

Winter 1971

Gavel Raps, v. 3, n. 3 (Winter 1971)

University of South Carolina School of Law Student Bar Association

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GAZETTE RAPPS

VOL. 3, NO. 3,

WINTER 1971

NEWSPAPER OF THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA STUDENT BAR ASSOCIATION

Prince Court Begins Monday

In 1963, active members and alumni of Pinckney Chapter of Phi Alpha Delta established an intramural moot court competition in the Law School in tribute to Dean Samuel Prince.

The success of the competition since that time is reflected in these words of former Dean Figg: "The Prince Competition is a very great contribution to the educational mission of the School of Law, probably the greatest single contribution which has come about in my years at our School. It has given valuable experience to a large number of students each year, whether members of the fraternity or not..."

Open to members of the Junior and Senior classes, the arguments in the past few years have ranged from a faulty gear shift lever on a Ford automobile to Constitutional questions involved in the attempt of a private citizen to restrain the Government's making available personal information to a non-governmental organization.

As one incentive to participation, financial awards are made available, the first place winner receiving one semester's tuition; second place, \$75.00; and third and fourth places receiving hornbooks.

The main problem in sustaining the Competition has been in achieving a sufficient base from which permanently to provide funding.

Fortunately, the solution is now in progress. A committee, under the chairmanship of State Treasurer Grady Patterson, composed of several active and alumni members of PAD and representatives from the Office of Development of the University, has taken upon itself the task of dividing the State into "circuits" with the goal of raising \$10,000-\$15,000 in pledges within the next four months.

In addition to providing permanent funding, this source will enable Phi Alpha Delta to make loans available to deserving law students. Initially, these loans will go to the PAD members, but the goal is to broaden eligibility to include all law students.

Law Library In Crisis

By George W. Cox, Jr.

Professional educators — be they faculty members or librarians — have become both alarmed and concerned over the present status of the Law Library at the University of South Carolina.

Although the State's recent six-percent cutback in budgeted expenditures has been reinstated as it affected the Law Library, its temporary effect simply served to spotlight the fact that its present facilities are woefully inadequate and have been for some time. Not until one realizes that here is the only law library in the state intended to serve, in addition to law faculty and students, students and faculty of other university schools and departments, practicing attorneys, the judiciary, members of the General Assembly and state and federal government agencies, does the magnitude of its shortcomings appear.

At present, approximately 90 per cent of the book budget is committed to upkeep and supplementation. Consequently, available sums for growth are markedly inadequate. The Law Library's annual budget is prepared by the Director of Libraries as a part of the University general budget for libraries. Despite requests, one faculty member suggests that between \$400,000 and \$800,000 must come from either private sources or from a grant of some sort if the Library is to avoid lapsing into obsolescence.

Libraries are traditionally classified as either a "minimum basic collection," a "modified developing research collection," or an "advanced research collection." Due to the expansion of curriculum, enrollment and research products, the collection should now be at the modified, developing research library level with all sets complete and up to date. However, such is not the case.

"We have ceased to be any type of research library, and have begun to concentrate our efforts on simply retaining a working student library," Miss Sarah Leverette, Law Librarian at USC since 1948, said recently.

While some University department heads apparently saw the handwriting on the wall early in this 1970-71 academic year and were able to exhaust their budgeted resources immediately, the very nature of the law library's needs precluded a similar course of action on its part. "A law collection is a serial and a subscription type of collection that must grow," Miss Leverette commented, "and it must be supplemented or soon its outdated." She went on to lament the cut-backs she had to make recently, prompted primarily by high costs.

Foremost of the list of her reluctant decisions was the freezing of purchases of all the English law reports, which form the backbone of a library's research materials. Another vulnerable section has been duplicate sets of works. For example, both "Corpus Juris Secundum" and "Words and Phrases" have been reduced from two sets to one, most regrettable since Miss Leverette points out that the increased size of the student body has placed more demand on these works than ever before.

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TOTAL EXPENDITURES

1967 - 1968

1. Staff Salaries	\$15,355.98
2. Student Salaries	14,335.60
3. Books	18,129.56
4. Periodicals	2,911.63
5. Binding	1,777.55
6. Supplies	1,183.37
7. Memberships	40.00
8. Total expenditures	\$53,733.69

1968 - 1969

1. Staff Salaries	\$19,623.00
2. Student Salaries	6,700.00
3. Books	19,338.21
4. Periodicals	2,034.82
5. Binding	2,223.24
6. Supplies	666.63
7. Memberships	40.00
8. Total expenditures	\$50,625.90

1969 - 1970

1. Staff Salaries	\$22,925.00
2. Student Salaries (State)	2,745.12
3. Student Salaries (Federal)	16,893.92
4. Books	2,327.16
5. Periodicals	3,349.59
6. Continuations	21,514.30
7. Binding	1,999.82
8. Supplies	1,123.14
9. Travel	357.75
10. Memberships	83.50
11. Total expenditures	\$73,319.30

GAVEL RAPS



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The views expressed herein are those of the newspaper and do not necessarily reflect those of the Student Body, Administration or Faculty unless otherwise specifically stated.

Library Cooperation

As made painfully clear by our lead article on the library crisis, cooperation by the entire student body in the use of the library facilities has become imperative.

Probably a majority of students are easing the library situation by not using the library at all. They are not really poor or uninterested students, but their experience in the past with uncooperative library users has dulled their enthusiasm to search endlessly for unreplaced books.

Steps have been taken to penalize persons who don't replace volumes and this is to be applauded. Elementary courtesy should be enforced.

As with so many problems in the Law School let us hope with the new law building (due to be completed in September 1972), the seemingly hopeless library crisis can be overcome. In the meantime cooperation must be solicited.

Law Review Experiments

We take pleasure in noting that the South Carolina Law Review has decisively announced its intention to experiment with a non-grade system of selecting candidates for article publication. It was only last Spring (Vol. 2, No. 3) that we urged the Law Review to consider the possibility of substituting its own collective judgment for that of the Faculty in determining its contributors.

Any fears of a decline in quality are unwarranted and unfounded. In fact, a healthy increase in the number of articles tendered for consideration might conceivably upgrade the Law Review's enviable standards.

Because the Staff of the Law Review has recognized the fact that it has a duty to offer valuable experience to any student who desires it, as well as to publish a quality law journal, their decision will both enhance subsequent employability and give a new dimension to the implementation of the model curriculum. Indeed, it represents a challenge to the less academically-accomplished members of the student body. It is our hope that an increasing number of students step forth to meet that challenge.

Admissions Continues Increase

Although it is perhaps a little too early to tell, chances are that the Law School will have to contend with at least as many applicants this year as it did last year. Director of Admissions Mrs. Ellen T. Benton explains that although admissions process started roughly a month later this year, many more applications have been mailed out than at the same time last year, while slightly fewer applications have been received; the delay in the admissions process is due to the reprinting of applications to include a new requirement of a \$10 application fee.

But no matter how many more applications do come in, Mrs. Benton says, "We can keep the situation under control at all times." The technique used is a sliding-

scale approach; initially setting standards relatively high so that few applicants are actually accepted, and then modifying standards to the extent necessary to admit the desired number of applicants. Thus the process is one of continuous revision, a series of "mid-course corrections," as the calibre of the applicant group becomes clearer.

At this point, relatively few decisions have been made: the fall grades and February LSAT scores of many college seniors are not yet in, and so the Admissions Office plans to wait until the end of March before making most of its individual decisions — although it will continue to revise admissions standards when appropriate.



Dean Robert W. Foster

The Dean's Column

The dramatic rise in applications for admission to our School of Law combined with increased admission standards will result in a substantial increase in the number of rejected applicants. Our future admissions policy at our School of Law so vitally affects the South Carolina Bar, our present study body and those who aspire to the study and practice of law, that some explanation as to the formulation of this policy would seem to be of interest to readers of Gavel Raps.

The most reliable prediction of performance in law school is a combination of the applicant's undergraduate average and his score on the Law School Aptitude Test. The required product of these factors was substantially increased for the class entering in the Fall of 1971 and will increase even more in the future. For the 1972 entering class, we have made the decision to automatically accept those applicants who predict a fairly high chance of success at our School of Law and automatically reject those falling in a high risk category. Applicants falling between are now being held in abeyance until we can have a better picture of our projected enrollment for next year. In the meantime, we have been making an effort to refine the formula for the final admission standard by a careful analysis of the prediction as judged by performance of our law students in previous years. This study has revealed that our relatively low admission standards of the past have produced an appallingly high attrition rate in the first year classes, reaching the level of 44 percent for the 1969 first year class, the highest of any law school in the country. This leads us to the compelling conclusion that a higher admissions standard is necessary in order to avoid the uneconomic use of our resources on students with a low chance of success in the study of law. Of equal importance, higher admissions standards will reduce the incident of uneconomical investment of potential.

Reasons for increasing admissions standards may be acceptable as general propositions, but they rarely appeal to the specific and very human applicant who receives a rejection letter. One recurring appeal frequently made to the Dean's office is that one more student wouldn't make any real difference and all he wants is a chance to make the grade. The obvious answer, is that one more student below the line that must be drawn means another group of students falling into this category since there is no fair way to

distinguish between that one and dozens or hundreds of others with similar records.

Another frequent assertion made as an appeal to admit an applicant falling below the admission guidelines, is the example of a person admitted to our Law School in previous years with an equally low indication of success but who performed well in law school and is a successful practitioner. We did not represent that the formula is infallible; all we can hope to do is play the percentages with the best evidence available. It is undoubtedly true that higher admission standards will deprive a small percent of the excluded group who do not project according to the formula of realizing their potential for the practice of law. This is one of the necessary evils inherent in any objective evaluation which must be suffered in the interest of improving the calibre of our student body. The better the entering class, the greater can be the academic demand upon it and the higher the likelihood that its members will be valuable additions to the Bar. Quality legal education with the emphasis on smaller classes and seminars demands a greater employment of resources per student and a disbursement of our limited resources among a larger number of marginal students can only dilute the quality of our overall program.

This is not to suggest that we should follow the very high admissions guidelines of a few of the so-called national law schools which must choose between a large number of well-qualified applicants. As the law school for the State of South Carolina, we accept our responsibility of offering an opportunity to study law to all of our citizens whose record projects good academic potential. Nor do we subscribe to a quota system of limiting enrollment by artificially high admissions standard, at least at the present time when the supply of law graduates is not meeting the demand and so long as our student body does not overrun our resources.

One of the more painful tasks of a law school dean is to sign the letters of rejection and frequently to personally inform an applicant or his family that he does not meet our admission standards. There is some consolation, however, in the realization that the decision has been made in the best interests of the students that we do admit into the Law School, the South Carolina Bar, the potential employers of legal services, and usually in the best interest of the rejected applicant.

Student Bar President's Report

At the beginning of the school year, one of the principal objectives of the Student Bar Association Executive Council was to foster a closer line of communications with the members of the South Carolina Bar. To date, through the efforts of the Student Bar Association and the South Carolina Bar Association, the silent gap between two organizations has been diminished considerably.

Members of the Senior class were recently invited to attend the South Carolina Bar Association mid-winter meeting at Hilton Head Island. Speaking on behalf of the law students and their wives who attended the meeting, we were extremely delighted with the amicable manner in which the members of the Bar received us. It was a pleasant surprise to discover that so many practicing attorneys were keenly interested in the various activities and physical conditions at the University of South Carolina School of Law. We would like to express our deepest appreciation to Mr. Julius McKay and the South Carolina Bar Association for making it possible.



Donnie Myers

Plans, which will be revealed at a later date, are presently being made for an unusual and interesting Law Day celebration. The Student Bar Association would like to reciprocate by requesting members of the South Carolina Bar Association to make plans to attend our Law Day festivities. The next issue of Gavel Raps will contain a detailed explanation of the Law Day activities. Frank Gibbes is our Law-Day coordinator and Stuart Held is chairman of the Law Day Banquet Committee.

The Student Bar Association Speaker's Committee is actively scheduling several guest speakers for the

second semester. Mr. Joel Gottlieb of the South Carolina Attorney General's Office opened the semester speaker's program with an excellent presentation and demonstration, with the assistance of several law students, of the highly publicized "breathalyzer." We are pleased to announce that two of the speakers tentatively scheduled for this semester are the Honorable Julius B. Ness, Second Judicial Circuit, and Commissioner James J. Reid of the South Carolina Industrial Commission. The speaker's program is a popular function of the Student Bar Association, and we look forward to the appearance of guest speakers.

At the beginning of the present school year, it was quite obvious that the law students would have to be more cooperative and unified than in the preceding years because of the overcrowded student body and the lack of space. One area of the law school where cooperation is a necessity is the library. Miss Leverette, the secretaries, and library staff have been working under extreme hardships in that the library will seat less than 20 percent of the student body, space for books has long been depleted and the recent financial cut-back cast another shadow on a dismal picture. Therefore, I strongly urge all law students to cooperate fully with the library staff. Books are not to be taken out of the library. This is a flagrant violation of the Honor Code. There is a limited number of volumes, and books taken from the library injuriously deprive other students of their right to use them. Also, it would be a tremendous help to the library staff if each student would re-shelve books instead of leaving them on tables or in cubicles. Lastly, do not linger around the library unless you are studying or doing research.

These are only a few ways in which you can assist in a more orderly functioning of the library, and the staff appreciates your utmost consideration when you are in the library.

Library In Crisis...

(Continued from page 1)

On the other hand, periodicals and supplementary materials are enjoying a preferred status these days. "We have tried to avoid the elimination of those materials which are expensive to replace at a later date," the personable graduate of the USC Law School confided, "and periodicals are a must because they are heavily used here and are neither prohibitively expensive nor bulky. Of course, no new books are being ordered at all."

Regionally, the Law Library ranks quite low. To cite a few examples in passing, the Association of American Law Schools' accreditation criteria includes a provision that a law library must be capable of seating 65 percent of that institution's student body. Petigru College can presently accommodate about 19 percent of its enrollment. Also, of a total of 84,000 volumes in its possession, the USC Law Library has about 25 percent of

these holdings in "dead storage" beneath Carolina Gardens. And so it goes. The list of "horribles" is practically endless.

While she is cognizant of the Library's deficiencies, Miss Leverette is quick to note that the present conditions are in no way a reflection on either Director of Libraries Kenneth Toombs or Dean Robert W. Foster. "Without their complete cooperation," she hastens, "the situation would surely be much worse, as both administrators have pleaded the Law Library's case on several occasions."

One of her major fears is that some of the dated books presently in storage may soon become entirely worthless. Is help in sight? "Well, reinstatement of the 6 per cent cutback offered a measure of temporary relief, but conditions won't appreciably brighten until we are able to move into our new physical plant, with occupation now

earmarked for Fall, 1972. I can monitor our holdings each month to ascertain our needs, just as I can attempt to make any cutback as palatable as possible to all concerned, but we simply have no more available space for even the National Reporter Systems additions or the supplements which pour into the Library daily for shelving."

The problem here is a very real one, apparent to any student, bar member or casual observer who is forced to side-step books piled on the mezzanine floor walkway. The Faculty, library staff and students themselves are managing as best they can, but the overall situation is analogous to existing rather than living. With each passing month, conditions worsen. One has to wonder how long dedicated educators will be appeased by lofty promises of things to come.

“Youth And The Law”

By Dennis Bolt

Approximately 30 USC law students will launch a program this month designed to acquaint high school students with a layman's understanding of the practical, day-to-day effects of the law and how it relates to them as individuals.

Danny Allen, a senior from North Charleston, who heads up the new program, “Youth and the Law,” describes the group's objective as an effort “to inform high school students of what the law is, so they can deal with it maturely after graduation.” More specifically, the program is designed to inform the students of “what their rights are, when they can be sued, how the various courts function, how to procure counsel, and other such practical aspects of the law.”

Allen said he first became interested in such a program when he read in a bar journal of the efforts of members of the Bar in various cities to familiarize high school students with their rights and liabilities under the law. He said his real inspiration came from a report of the successful program conducted by students at the University of Maryland School of Law. One valuable potential of the program, according to Allen, is that it has had marked success in some communities in reducing the juvenile crime rate.

The program will operate this semester on a pilot basis at Booker T. Washington High School and, if successful, expand to four or five Columbia-area high schools next semester. Students at Booker T. Washington will participate in the program during a regularly scheduled social studies class. There will be two sections, each meeting for 45 minutes weekly. The law student instructors will work in teams of two or three each.

Allen said there will be very little



Pat Brehmer explains a legal term.

lecturing and that the course is “geared toward practical law. For that reason, we will utilize trial demonstrations, simulations of frisks, and other simple exhibitions of the everyday functioning of the legal system.”

Allen also said that the course will use as a starting point a brief pop quiz taken from a pamphlet, “The Law and You,” a publication designed to, in line with the program's objectives, inform laymen of general everyday law and its relationship to

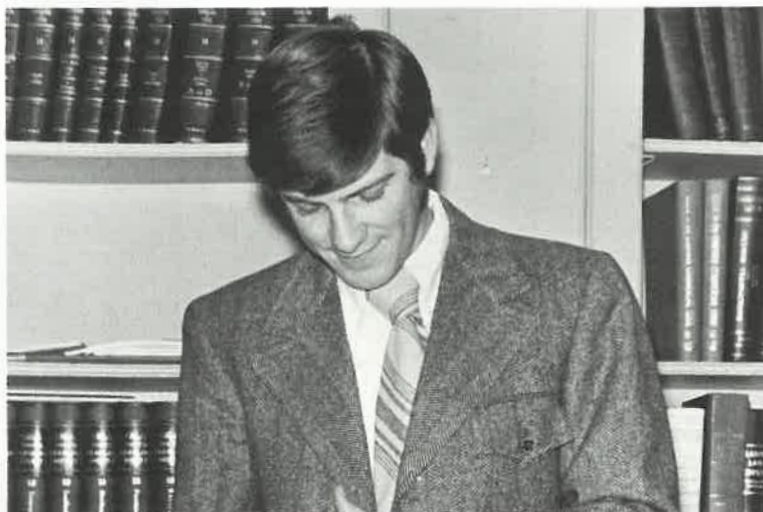
the individual. Allen believes that “most of the students will probably flunk the pop quiz, but the results won't be used in evaluating their progress. We will use the pop quiz simply as a means of ascertaining how much or how little the students know about law as it relates to the layman.”

Since the new program is a Student Bar Association function, the funding received by the group has come from SBA, but Allen hopes to get matching funds from the ABA. The State Bar Association has already expressed interest in the program through several of its leaders, and Allen hopes that the Bar will be favorably influenced by his group's work and institute a similar program.

The participating law students, who are, according to Allen, “terrifically excited about the program,” are comprised of 13 first year students, seven second-year students, and ten third-year students.

The topics to be covered by the group are: Instruction to Law; Landlord and Tenant; Contracts and Consumer Rights; The Draft and Abortion; Civil Liabilities; Judicial Procedure; Agencies and When, Where, and How to get a Lawyer; Domestic Relations; and Wills and Tax.

Allen added that observers of the program should keep in mind that the objective is to briefly acquaint the students with simple demonstrations of how the law affects them and not to teach a comprehensive course in each of the topics.



Danny Allen searches for a point of law.

Law Review Seeks Communication

By Frank Gibbes

By formal resolution the South Carolina Law Review adopted as one of its objectives for the Fall Term of 1970 increased communication at all levels. To the end that the Law Review should not become a self-centered, inward-seeking body, the Law Review determined that responsive communication should be developed and maintained at three specific levels: within the Law Review itself; with the members of the State Bar; and with members of the Law School student body and faculty. During the summer and the fall of this year, a substantial start was made toward accomplishment of this objective as it affected the internal operation of the Law Review and the organized Bar within South Carolina; at the third level — that is, communication with the student body and faculty — the surface was only barely scratched. There are excuses which may be offered; instead, this article is here published in the hope that it will be a start toward building an atmosphere of responsive communication which we on the Review feel is absolutely necessary to the growth and improvement of the Law Review.

ORGANIZATION

Membership on the Law Review is based on a standard that encompasses both academic performance and writing ability. Persons whose grades during the first or the second semester of their freshman year rank in the top ten percent of the freshman class are ordinarily invited to become candidates for Law Review membership. Upon, and only upon, satisfactory completion of the Candidate Training Program, the writing of a publishable recent decision and a case comment, and the performance of other Law Review duties is a candidate eligible to be voted upon for elevation to and membership on the Editorial Board. At any time prior to elevation, a candidate may be dismissed for cause if he demonstrates that he is not able to perform satisfactorily. A member of the Editorial Board must further complete a publishable law note in order to be eligible to receive a Law Review Certificate, which signifies that he is a member of the Law Review.

The operations of the Law Review are guided by the Staff of the Review. The Staff is headed by the editor-in-chief, who in turn is assisted by a managing editor and from ten to twelve editors who are responsible for various phases of Review work. The business affairs of the Review are handled by a Business Board which is headed by a business manager who is also a member of the Staff. Members of the Business Board are selected from persons who are otherwise members of the Review.

Professors Underwood, Myers, and Krahmer are faculty advisors to the Law Review. The Law Review operates under, and is funded in substantial part by the South Carolina State Bar Association. A committee from that organization acts in an

advisory capacity to the Law Review with regard to financial matters.

METHODS

In order to accomplish the above objectives, the Law Review has developed an ordered, structured program but one which retains the flexibility necessary to respond to creative changes in the law. There are several vehicles around which this program is oriented. First, each candidate is required to go through a week-long Candidate training Program. This program, which requires that candidates return to school one week before school starts, is designed to teach basic legal writing techniques, style, and format; to orient the candidate to Law Review requirements; and to provide the Law



Door Opens Wider.

Review with an opportunity to judge each candidate's ability.

Second, each member is required to perform scanning assignments which involve scanning reporters and news letters for novel or significant cases. This provides the Law Review with current topics for possible articles and broadens the members own knowledge of areas of the law which may or may not be treated in regular course materials. Third, each member is required to spade papers written by other student authors. Such spading involves a thorough recheck of the writer's authority, reasoning, form, and style.

Fourth, the major requirement imposed upon persons on the Law Review is the writing requirement. Each person is required to write, during his tenure on the Review, three articles: a recent decision, a comment, and a note. Each article goes through as a minimum, this process: research; outline; rough draft; spading; editorial comments by Editor; second draft incorporating spader's and Editor's comments and recommendations; conference with Editor on changes or revisions; third draft in proposed final form; submission to Editor-in-Chief; editorial comments by Editor-in-Chief;

conference with writer, Editor, and Editor-in-Chief; fourth draft incorporating Editor-in-chief's comments; final approval by Editor-in-Chief; preparation of printer's copy; submission to printer; proofing of galleys; resubmission of corrected galleys; proofing of page proofs; resubmission of page proofs; final printing; mailout.

Fifth, certain members of the Editorial Board are selected for staff work. The editorial process provides an opportunity for staff members to contribute to the education of other law students, to make a substantial contribution to the preparation of the final product, and to participate in the overall planning of objectives and policy.

PRODUCT

Five issues of the South Carolina Law Review are published each year. The South Carolina Law Review has a total subscription list of approximately 3,000 subscribers. According to a recent survey taken by the Denver University School of Law, this figure places the South Carolina Law Review among the top twenty-eight percent in the nation in terms of total subscribers. The Review is mailed to attorneys, judges, law school libraries throughout the nation, and to subscribers in 16 foreign countries. In addition, a copy of each issue is made available to each student.

CHANGE

The Law Review, as any organization, must be willing to study, evaluate, and, where warranted, implement the changes called for by the demands of new times. There are several areas which are currently under critical study and evaluation by our Law Review and which were the subject of study at the past Southern Conference of Law Reviews and National Conference of Law Reviews.

First, the method of candidate selection is an open question. Statistics provided at the National Conference indicate that 91 percent of the ninety law reviews polled use grade performance as a sole factor or as a factor combined with writing ability as a determinant of candidacy. The preference for grades as a criteria is based upon several factors: grades are indicative in many cases of writing ability, training, motivation, and aptitude, those students with lower grades should not be allowed to put the tremendous amount of time that law review work requires into secondary activities (this is borne out to some extent by the failure of many persons who do have grades which entitle them to candidacy to be able to invest the required time in law review work without resulting in academic problems; candidacy is an incentive to academic excellence. Some of these reasons and others similar to them are valid; some are not; to any rule there are always exceptions. Experience — based on use of

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Fraternity News

Phi Alpha Delta

The Pinckney Chapter of Phi Alpha Delta held the first monthly dinner meeting of the spring semester at a local restaurant on February 2. The guest speaker for the occasion was Mr. Lee Crosland, a local attorney. Crosland, drawing from his personal experiences, enumerated the benefits and detriments of a new attorney entering the practice of law on his own. He outlined and gave priorities to factors that young attorneys should consider in deciding whether to join an established law firm or open their own law office.

The conclave committee is continuing to prepare for the upcoming Regional Conclave being sponsored by the local chapter. The Chief Justice encourages each member to render their services when called upon by the committee.

The next dinner meeting will be held March 2, at the Howard Johnson's Restaurant in Cayce.

PHI DELTA PHI

The Calhoun Inn of Phi Delta Phi concluded another successful semester with a tremendous party following the Carolina-Tennessee game on November 7 and the fall activation at the Federal Court House on December 3.

Phi Delta Phi has recently held elections for the spring semester and the newly elected officers are as follows: David Wilkins, Magister; Tracy Duffie, Exchequer; Barry Johnson, Clerk; and David Gravely, Historian. It is the hope of these officers that the spring semester will be a most successful one.

The first big event of the semester was held on February 27 at the American Legion Building. The theme of the party was that of a Las Vegas casino. Prizes were awarded for the big winners and big losers.

Phi Delta Phi members are looking forward to the rush party to be held on March 19. All freshmen are encouraged to attend.



John C. Hayes

Law Wives Announce Recipient

The recipient of the Hasford Poston Scholarship for the spring semester is John C. Hayes. The scholarship consists of a cash award of \$250, and is given by the Law Wives. The scholarship is a memorial to Hasford Poston, who drowned in 1957 while a student at the Law School. It was the first scholarship created at the Law School. Applications for the fall semester will be received in April. Applicants must possess the need and have a GPR of at least 2.25.

A bridge benefit sponsored by the Law Wives will be held March 10, in the Campus Room of Capstone House. Funds from the project will be used for the advancement of the Poston Scholarship.

Medical Seminar Planned For This Month At Capstone

Casting an eye toward dissemination of practical and modern techniques for attorneys throughout the state who litigate in the personal injury field, the South Carolina Medical Association will join the South Carolina Bar Association and the School of Law in presenting "Medicine and the Law" as the latest segment of the Continuing Legal Education Program.

This program, to be held at the Capstone House on the campus of the University of South Carolina, is scheduled to be held on March 26 and 27.

The sponsoring organizations have assembled a varied itinerary geared toward an in-depth study of the topic, and supplemented by expanded outlines and professionally-printed materials. Both plaintiff and defendant-oriented aspects of the personal injury field will be explored in addition to presentations by doctors of medicine and psychiatry.

Assistant Dean Ralph C. McCullough of the School of Law urges those desiring to attend to write to the USC Law School for registration particulars.

In addition to a discussion of malpractice litigation and an overview of the medico-legal field, both morning and afternoon sessions will include panel discussions, questions and answers.

First Semester grades for upperclassmen will be posted on March 12 according to Dean Foster. Grades for the Freshman class will be posted March 26.

Petigru Society Seeks Black Students

The Petigru Society, formed at the beginning of this academic year, is continuing to fill the void its members felt existed in opportunities for community involvement as law student.

The recruitment of black students for the Law School was a matter of great concern for members of the society. Five predominately black schools in South Carolina, Voorhees College, South Carolina State College, Claflin College, Benedict College, and Allen University, have received visits from members of the society in an attempt to inform those students interested in a career in law of the advantages of going to school at the University of South Carolina, the financial aid available, and the procedure for applying. Students from these schools have also been invited to attend some classes at

the Law School, and two groups, from Allen and S.C. State have already done so. Members of the society have also arranged with the Princeton Testing Services for those students who wish to take the law boards, but are financially unable to do so, to take them without charge.

The first phase of the work society members are doing with Hospital Worker's Union No. 1199Col has come to an end. For four months, members attended organizational meetings of the union, taking affidavits from workers with grievances.

The Society has incorporated two new programs in its overall attempt to allow law students more contact with the types of problems they wish to encounter, but felt was lacking on arrival here.

Members are working with the American Civil Liberties Union on its Project on

Political Surveillance. A series of articles in national publications and a book are planned by the ACLU, and the director of the national project feels the Columbia area is most worthy of study, due to the exposure of a one-time campus radical as a police under-cover agent.

Another new area is the work members are doing with the National Welfare Rights Organization (NWRO) arm in Columbia. In conjunction with this, law students are meeting weekly with welfare mothers who are members of the organization, social workers from independent agencies, representatives of the Richland-Lexington County OEO, and persons from the Columbia area who have expressed opposition to the welfare system, in an attempt to help all learn more about each other's needs and desires.

Law Review

(Continued from page 6)

grade criteria and on the results at schools which have dropped grades as a criteria — indicates that grades continue to be a meaningful determinant of candidacy selection. The issue, however, open.

Second, law reviews around the nation are facing increased financial costs which are outrunning the traditionally informally organized business structures of many reviews. Law reviews are being called upon to reorganize their structures to provide administrative personnel to deal with these problems.

Third, as law schools and law reviews grow in number, the availability of scholarly leading articles on worthwhile subjects is narrowed by the competition for such articles. On the other hand, as the individual law school grows in size and quality, the law review is benefited by having a greater number of scholars available among its own professors. Law Reviews may thus realistically be forced to turn inward for more materials of this nature; if the law review at a particular school is to improve, faculty members from that school will more and more be called upon to publish in that school's review.

Fourth, and finally, traditional law reviews are being challenged to change the format, style and manner of writing, and direction of articles which law reviews have spent years developing. Each law review is called upon to be receptive to such changes while maintaining a proper historical perspective. The challenge in this respect is greater than most would think; the opportunity for the forward-thinking law review is even greater in terms of the chance to use the law review as a vehicle for creative and innovative changes in the law.

AN INVITATION

The South Carolina Law Review is your law review. The above explanation is offered in the sincere hope that an atmosphere which will be conducive to and will foster responsive communication between review members and members of the student body and faculty will be furthered by its publication. The Law Review extends an invitation to each student and faculty member to come by the Law Review quarters in Davis College.



New Secretaries (l-r): Libby True, Sharon Day, Sharon Miller, and Diane Sams. Mrs. Sandra Courie is seated.

Five Secretaries Added To Staff

The clerical and administrative capacity of the USC School of Law has been noticeably enhanced by the addition of five new secretaries.

The new personal secretary to Dean Robert W. Foster is Mrs. Sandra Courie. Sandra, who assumed her position in October, is a native of Bowman, S.C., and a graduate of Columbia Commercial College. She is married to Albert G. Courie, Jr., who is an analyst with the S.C. State Personnel Division. Prior to her present position, Sandra worked in Washington, S.C., as the personal secretary to Senator Strom Thurmond.

Four new secretaries have been added to the Law School's administrative office. Among these are Mrs. Sharon Day who hails originally from the state of Washington and who works primarily on Law School admissions with Mrs. Benton. Before coming to the Law School, Sharon was a secretary with a real estate firm in

Augusta, Georgia. She is a graduate of Kinman Business University in Spokane, Washington, and is married to William Day, who is presently serving with the U.S. Army at Fort Jackson.

Miss Diane Sams, who began working with the Law School in July, was formerly a legal secretary for an attorney in Augusta, Georgia. She was graduated from Augusta Business College and is originally from Charleston, S.C.

Miss Libby True, a Columbia native, is working on a part-time basis while attending the University of South Carolina. A junior, majoring in math, Libby is a graduate of A.C. Flora High School.

Mrs. Sharon Miller, another Columbia native, and a Dreher High School alumna, began working with the Law School in November. Among her other secretarial duties, she also serves as personal secretary to Asst. Dean McCullough and Professor Myers.

GAVEL RAPS

School of Law

University of South Carolina

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