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University of South Carolina School of Law Students

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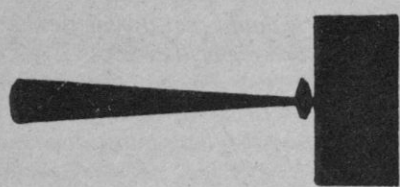


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GAVEL RAPS

THE FORUM OF THE LAW CENTER COMMUNITY

Vol. 6 No. 5

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA LAW CENTER

MARCH 1974

Student Bar Association Schedules Spring Elections

By Don Meinhold

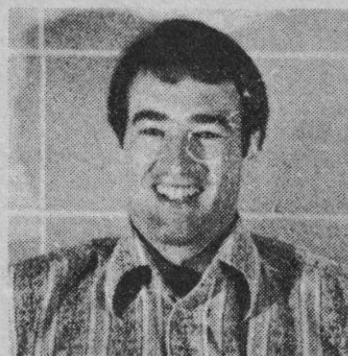
The Student Bar Association has announced plans to hold elections of officers for the 1974-75 school year. Nominations will be held on March 12, with the election scheduled [tentatively] for the week of March 25-29.

GAVEL RAPS has obtained the names and a brief biographical sketch of each of the announced candidates for the office of President so that the student body may become better acquainted with these candidates.

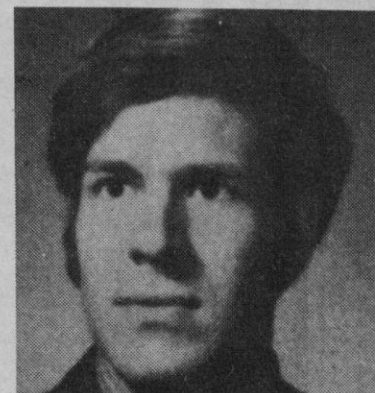
They are (in alphabetical order):

Jay Bender - Jay is a graduate of U.S.C. with a BA in Journalism. He is from Albuquerque, New Mexico, and is married to the former Ann Bennet Houseal of Columbia. He has worked as an account executive for an advertising agency and as an athletic trainer at West Point and at U.S.C., and is presently a member of the staff at WCOS FM, Columbia. Jay is a member of the SBA Legislative Council, is co-chairman of the 1974 Law Day Committee, and was active in the 1973 suit against the SBA election committee which won removal of eligibility restrictions for honor council and student faculty committee candidates.

George Ducworth - George received his undergraduate degree from Clemson in 1971. He is a native of Anderson, South Carolina and spent 3 months on active duty with the United States Army. He is currently an officer in the Army Reserve. While at Clemson, George was a member of the varsity football team for three years, and was selected to Outstanding College Athletes of America. He also served as VP of the Fellowship of Christian Athletes and was a member of the "Block C" Club and the Tiger Brotherhood Honorary Fraternity. He is currently serving as secretary of the SBA.



George Ducworth



Steve Morrison

Ron Greening - Ron graduated with a B.S. in Electrical Engineering from the University of Texas, in 1969 where he was President of the Student Engineering Council. His hometown is Houston, Texas. His work experience includes positions as Branch Manager, Sales representative, and Sales Engineer with the Allen Bradley Company in Charlotte, North Carolina. Ron is a member of the Legislative Council and is Chairman of the SBA weekly Speaker's Hour. He is also a member of the International Moot Court Team here at the Law Center.

Steve Morrison - Steve graduated from the University of Michigan, with a degree in Business Administration in 1971. His hometown is Midland, Michigan and he is married to the former Gail Louise Moore. Steve is presently in the combined JD-MBA program and expects to graduate in May 1975. He has worked at Richland House here in Columbia, and was active in the creation of the Partners volunteer organization connected with the Richland County Family Court. He has served the past year as an "at large" representative to the SBA legislative council and has served as chairman of the Athletic Committee and on the Finance Committee.

Mitchell Willoughby - Mitch is a native of Nichols, South Carolina and graduated from Clemson University in 1969. He spent three years on active duty with the United States Army and is presently an officer in the South Carolina National Guard. Mitch is a member of the legislative council of the SBA and served on the social committee for 1972-73. He is presently the Treasurer of the SBA and is also a member of Phi Delta Phi legal fraternity.

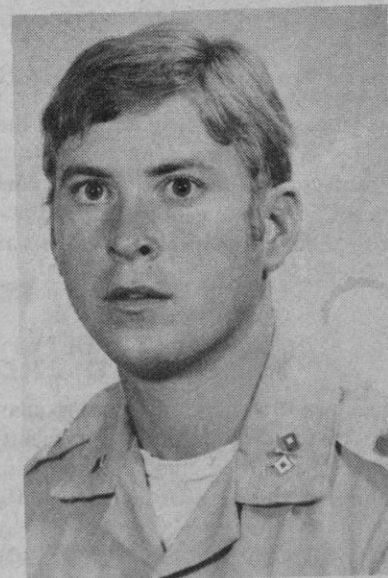
4th Circuit Conference To Be Held Here

By Lee Sturkey

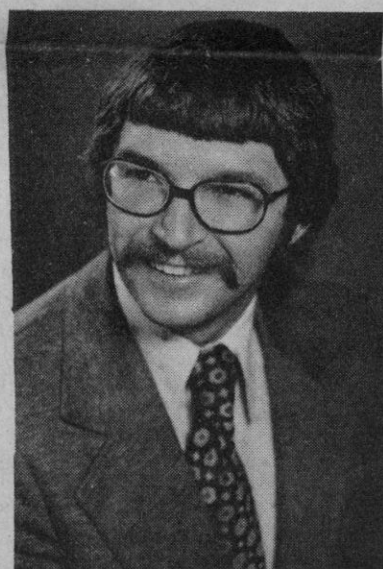
The annual convention of the Fourth Circuit of the American Bar Association - Law Student Division (ABA-LSD) will be held in Columbia on April 5-7. The law student delegates to the convention, which will be held at the Sheraton Inn, will represent the ten law schools in the Fourth Circuit: South Carolina, North Carolina, North Carolina Central, Wake Forest, West Virginia, Washington & Lee, Virginia, Duke, T.C. Williams (Richmond), and Marshall Wythe (William & Mary).

The circuit convention is to be concurrent with Carolina's Law Day Program, and convention delegates will attend the Law Day Banquet. The ABA-LSD members will conduct conferences on student bar associations, law school newspapers, minority recruitment and affairs, and ABA-LSD programs. The highlight of the annual convention is the election of Circuit officers for the 1974-75 year. The current Fourth Circuit Governor is Marshall Cook, a third year student at T.C. Williams Law School and a native of Rice, Virginia. The Vice-Governor is Joe Zak, of the University of West Virginia Law School.

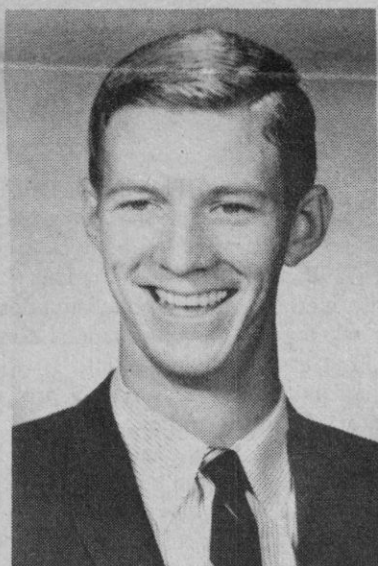
The Fourth Circuit is presently the most active of the nation's 13 circuits. Of six national officers of the ABA-LSD, two are from the Fourth Circuit: R. Tony Hill of U.S.C., the First Vice-President, and Randolph Eley of Marshall Wythe, delegate to the ABA House of Delegates.



Mitch Willoughby



Jay Bender



Ron Greening

Dedication Plans Announced

By Harry Rivers

Highlighting a three day dedication ceremony for the Law Center May 2-4 will be visits by Vice-President Gerald Ford, Associate Justice Lewis Powell, Robert Bork, former Acting Attorney General of the United States, Dean Eugene Rostow, former Dean of the Yale Law School, and James Fellows, President of the American Bar Association.

The dedicatory activities will begin on Thursday, May 2, with meetings of both South Carolina State Bar Association and the South Carolina Bar Association at the Law Center. Thursday night a limited invitation champagne reception will be held at the Governor's Mansion. On Friday morning, May 3, a panel composed of Dean Rostow and Solicitor General Bork will discuss some of the constitutional issues that have flowed from Watergate and related activities.

Vice-President Ford will address the luncheon on Friday, and a reaction panel will discuss the morning issues on Friday afternoon. On Saturday morning the formal dedication will take place. Associate Justice Powell will deliver the dedicatory address. In a recent discussion with Dean Robert W. Foster, the Dean stated that students at the Law Center might feel a bit left out because most of the planning of the dedication had been handled by administrative personnel. However, he said that the program is for the benefit of the students, and that he hoped students would remain, even after the last day of exams, to participate in the activities. The Thursday activities of the Bar Association will be limited to members of the associations. But the activities of Friday and Saturday will be open to all members of the student body.

This issue of GAVEL RAPS is only four pages this time, as opposed to our usual eight pages. The change was brought about due to the desire to get information about SBA Candidates in the paper prior to Spring Break, and to allow sufficient time to prepare a full eight page issue for April.

The April Convention marks the first time that the Fourth Circuit has held its convention at U.S.C. The plans for the event have been coordinated by Cook, Hill, and Frank Elmore, Local ABA-LSD Representative.

Kudos ... And Some Constructive Criticism

As we put our final issue as Editors of the GAVEL RAPS to press (a new Editor will take over the April issue), we pass the job on with a mixture of relief and regret. Gone, along with the pressure of deadlines set and past, frustrating trips to solicit advertising, and lengthy layout sessions, is a rare opportunity to see one's ideas and labors set to print, and be read by others. We would like to utilize this final opportunity to editorially offer kudos to some well-deserved persons, as well as to register some constructive criticism.

We would like to express our gratitude to those individuals whose unselfish efforts and aid made Volume 6 of GAVEL RAPS possible. The contributors and staff members are listed on the masthead elsewhere on this page; their long but unsung hours should be noted. Our thanks, also, to Mr. Richard Davis and the University Printing Service for the use of their machines and time, without which this newspaper's publication dates would have been even more erratic than they are now. Our special thanks go to Maureen Baldwin for service beyond the call of duty in translating ten different varieties of long-hand onto MTST tape.

We feel that special praise is in order to those individuals who have put long hours and hard work into improving various areas of the Law Center. We specifically acknowledge:

1. Ron Greening and Ashley O. Thrift, under whose guidance the Speaker's Hour has developed into a truly outstanding addition to the "four corners of the textbook" idea of a legal education;

2. Pat Dugan, Professor Randall Bell, and the entire Moot Court Board for their long hours of hard work transforming what had been a somewhat moribund Moot Court Program;

3. Outgoing student senator Bruce Holland, for a job well done in informing and representing the Law Center. We shall miss his straightforward handwritten answers to student queries and,

4. Professors Bissel and Hinds and Client-Counseling competitors Adele Pope and Bob Jendron, for their efforts and success in preparing and representing U.S.C. in the regional competition.

As in everything, we feel that further improvements can be made in other areas. And we would like to offer some suggestions. These are in no way all inclusive or in any particular order of importance -- they are simply our humble suggestions of areas where emphasis should be placed:

1. There should be a concerted effort to improve student organizations -- in our opinion, this is the one remaining real weakness of the Law Center. There is a respectable variety of student organizations at the Law Center, but they suffer from lack of student participation, funds, meeting and work space, and affirmative administrative and faculty support.

Student organizations are supposed to be by and for the students. And there can be little argument that the biggest cause of the weaknesses of the various organizations is the apathy of the students. But, we further feel that the administration and faculty can be more helpful to these organizations, so that they may attract student support. An example: After almost a full school year, the bulk of student organizations, including the Student Bar Association, have no offices in the Law Center (GAVEL RAPS does have an office). The reason is that there was absolutely no planning made for student organizations when the building was designed and built -- and the necessary changes and modifications to include them are not quickly made. We do feel, however, that the plans for allocating space on a temporary basis, that were formulated at the beginning of the year, should be implemented.

Speaker's Hour, Moot Court, and Client-Counseling have made significant improvements in the past year, as mentioned above. All these organizations are student funded and prospered with the vital help of various faculty members. We feel the same can be done for all student organizations. We are not asking for the faculty or administration to "run" these organizations. We are simply saying that with additional faculty, administration, and student interest, the student organizations can become an important part of the legal education offered at the Law Center.

AWARD WINNER

Pat Dugan was recently named as the recipient of the James F. Dreher Practice Court Prize. The \$100 prize is presented to honor the late Professor James F. Dreher, a long time professor at the law school, who died in 1972. Professor Dreher taught Evidence and Practice Court among other courses and his book on Evidence Rules in South Carolina has long been indispensable to students and members of the Bar.

FACULTY POSITION CLARIFIED

Since we are again anticipating exams, and papers will be provided to the student we direct your attention to the faculty's position on reviewed graded examinations. As emphasized in the December 13, 1973 Faculty Meeting, the following rule (Faculty Manual, paragraph 3, page 30) is in effect;

It is expected that graded examinations and papers will be provided to the student for inspection and discussion. Thus final examinations will be retained for one semester to provide the opportunity for review with the instructor, if the student so desires. It is expected that examinations will be graded within a sufficiently appropriate time to make the examination a part of the student's learning experience.

2. Faculty salaries should be increased. There is little doubt that the salaries here at the Law Center are significantly lower than the national and regional averages. Even with the lower cost-of-living here in Columbia, it is obvious that our professors are not paid enough. Even Dr. Jones agrees. We feel that salaries must be increased, so that we may keep the best of the outstanding young faculty members that have joined the Law Center in recent years.

3. The Placement program must be vastly improved. With the larger classes of law students being graduated here and nationally, placement is becoming extremely vital. Efforts are being made in this direction by Ashley O. Thrift (Assistant to the Dean and Director of Placement) and others. But it is imperative that a full-time Placement Director be hired, and sufficient staff support be given him or her so that the job can be done well. Ideally, since this is the only law school in South Carolina, the Office should become a clearinghouse for legal employment in the entire State.

4. An affirmative minority recruitment program should be established. Since the Law Center has expressed its feeling that it has an obligation to increase the number of minority attorneys in the State, the best way to do so is to aggressively seek out minority students for enrollment here. Rather than remaining passive about the situation, the Law Center should dispatch groups of students and faculty to the universities and colleges in this State to actively seek qualified minority students.

The qualified applicants are there. In addition to the black colleges in South Carolina, U.S.C. Undergraduate has the largest minority student population (approximately 1000 students) of any formerly all-white university. From these universities and others, there are a large number of available and qualified minority applicants.

At the present time, there are 26 Blacks in the Law Center, 6 in the 3d year, 4 in the 2nd year and 16 1st year students (10 of whom are repeaters in accordance with Rule 14). This enrollment can and must be increased. If the Law Center is serious about increasing minority enrollment, the way to do it is to affirmatively seek applicants.

5. Scholarship money should be increased. Twenty eight scholarships (ranging from \$100-285 per semester) awarded to a student body of approximately 850 is really quite poor. If the Law Center is going to attract the best students in this State and the Southeast, it must be able to offer financial assistance to those students who need it. It would be a definite help to those large numbers of students who find it necessary to work during the school year, and thus free them for increased emphasis on their studies.

Additionally, consideration should be given to awarding scholarships to students who fill time-consuming positions in various student organizations, such as SBA Officers, Law Review, etc. Other schools have done this, and it has been very effective in improving the quality of student organizations.

With the growth of the Law Center, the reputation of the U.S.C. Law School has been greatly enhanced. The implementation of the foregoing suggestions, combined with continued administration, faculty, and student cooperation will serve to further enhance that reputation, and, more significantly, to increase the quality and extent of legal education and legal services available in South Carolina and the Southeast.

A.W.M.

P.D.K.

Phi Delta Phi To Present Mock Trial

Calhoun Inn of Phi Delta Phi Legal Fraternity will usher in the spring of 1974 with the presentation of a mock trial on March 29th at 3:00 p.m. in the Law Center Auditorium. An authentic fact situation has been taken from an actual federal criminal case, and has been adapted into a two and one-half hour trial featuring a practicing solicitor, defense attorney, and judge. The entire student body, faculty, and Phid alumni throughout the state are invited to attend. Pledges will serve on the jury and witnesses will be selected from members of the law school community. A brief transcription informing the audience of the facts, and preliminary procedures taken outside of the courtroom will be distributed in a printed program. This is to insure that only the most interesting and visible aspects of a criminal trial are capsulized into a manageable time period. Hence, the trial will include opening statements, presentation of evidence, the examination of witnesses, the hearing and arguing of motions, final arguments to the jury, and a verdict.

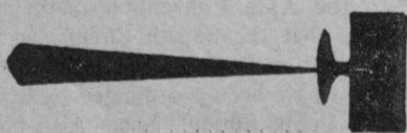
This is the first in what Calhoun Inn hopes will become an annual event in the Law Center's spring schedule of activities. So keep March 29th open!!

Immediately after the trial, the first meeting of the newly formed Barrister Inn will take place. Consisting of state alumni, the Barrister Inn will be a vehicle of communication between the Phid student lawyers and their practicing counterparts. Also, the creation of the Barrister Inn will introduce the new Law Center to the alumni. A cocktail party at the Sheraton will follow adjournment of the meeting.

Other social activities on Calhoun Inn's calendar will be an activation of pledges which will occur the latter part of March. A conclusive date will be posted. A cocktail party will follow. Also, the annual barbecue will be held the first weekend in April at the State Record Park. Finally, two parking spaces have been reserved for Calhoun Inn at trackside for the Carolina Cup on March 30. Members, friends, wives, and dates are encouraged to park outside the track, and walk into the infield with their refreshments. Maps telling how to get to the Cup in Camden, and how to find the reserved parking spaces amid the throng which traditionally attends will be distributed at the Phid bulletin board at the Law Center.

Congratulations to the thirty-eight persons who pledged Calhoun Inn this semester. Your affiliation is welcomed.

GAVEL RAPS



GAVEL RAPS is published monthly during the academic year by students at the University of South Carolina Law Center. Copies of the newspaper are given without charge to each law student as well as to reciprocating law school newspapers. Subscriptions are available to members of the South Carolina State Bar at a cost of two dollars per year. Advertising costs are twenty-five dollars per issue for a quarter-page ad. All correspondence regarding the newspaper should be addressed to: Editor, GAVEL RAPS, University of South Carolina Law Center, Columbia, South Carolina 29208.

EDITORS

Pete Korn
Andy Maron

CONTRIBUTORS

Jay Bender
Jerry Lymas
Lee Sturkey
Jacque P.M. Vanderlinden

STAFF

Maureen Baldwin
Bob Burke
Will Ehliens
Larry Hyman
Brian F. Kernaghan
Don Meinhold
Nick Moise
Harry Rivers
Jay Trost
Cary Collins

Vanderlinden #4: Legal Education In Belgium

The following is the fourth in a series of articles by Visiting Professor Jacques P. M. Vanderlinden. In this article, Professor Vanderlinden, a member of the faculty at the Free University of Brussels, discusses the educational system of Belgium. In particular, he examines legal education and outlines the process, curriculum, and apprenticeship necessary for students to attain membership in the Bar.

If one does not consider kindergarten, young Belgians normally begin school at the age of 6; they then register for a first cycle of six years. At the end of the latter, most of them receive a school completion certificate which entitles them to register in any university of their choice in whatever subject they desire. Thus, completely open academic admission is the rule in Belgium. Additionally, admission fees (not exceeding \$150 a year) are very low. The only additional expense is for students who wish to reside in University dormitories (in Brussels, they number less than a thousand out of a total student population of 12,000). Thus, it is no surprise that under these conditions, at least 20,000 students entered the first year of the universities in each of the recent years. This number is from the total Belgium population of approximately 10,000,000 inhabitants (i.e. 1.2% of the total population). No wonder, also, that the attrition rate in the first year is considerable: around 60% of all registered students fail in that year.

University Education

The University system consists of six full fledged Universities, three Flemish-speaking and three French-speaking (which together contain 75% of all University students in the country) and eleven smaller Universities, Colleges or Schools of restricted offerings, which have enrollments varying from 88 to 2500 students. A percentage breakdown by study area of students registered in the first year reveals that: 18% registered for medical studies (three years at undergraduate and four years at graduate level); 10% to 13% registered for Arts, Law, Sciences, Economics-Social-Political Sciences and Commercial Sciences, respectively; Engineering and Psycho-Pedagogical Sciences each have around 5% of the student enrollment; and, the remaining students are scattered among Theology, Pharmacy, Physical Education, Veterinary Medicine and Agronomy. All these studies require two years of undergraduate and two years of graduate work, with the exception of Law, Engineering and Veterinary Medicine, which require three years of graduate work.

These curricula lead to what are called legal degrees, meaning that the contents of each curriculum is fixed by statute and cannot be modified by the Faculties. The Faculties must guarantee, under State control, that their graduates have followed the prescribed curriculum. The only noticeable exception to this rule are the faculties of schools dealing with the Social-Economic-Political Sciences or with Commercial Sciences; they deliver only "scientific" degrees which are neither recognized nor protected by law (in the sense that no one can claim, under sanction of criminal prosecution, that he has any of the degrees which have been mentioned as being legal, unless he really did receive them from one of the recognized Universities). This ensures a minimal equal standard among Belgian University graduates, but also takes all flexibility away from the curriculum. The margin left to the faculties, therefore, in order to improve their programs, is indeed minimal.

Law is among those. What the statute, in fact, does is to apportion courses between undergraduate and graduate studies, leaving to the faculties the problem of allotment in the first or second, or first, second and third year; this is where faculties have some degree of freedom, and I will take Brussels University Law Faculty (French-speaking University) as an example of the manner in which the problem has been solved.

Law Curriculum

The first two years of the curriculum leading to a degree of bachelor in laws include a minimum amount of purely legal courses. In fact only five courses fall within that category (Historical Introduction to Law, Introduction to Law, Fundamental Principles of Private Law, Natural Law, and Roman Law). Other courses taught during the first two years deal with History of Institutions, Economics, Sociology, Philosophy, Morals, Literature, Political History, Psychology, etc. These are intended to provide all students with a similar background in the social sciences most closely connected with the law. These two years are also the screening years during which the aptitude of the student to tackle legal studies is assessed by first year professors, who have the main responsibility of rejecting some 60% of their students. Those who make it get their undergraduate degree; but it must be realized that this is useless, unless one carries on one's legal studies for another three years to receive the LL.B. The bachelor's degree is only meant as a preliminary step towards further studies. The LL.B. requires another three years of study, during which all students follow a common curriculum, with some specialization permitted in the third year. This includes; Constitutional, Administrative and Criminal Law, Civil Procedure, International Law, International Organizations, Taxation, Private International Law, Commercial Law (including Business Organizations), Private Law (which is divided into Obligations, Property, Contracts, Family Law, Successions and Inheritance, Mortgages and Privileges). Once this common core has been digested during the first two years and a small part of the third, at the approximate rate of 20 hours of class a week, students have a choice in their last year between three sections; one specializing in public law, and the other two in private law (family relations on the one hand and property and obligations on the other). The first section is meant to prepare lawyers for public services, the second for the bar and court, and the third for the bar, court and business. In each of these sections, the stress is put on problem-solving techniques, individual research and comparative law (for which not less than twelve courses are offered dealing either with an area of the law or with the particular jurisdictions).

Once the lawyer gets his LLB (or in many instances while he is completing it during his last year) he often tries to get a supplementary degree which will give him a special qualification. These degrees are available in one of many two year offerings which every University is free to set-up beyond the legal minimal requirements. In Brussels, these offerings are: European Law, Sea and Air Law, Insurance Law, International Law, Business Law Criminal Law and Criminology. A good many students tend, nowadays, to follow such complementary programs, which thus extend the total duration of their studies to six or seven years (depending on whether they combine their first year of specialization with the last year of LLB). Beyond the LLB, there is also, and independent from the specialized degrees, a Doctorate which is received after the preparation of a thesis, which is subsequently presented and discussed before all Professors assembled. Finally for those who want to become Law Teachers and thus pursue an academic career, the Agregation de l'Enseignement superieur can be obtained - this is the highest degree available. It requires the preparation and public defense of a "substantial and original contribution to the development of learning" - which is subsequently printed in book form. Additionally, a public lecture (for which a topic that is foreign to the thesis is given to the recipient just a few days prior to the public defense) is prepared and presented. This degree, normally attempted some ten years after the LLB, is rarely given. In fact, in

the past ten years, only three or four of such degrees have been delivered at Brussels University Faculty of Law.

Seen from the view of the students, the course of the basic five years spent in the University is a combination of lecture courses, tutorials or seminars, preparation, oral examinations, and, in the first two years, a considerable amount of free time. The latter, obviously the most agreeable part of one's youth, is spent, as elsewhere, sporting, practising an art or another, politicking within or without the University, or courting. Very few students work, for the majority of them, especially in law, come from middle or upper class families, and the need to work is just not there. What is more, the students have no chance whatsoever to get any kind of law-oriented job because of the professional structure of employment in Belgium. Thus, they generally prefer to fully enjoy their privileged status.

As for courses, it is not before the last year that one gets to small classes ranging from five to twenty students; in the first four years most classes are lectures, with audiences ranging from 550 students in the first year to 250 in the fourth. Everyone agrees that such is far from satisfactory, but the University simply cannot afford to split huge classes. Fortunately enough, the students have a chance to get more direct education (if one can speak at all of "education" with a 550 person audience) in the seminars which are an integral part of four courses a year, and require a variable amount of preparation and/or personal work. The load of work they involve in the first two years is not considerable; in the last three years their preparation fills literally the students life from early November to the end of March (classes begin around October 1st and end around May 15th). The same is true for seminars which make the bulk of the last specialization year.

In May and June come the examinations, of which most are spread on the latter month (there are no examination at mid-year, so that students take approximately ten examinations in June). All of these are oral, with the student spending from a quarter of an hour to an hour with each teacher, and being asked questions on what has been covered in class or studied personally from assigned readings. As the rule is that the one who taught the course grades the examinations, first year teachers see up to 500 students in June (20 students a day for 25 days). At the end of the month, a jury meets (which is made of all professors of a given year) and decides who passes (an examination average of 60% is required) and with which qualifications (pass, cum laude, magna cum laude, maxima cum laude for averages of 60%, 70%, 80% and 90% respectively). If a student fails in June, he can try again in a September session of examinations; there he normally must stand all the examinations over again, unless he has exceptionally good marks in one of them. If he fails then, he is entitled to repeat his year and to try two more examinations sessions. There is no need to say that for everyone in the faculty, June and September are the worst months of the year.

Apprenticeship

Once the young Belgian holds his degree in Laws, if his ambition is to practice law as an attorney, on the bench or in the public prosecutor's office, one may say that he is nowhere. If he does not go into a corporation or in the administration, he will spend three years as an apprentice in a lawyer's office. In this case, which is a must if one wants to go to the bar or in court as a judge, the young lawyer will normally not be paid, or paid only a token amount during that time. His parents or his wife will be expected to support him; this situation has been a subject of growing concern in recent years and could be altered in the not too distant future, especially since more and more senior lawyers tend to provide their apprentices with some decent compensation for the work they perform. During these three years, young lawyers also carry the burden of legal aid to poor people. The period is, in fact, meant to provide practical techniques which were not acquired in Law School, for the latter provided exclusively the theoretical background and material on which practice will be built. As it now stand both legal education and legal practice are among the most conservative institutions of Belgian society, but it may be hoped that increased pressure will create substantial changes in the coming years.

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INN

Professor Roger Fisher To Address Law Day Banquet Program

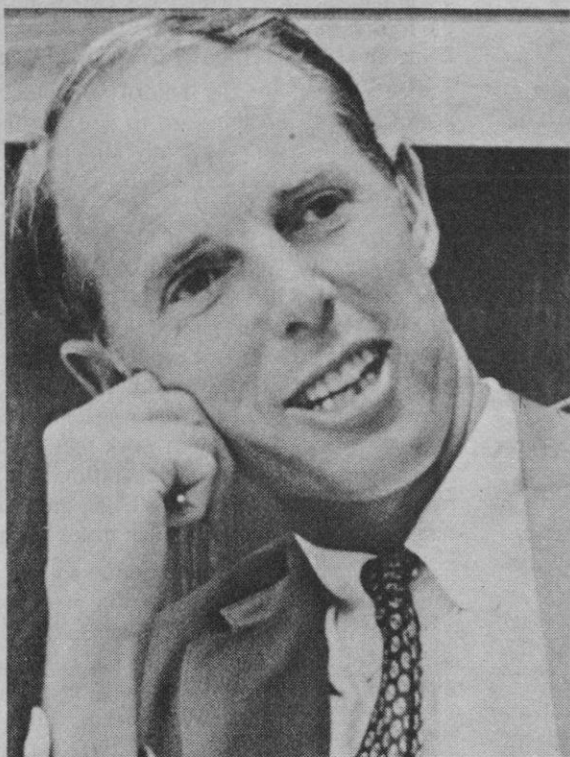
The Law Day Committee of the University of South Carolina Student Bar Association has announced that Law Day will be observed on April 6. Nationally Law Day is celebrated on May 1, but since that date conflicts with the examination schedule, the SBA has decided to hold its activities April 6.

The highlight of the 1974 Law Day activities will be a banquet scheduled for the evening of the sixth, featuring Harvard Law Professor Roger Fisher as guest speaker. Fisher is an international law authority, and the topic of his address will be the Middle East. Fisher is author of *International Conflict for Beginners*, and he was the last westerner to interview the late President Nasser of Egypt. He has made a half dozen trips to the Middle East, the most recent in January of this year. A communications law professor also, Fisher was the originator and the first Executive Editor of *The Advocates*, an award-winning show for the Public Broadcasting Service network.

S.B.A. Law Day Committee members are making final arrangements for the banquet, but the essential details have been set. The banquet will be Saturday, April 6 at the Carolina Coliseum. The banquet will be preceded by a cocktail hour, and followed by a dance featuring "Light Horse Harry". The ticket price has not been set, but committee members are forecasting a price in the vicinity of \$3.00 per person.

Attempts had been made by the Law Day Committee to hold the observance in conjunction with the dedication ceremonies for the Law Center, but the date for the dedication was set in conjunction with the State Bar Association Convention on May 3-4. Since these dates fell after the end of the Spring semester, the Law Day Committee, with the approval of the S.B.A. Legislative Council, felt that it would be unfair to members of the S.B.A. to hold the student-financed Law Day banquet at that date.

For additional information on Law Day contact committee members Ed Hughes, Jay Bender or Eric Wyka.



PROFESSOR ROGER FISHER

Law Review Elects Logan Scott

Editor-in-Chief For 1974-75

The South Carolina Law Review recently named Logan Scott as its new Editor-in-Chief. Scott, a native of Greenwood, S.C., is a James F. Byrnes Scholar and was graduated from Washington and Lee University in 1971 with a A.B. degree in English.

Scott is presently a second year law student and is a member of Phi Alpha Delta Legal Fraternity and the International Law Society.

The new Editorial Board, named by Scott will consist of the following:

EXECUTIVE EDITORS

Elaine Beckham
Mark Holmes

COMMENTS EDITORS

Bruce Benton
Jim Orr

MANAGING EDITOR

Mike Johnson

RESEARCH EDITORS

Glen Ayres
Ric Campbell

ARTICLES EDITORS

Mark Coplan
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PAD To Present Panel Discussion

By Brian Kernaghan

Phi Alpha Delta Legal Fraternity will host a panel discussion on legal ethics and responsibilities on Thursday, March 28 between 2 and 4 p.m. in the Law Center Auditorium.

The panel discussion is part of Phi Alpha Delta's "Inns of Court" program and is being coordinated with Professor John Freeman's "Professional Responsibility" curriculum.

Guest panelists will be: Mr. Harold Jacobs, President, S.C. Bar Association; Mr.

John W. Williams, Administrative Assistant to the Supreme Court Board of Commissioners on Grievances and Discipline; Mr. Kermit S. King, President, S.C. Trial Lawyers Association; Mr. A. Camden Lewis, Office of the S.C. Attorney General; and Mr. Gerald M. Finkel of the Columbia firm of Kohn and Finkel.

The program is open to the public and members of the Law Center community are especially encouraged to attend.

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