, drinking alcohol and homosexuality are among a list of moral offenses officially outlawed by legislation passed in Iran's parliament this week.

Tehran newspapers said today the law, which established punishment of 100 lashes for first-time offenders against the kissing ban, would run for an experimental period.

The law also establishes stricter punishment for repeated offenses. Persistent homosexuality, for example, will lead to execution, the papers said.

Up until now, the amputation of fingers and hands for theft and the stoning to death of adulterers has been relatively rare in post-revolutionary Iran. Newspapers said such penalties were likely to be more widespread under the latest legislation

—*Washington Post*, **September 22, 1982**

Quote of the Week

"This is a lawyers' employment industry, this case."—New York City schools counsel Frank J. Macchiarola, on the prospect that legal fees may hit $1 million in a case involving better programs for handicapped students.

"If you want to get rid of lawyers, obey the law."—John C. Gray Jr., a plaintiffs' attorney in the same case.

A B A Journal, **September 1982**