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Gavel Raps, v. 1, n. 1 (February 8, 1978)

University of South Carolina School of Law Students

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Gavel Raps

Volume 1, No. 1

University of South Carolina Law School

February 8, 1978

H. Pride: Controversy Follows Him



by John Holland

Hemphill Pride has an active past. He was born in Columbia, May, 1937, the son of Maude and Dr. Hemphill Pride. After attending public schools in Columbia, Pride went to undergraduate school at Johnson C. Smith University of Law. He was admitted to the S.C. Bar in August 1963. He joined the firm of Jenkins and Perry which became Jenkins, Perry and Pride in September of 1965.

Pride made an unsuccessful bid for the S.C. House of Representatives in 1965 while serving as President of the Columbia branch of the NAACP in 1965 and 1966. He has always been active in Civil Rights and in the 1960's he represented many black students in their efforts to get into the state's public schools and universities.

Pride has served on the Board of Directors of the National Bar Association and was vice-chairman of the State Housing Authority under Governors West and Edwards. In June of 1976 Pride led four other candidates in the Democratic primary for the Richland, Fairfield, and Chester counties state senatorial seat, but

lost in the run-off to Heyward McDonald.

Controversy has often followed Mr. Pride

In January of 1973, a Columbia newspaper reported that Pride, while working as assistant city attorney in charge of prosecuting DUI charges under the Alcohol Safety Action Program, was arrested on a DUI charge, allegedly registering .18. Witnesses testified before a six-man magistrate's jury that Pride and two others had drunk less than half a fifth of scotch between them that night before he was arrested. The jury deliberated only three minutes and found Mr. Pride innocent.

Around September of 1975, Pride was retained as attorney for Albert Lawrence. Lawrence, a former SLED agent who had been fired from SLED in March of 1975 for "unknown reasons", was charged with armed robbery and was subsequently charged under federal anti-racketeering laws in connection with some of his activities while working for SLED. Lawrence has pleaded innocent to the racketeering charges and Pride would be defending him now in federal court except that he has been temporarily suspended from practicing law, pending the outcome of his appeal in federal court of a case in which he was recently convicted of misuse of federal funds in connection with the Arrington Manor apartment project.

Lawrence had worked for Pride as an investigator sometime after being fired from SLED. During the SLED controversy, Pride had stated that he

planned to file suit challenging the constitutionality of SLED, since it was the only state agency without a governing board. He had also approached newly elected state Senator Tom Turnipseed about filing legislation requiring a governing board for SLED.

On December 16, 1977, in the U.S. District Court for S.C., a federal jury of 10 whites and two blacks, faced with 10 days of trial, 26 witnesses, and 200 pieces of documented evidence to consider, deliberated for four and one-half hours and returned a verdict of guilty against Mr. Pride for misuse of federal funds. Pride later commented that it was "humanly impossible to go over it in four and one-half hours." To return a verdict of guilty, the jury had to find that Pride willfully and intentionally misused federal funds by making mortgage payments on his own home out of the Arrington Manor checking account.

Arrington Manor is a federally subsidized low income family dwelling complex for which the Department of Housing and Urban Development had guaranteed a mortgage of around \$800,000. In 1975 Pride defaulted on the mortgage payments. The agreement with HUD specifically forbade him to use any project funds for personal use if the project defaulted, and all rents were to go directly towards payment of the mortgage. Pride maintains, however, that he had no criminal intent.

First, he argues that his mother, president of Capitol City Realty

Estate and Insurance Co., which she and her husband began in 1951, has never collected any of the commission to which she is entitled for managing the complex. The house payments, he says, came from the commission which she was entitled to. Secondly, Pride believes that the provision is just a technicality and that he signed the agreement without reading it. As his law partner, Columbia Municipal Court Associate Judge Lincoln Jenkins, Jr., testified, "Hemphill Pride is 'almost a perpetual motion machine' who 'does not manage money well'."

Pride says he knows of no case in the South now pending which has been brought under the statute which he was charged under. He says he does know of a case now pending in the state of Washington which was brought under the same statute, but that it's being treated as an "administrative problem", not a criminal one.

To be sure, some are still having difficulty answering the question posed by Mr. Shorter, one of Pride's attorneys in this case, in his closing argument to the jury, "Would a man in his position throw everything down the drain?"

Pride says prominent black leaders in this state have been harassed and that it's causing a "lack of confidence in the judicial system" for South Carolina's blacks. He cited the case of Victoria de Lee, whom Pride says "had the extreme confidence of her entire community" but who had only

(con't on page 4, col. 2)

Are Most American Trial-Lawyers Incompetent?

by Pat Campolong

Statements recently made by Chief Justice Warren E. Burger have become the topic of conversation and suggestion from numerous lawyers. The controversy focuses on the Chief Justice's statements in which he regards a large number of American lawyers who undertake courtroom litigation as incompetent.

Does the Chief Justice have a legitimate claim? The general answer to this in the professional circle of practicing lawyers and educators seems to be that he does, but not to the extent he proposes. The Chief Justice is evaluating the American system in comparison with that of the English.

In England, all trial advocacy is conducted by highly trained, licensed barristers. The English solicitors are also lawyers, but perform all out-of-court functions and must turn to a barrister if negotiations of a dispute fail and the case must go to court.

The Chief Justice feels that through specialization in different aspects of law, the American system would be able to remedy this situation of "vast incompetency."

The Law School faculty voiced their reactions to Burger's comments. According to Professor Eldon D. Wedlock, Chief Justice Burger is right in substance, but wrong in remedy. Substantively, there are numerous incompetent lawyers. However, Burger is wrong in favoring specialization in law as a remedy to the problem. Wedlock feels that specialization would just continue incompetency. What we should strive for is more knowledgeable lawyers through higher learning requirements. The South Carolina Supreme Court's ideas of requiring continuing education for attorneys is a step in the right direction.

Professor Richard K. Walker agrees with the Chief Justice that there is a surprising number of in-

competent lawyers. However, Walker feels that the Chief Justice focuses on litigators because they are the most spectacular, when actually, the same amount of incompetency is found in other fields of law and these are just as important. The advice given in a lawyer's office can also result in serious injustices and impairment of rights. Incompetency has been recognized, but with this recognition the difficulty had just begun.

Now the question is, how do we combat it? There may be a problem with specialization in that it may lead to explosively increasing fees as has occurred in the medical profession. This would result in a fewer number of people being financially able to pursue claims. On the other hand, incompetent lawyers often do not recognize meritless claims and as a result waste their client's money in doomed lawsuits. Walker believes we must balance the injustices and waste of resources of

people walking into the court room with incompetent counsel against the economic difficulties that specialization will bring and the diminished availability of lawyers whose fees are within the reach of those who need their services.

In regard to specialization, Professor Charles H. Randall feels that specialization would increase competency of advocacy, although we must realize that we cannot make everyone an advocate. We must also

consider that it is useful to have the actual lawyers who have tried the cases in the lower courts argue on appeal to the Supreme Court rather than specialists whose job it is to argue only in the Supreme Court. Burger would like more classes of trial advocacy, practice court, and moot court though it is probably impossible for every student to take all of these classes.

According to Randall, this school (con't on page 5, col. 4)

Nominations for SBA elections will be held today. All positions will be up for the election which is scheduled for the first week of March, 1978. Candidates may be nominated by having their name submitted at the meeting and seconded.

Only second year students are eligible for the offices of President and Vice-President. The offices of Secretary and Treasurer are open to both second and third year students.

The rising junior class will elect eight representatives and the rising junior class will elect one December graduate and seven May graduates.

Check bulletin boards for the time and place of the nominating meeting today.

Welcome To GAVEL RAPS . . .

It was your typical Columbia greasy spoon. Somewhere between Cogburn's Grill and the Capital Cafe. A lot of people call it character; I call it easy on the mayo.

It was a late Sunday afternoon, and the weather was kind of wet. To be exact it was raining, again. It seems you can't go anywhere these days without getting leaks in your shoes. By the way, my name is Joe. I'm a law student.

I pulled up a chair and called out for the usual, a steak sandwich. They've got real good ones here. Reminds me of the days I spent in Guadeloupe chasing floozies for the Bandingos, but that's another story. I began to munch on the delectable morsel when the unexpected happened. Dolly Parton popped on the juke-box, my pretty waitress began to tug on her stockings, and the drunk in the corner coughed nervously. I've heard it before and I knew what to expect, so I braced myself. The man was here.

The door swung open and time sort of stood still, like a cool summer afternoon when you were a kid. Nothing to think about but staying out of your parents hair and wondering why the fish weren't biting. He wasn't a tall man, but then again, you wouldn't expect him to be. Yellow shirt, kind of worn around the collar, and the standard faded blue jeans. Cowboy hat, boots and a scar that would have told me under other circumstances to stand clear. Started at the ear and came down straight across to the corner of his nose. He took two steps in, motioned to the owner and then sat down at a booth in a corner. Oh, I forget to tell you, a manila envelope showed briefly out of his coat pocket.

Let me give you a little background. I graduated from TV and radio school about three years ago and found that the business was a real drag. Got so I was scared to take a set apart for getting radiation sickness. I had dreams of turning red, blue and green and never getting my horizontal hold to straighten out again. Met a good friend one day and after talking for a while he suggested I go to law school.

I'm not about to turn into a damn four-eye, creep, "I told him." "I thought you were my friend. Pour over them books day in and day out is for some two-bit intellectual. I got better things to do."

"Aw, that ain't the way it is at all," Tom said. "I got friends who say it is real interesting. You always were a good talker anyway. Maybe you could work trials, like that Bailey character."

I did fancy myself as a protector of basic rights. I remember the time I beat up my brother for stealing a soda from Ruby's delicatessen. So I told him to get lost and that I'd think about it. So I did. I applied to one school, got accepted, and here I am, learning about torts, trusts, and the public good. Makes you wonder sometimes doesn't it?

Back to the story. I went over to the table because I knew he was expecting me to. Left my steak on the counter. I tried to act nonchalant.

"I didn't know they had cowboys in Vermont." He just stared into his coffee. I figured I'd wait till he had something to say. But he just pulled out the envelope and threw it on the table. Next thing I knew he was out the door. Someone dropped another quarter in the box. Porter Wagner ain't my idea of a good time so I paid the bill and stepped out into the rain.

Besides being a law student, I'm also what you might call a snoop. Strictly confidential, if you know what I mean. I work part time for a legal firm in town that does a lot of divorce cases. It's a nasty business, so they pay me to do some checking up on all the stories that happen across the big mahogany desks. I get all the poop on who's doing what to whom, and it takes me into some far out places. Like the time I caught my tort professor...well that's another story.

This particular case I am involved in concerns an alleged child-napping. It seems that the two fait-accomplis were separated and had been for about two years. All was going smoothly until they found out that they were technically

divorced in our jurisdiction. That's when it started getting nasty.

The wife hired this bruising private-eye named Sidney Hamilton. Big and ugly...I guess you had to be for his line of work. Anyhow he kidnapped the two kids from the father, who happened to be out of town one weekend with his new amour. The babysitter fainted when she saw Sidney and found out what he was going to do. Sidney grabbed the kids and now the wife's got them stashed somewhere in Augusta, just out of the reach of the courts. La de da da. Makes you want to cry, doesn't it. Turns out the wife is an alcoholic, but she pays her taxes and doesn't beat the kids so everything's just cool.

I knew the envelope would have what I needed. I opened it slowly, as I didn't want to spoil the excitement. Ah, just what I wanted, the new copy of GAVEL RAPS. These things are hard to get hold of you know. Like a warm kiss on a cold night. Like snuggling with the disco queen you've had an eye

Dollars and Sense

With SBA elections coming up in the next month, it might be useful to reflect on the past year and examine exactly what the student body got for its' money. The Legislative Council wheezed along for another year, with barely a rumble. A few tempers flared, but generally it was just another notch on the resume. It seems that the Council could not understand why the President of the SBA was running the meetings much the same as a teacher runs his class—very boring. According to the SBA Constitution he was not even supposed to be in the meetings except as an ordinary student.

The President maintains that if he doesn't run things then no one would do anything. There is some truth in that. But perhaps he doesn't understand the doctrine of delegation of authority or the role of an executive. Surely there are other talented people in this law school. What ultimately resulted was that what little was achieved by the present administration was achieved by the president or a few of his appointees. The Legislative Council acquiesced to the President's control and became apathetic, and everyone blamed the situation on everyone else. Maybe the President will do better as Governor, and maybe the Legislative Council should abolish themselves.

When one reflects on the potential of a student association, even in the law school environment, one can only wonder if something is seriously wrong. Administration is easy; it is much harder to develop programs that involve large groups of the student population. Many would contend that this is impossible, that generally, due to the diversity of the law school, apathy is the norm and relation is the exception. If this is so, why do we bother having an SBA? Let's ask for refunds, disband the SBA and spend our money the way we want. That might be the one truly equitable solution.

Ideally, the function of the SBA should be to operate as a forum for student opinion. As things now stand, it would appear that the students have few opinions. We have a voice, but it remains unspoken and unexpressed except as general discontent as regards the nature of the law school experience. There are many things that we could do collectively but we choose our grades, our careers, and our personal concerns over fundamental involvement, and this includes our so called elected officials.

Fine. But meanwhile, our money gets spent and spent and spent by the persons we elected. If you care about your money, get involved, examine the structure of the SBA, examine the candidates running for office, and do something. If you don't care about your money, that's alright too. Hey brother/sister, can you spare a dime?

on all week. Sweet expectation. It is a new rag and has everything you would want to lay your eyes on. Sports, crazy cases, puzzles, serious articles on the law, well, just about everything.

It turns out they got the point of view I've been looking for too. You know, law school can take a lot out of a person. Studying to all hours of the day and night can practically destroy a social life. It might be worse than radiation poisoning in the long run. But it's a job. I ain't here to change the system. I just want to get my degree and get out. What GAVEL RAPS does for me though is put me in touch with myself a little better. They bring out things I don't have time to think about.

Take this new issue they got out for example. It's got a great article on stress and what it does to a person. I was beginning to think I was the only wierdo around the school because I was anti-social. It turns out that I've been trained to be this way. That scares me.

What I like best about the newspaper though is that it encourages everybody in the school to make a contribution. You know, it's not one of those elite groups like the law review. The "review" thinks everybody wants to get on them like a dog in heat, so they just curl up their tail and go off by themselves.

Not GAVEL RAPS. They say that if law students don't communicate with one another then they won't appreciate each others "humanity", you know, that part of us behind all these games we play. They urge everybody to participate, to get mad, to get excited, to get happy, to make the paper something that everybody can appreciate, even the law review people. They want to make it a forum of opinion on all kinds of things that the students think are important. I like that.

Well there I go running off at the mouth. Maybe I really ought to go into trial work. Anything's better than these divorce cases. Got to go. Louie's waiting for me to play a game of pool. By the way, you ought to get a copy of GAVEL RAPS and make some kind of contribution to it. You know, write a letter to them, or maybe an article on something you think is interesting. Maybe they will even let you write a guest column. They say they will try anything and are open to suggestions. Take them up on it. Talk to an editor, or write them a letter and put it in the Student Affairs Office. They have a box in that office over in the law school. The paper comes out once a month. Go ahead, try it. As for me, later.

What Joe has tried to say is, we have a voice. But for some time that voice has been stilled. This paper represents the reemergence of a community of law students dedicated to communicating their basic thoughts and feelings concerning themselves and their profession. As students, we need information concerning what is important to us—information concerning our profession, job opportunities, athletic events, social events, school administration, and other students. We need to laugh at ourselves and think about life. We need to get to know each other a little better in order to fully interact as people. We need to know that there are others who share our thoughts and feelings, and care about what we care about.

As a school, we need to give others a chance to know us, a chance to understand that we as students are concerned about the lawyer's role in society and our place as professionals in an everchanging, complex society. We need to show the world what we value and hold dear. As others better understand us, perhaps we will better understand ourselves.

This newspaper is a culmination of many hours of hard work and dedication, but we believe it was and will be well worth it. It is a labor of love and we present it to the student body in that reverence. We welcome your criticism and praise. We welcome you to share with us and participate in GAVEL RAPS.

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. Advertising costs are twenty-five dollars per issue for a quarter-page ad. All correspondence, including Letters to the Editor, should be addressed to: Editor, GAVEL RAPS, Student Affairs Office, University of South Carolina Law School, Columbia, South Carolina 29208.

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USC Law School: Which Way Is Up?

By now, you've probably read or heard about the article written about this law school in the Sunday, January 29, 1978 issue of the Greenville News and Piedmont. We are described as having a "grimly bad law school," one that hasn't "developed the concentration of really fine students that would make it prestigious," as a training ground for the "good-old boys" and "young politicians". We have the lowest LSAT score for entering Freshmen in the Southeast. We do, however, have a "very adequate library".

Let's assume that the above statements are true. What are

Quotable Quotes

The faculty largely resents my constant sense that the majority of the professoriate don't really give that sense of a great moral duty to the student to their work. I conceive that the university has failed unless the professor builds his life round his students. Here, he builds them round his lectures... When I think what we could do... in making him feel the glory of the intellectual life and the miserable pittance we dole out to him in the form of courses... it makes me want to weep.

Harold Laski to Mr. Justice Holmes
January 4, 1920

Why do we waste, I mean spend, our time studying evidence?

Walter Reiser
January 17, 1977

the usual reasons given to explain this rather hopeless situation? First of all, we are told this law school has a serious lack of financial resources. This translates in practical terms to an inability to attract and keep "top-notch" law professors, the real "measure" of a law school's reputation. Second of all, we are the only law school in the state. This means that we cannot afford to be too selective in our admissions process. We have an obligation to the citizens of this state who support the law school, and can't keep our own state students out of the legal market because they do not meet supposed "national" standards. Thirdly, there is no real autonomy for the law school apart from the entire university system, which results in administrative constraint and a non-appreciation for problems unique to the law school from the Board of Trustees and the State Legislature.

These are good reasons. They explain quite well why we do not have a state school with a national reputation. But what they assume is that it is possible for this law school to be everything to everybody. We try to be a law school that serves this state, serves this nation, and serves the legal community, but with a budget that is not quite tuned to that song. The question becomes, what do we want this law school to be, and what models should we be following? We could be the "Harvard of the South" someday. Just think, people could speak of our graduates in hushed whispers, as somehow being a little smarter and a little better than most lawyers, as having that extra quality that somehow set them apart. After all, not everyone can practice on Wall Street.

Well I hate to burst the bubble, but the dream is over. We don't need to follow standards that are irrelevant. We don't have to be like our Northeastern cousins, to emulate their own particular circumstances. We need to make new standards. Hasn't anyone noticed that the South is the fastest growing region in the entire country? New York and Washington firms are starting branches in Atlanta, Tampa, and Houston. Firms are coming to the South to get in the midst of the new boom in labor law, coming to "where the action is".

The South has a different character than the North. It has its own unique situations, own unique problems and we must cater to those special needs. By doing so, we can establish new standards as to what a law school should be. We don't have time to let the student sit in stuffy classrooms and theorize on esoteric cases. We don't have time to establish a

"reputation" and we don't have time to "catch up." We must sit down and analyze the legal system and determine what we want for our community. We must establish programs for educating the student so that he will be prepared to immediately enter the mainstream of society and begin making a contribution.

What's important? South Carolina is one of the poorest states in the nation. Maybe we can address ourselves to developing a poverty law program at the school. Unions are coming to be an important reality in the South. Can we establish clinics that work with both management and labor? The Southern environment is largely unspoiled; where are the future environmentalists going to come from? International firms are increasingly looking to the South. Do we give the student the opportunity to learn to speak in more than one language and are they taught the basis of legal systems other than the one existent in the United States?

The list goes on and on. By concentrating on standards that are largely irrelevant, we blind ourselves to the realities of the world and the innovations that are possible. We blind ourselves to the possibility that perhaps we are far richer than we really imagine, that perhaps we have the brightest group of students around, if only we could exploit their talents to their fullest extent. We blind ourselves to the fact that the LSAT is irrelevant to the 'real' world and that "national" standards are meaningless in an increasingly complex and diverse world. We try to raise ourselves to a high level of mediocrity, instead of daring to be an innovator and initiator both within South Carolina and the South.

The choice is ours. It is not up to the so called "administration". The students share this school with the professors. We must work together to create an open environment willing to change and expand, an environment that is brimming over with enthusiasm and expectation. Or we can continue on our present course, and anyone with any sense and foresight can see where that is leading us.

IN MEMORIAM
TO
J.P. LEVENTIS

from the students of
U.S.C. Law School

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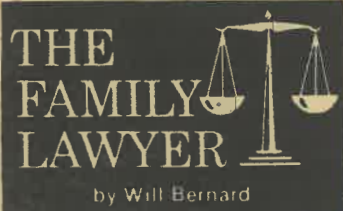
DSP Happy Hour 2-7 p.m.

Psychological Trauma In Law School

Note: This article was reprinted, in part, from *The New York Times Magazine*, November 20, 1977.

By Robert Lamb

While stress in the business world is acknowledged to be severely widespread, the psychological crunch actually begins years before. Stress within the professional schools and in the transition between school and job is now found to be equally crippling.



Hungry Burglar

Jimmy was burglarizing a delicatessen one night when he felt a pang of hunger. Picking out a wedge of Swiss cheese, he took one large bite—then left the remainder on the counter.



But that one bite proved to be his undoing. Arrested as a suspect, Jimmy was asked at the police station to bite into a piece of cheese. The teeth marks on the two cheeses matched perfectly, and Jimmy was duly found guilty of the crime.

Of course, identification by dentures is nothing new. Two centuries ago Paul Revere, a sometime dentist, was able to identify a slain American officer by the bridgework he had made for him many years earlier.

But identification by bite marks is comparatively recent. It has generally been used not to identify a victim but to identify a criminal.

In another case a homicide victim was found to have sustained bite marks on her nose. At the trial, the prosecutor tried to compare these with the bite of the accused. But the defense attorney objected:

"Comparing bite marks is too chancy. It is not a recognized scientific technique, like comparing fingerprints."

Nevertheless, the court decided to admit the evidence for what it was worth. The court said bite marks, even if not as persuasive as fingerprints, are at least good enough to deserve consideration.

Of course, dental evidence may exonerate the innocent as well as convict the guilty. Thus:

A man accused of passing a counterfeit check came up with an alibi. At the time of the crime, he said, he had been at the dentist having his teeth X-rayed. An X-ray picture was brought into court and identified as showing his teeth.

Result: he was cleared of the charge.

An American Bar Association public service feature.

© 1977 American Bar Association

A century ago scarcely 1 percent of the population finished high school. Today, 80 percent graduate, half of whom continue on to college. And for a vast number of college students, what follows is a ferocious struggle to enter professional schools.

Statistics show that for each student who enters, 80 applied to Cornell Medical School, 30 to Yale Law School, and 14 to Stanford Business School. Yet, acceptance is merely the prelude to the competition nightmare. The pressure is intensifying to rack up a good record in graduate school. Jobs are getting fewer and fewer not only for architects, scientists, engineers and university professors, but even in medicine and law, the "safe" professions. Each year, several hundred of those who pass the California Bar Exam cannot get jobs practicing the law. Among medical students starting out in subspecialties, 70 percent are forced to abandon the field of their choice for more general practice.

What results from this professional-school job-market crunch? "Incredible fear," said one student who, like scores of those interviewed, refused to have his name used because it might jeopardize his future. Such comments by students speak volumes: "I fear I know nothing and I live in dread that I'll be found out." "I saw several students weeping after a test result." "I stare at my pile of work and just say, 'Oh, God, oh, God, I can't get through it.'" "I've seen friends crying when they hear someone else has done well." "I am constantly scared and anxious and I know many who say the same."

There are at least three phases of this stress: the pressure to get in, the pressure to get through and the pressure to get into the right job. Some professors believe that young professionals must be tested in combat and that they must prove their mettle by living with increasing levels of stress. The aim is said to be to promote the student's capacity to work coolly under crisis and to help

him develop calluses on his emotions, so that he will learn to think, rather than feel, as a response to pressure. Yet, these professional-school years of intense competitiveness and anxiety often serve to divert students from the real process of learning and to cause needless trauma and personal degradation.

No one disputes that stress succeeds—it spurs students to cram for exams and channels them to block all else from their minds. But the stress among these young men and women, competing in ever greater numbers to enter ever more professional ranks, is causing neurotic, bizarre, self-destructive and other dangerous behavior. "Their tensions are severe," observes a Harvard professor, who asked not to be named. "On grades, I've had threats on my life. A few call you up and say, 'I'm going to get you.' And when you read their records you see it's not an idle threat. Their senior tutors say, 'Oh, yes, he's beaten up a teacher before.'"

Both medical-school students

exhibit various forms of psychopathology, according to research studies by Dr. Chase Kimball of the University of Chicago Psychiatry Department and the Rev. David Duncan of the Yale Medical School. Many students become isolated from family and friends, divorced from the 'real' world and from their own emotions.

Most of the students frequently experienced anxiety, acute tension and severe feelings of inadequacy during their professional training. The studies showed that professional-school students do not know how to share and are isolated; that they are extraordinarily slow to develop their identity emotionally, sexually or professionally. Many remain totally uncertain-throughout their training and well into practice-about their choice of career.

Because professors often treat pupils as children, students experience even greater anxiety when, upon graduation, they are viewed by

(con't)

The Controversial Mr. Pride

(con't from page 1)

a twelfth grade education, and was indicted on "very complicated technicalities" in connection with expenditures while working with the Dorchester Day Care Center. Faced with the possibility of a severe sentence, a plea bargaining arrangement was worked out. Still, Pride says this is "the only case I know of where a whole family went to jail."

In addition, Pride maintains, that before "Dewey Duckett was dethroned," Duckett had brought the HEW anti-poverty program from a \$100,000 operation when he arrived, to a budget of \$3.5 million. Pride says the controversy was a "political fight with Jim Edwards, who wanted the funds to come through the governor's office."

Pride was sentenced to three years in the Arrington Manor case but is out on a \$5,000 personal recognizance bond pending his appeal to the Fourth Circuit in Richmond. He has been temporarily suspended from practicing law and HUD has instituted foreclosure proceedings on Arrington Manor. Pride says he will be able to defend himself in the foreclosure action. But he feels he should be allowed to practice law while his case goes through the appellate process. His supporters are presently obtaining signatures in his behalf to petition the State Supreme Court to remove his temporary suspension and allow him to practice until some final determination is made on his appeal.

But what about right now?

Pride said his case is in the hands of his attorneys and he's not speculating as to what he'll do if his appeals go against him. "I'm living day to day, now," he said. But he did add that he will be "working on the issues" in the upcoming 1978 elections. While he didn't come out in support of any one candidate in the gubernatorial race, he said that he will work to see that every candidate

is accountable on the issues. "The 1978 elections are going to raise everybody's political awareness." In light of his good showing in the state senatorial race, he said he's "looking forward to running again for the S.C. Senate."

In a recent interview on the Bakke case, Pride was quoted as saying that maybe the Bakke decision was a good thing. "Maybe it'll get blacks talking to each other again." Why have they quit talking to each other? "Many blacks have spent time enjoying progress instead of realizing there are other goals to be worked for." He said that many blacks thought that desegregation was the answer to all their problems. "Integration has splintered the black community. Many blacks who've done individually well have forgotten where they came from." And "some blacks," he says "are prostituting their people by letting white politicians come into their churches and taking money for it. This practice has never been investigated."

One group that is particularly suffering from Pride's suspension is the indigent defendant. Mr. Pride has a reputation for defending indigents, especially young blacks. As one observer put it, "Pride wins cases." But what about indigent defendants? "I think the legal profession has a responsibility to represent the disenfranchised. But criminal law is not a respected profession in S.C. It's looked down on."

But the problem is worse than that he said. For example in one case he defended, his fees and expenses amounted to \$3,000 of which the court reimbursed him for \$500. But in the same case, he estimated the solicitor's expenditures at \$20,000. "I think the court has a responsibility to see that the defense is equal to the prosecution." In his 1976 senatorial campaign, he advocated letting the judge set the trial date, not the solicitor. Otherwise, prosecution gets

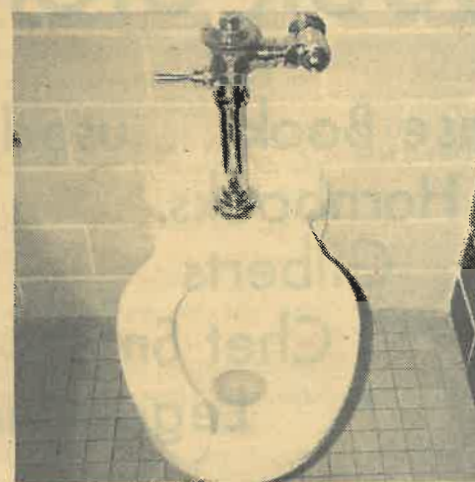
a jump on the defense, he said.

Last fall Pride visited USC Law School. He told a standing room only crowd that the law school student body is "the single most important group of people in the state." But the law school sets a bad example for its students, he says. "The law school is preparing the future lawyers for this state -- a lawyer must work with blacks and whites. But the law school is a bad example with its all white faculty. And the doors are not fully open to all opportunities (for blacks) there. The law school is no different than the University. Only one black basketball player and only two black football players have ever graduated from the University. Twenty-five

black students come into a graduate program and five come out.

"This casualty rate is not due to ineptness or lack of scholarship on the part of the students. It is due (for example) to the law school's not getting blacks into the mainstream. The law school has a duty to see that blacks and whites associate with each other. There should be affirmative action on the part of the law school to see that there is co-mingling -- the law school should not set a bad example of separation."

Hemphill Pride is an outspoken, active, powerful man, with an incredible sense of survival. He's been slowed down right now, but no one has heard the last of him.



FLUSHED OUT

The U.S. Justice Department has finally proposed a settlement in its price-fixing suit against four makers of toilet seats.

After sitting on the matter for nearly three years, Justice Department attorneys proposed a settlement with the four companies involved—Beatrice Foods, the Olsonite Corporation, Bemis Manufacturing and the Standard Tank and Seat Company.

The four have been accused of secretly exchanging pricing information in order to inflate the costs of toilet seats to the consumer. The proposed agreement prohibits any such exchange of information about toilet seats in the future.

How do you handle stressful situations? Do you take them in stride? Do you let them gnaw at you churning up anger, frustration, stomach acid and eventually producing ulcers? Here, from a government fact sheet on stress, are some tips on how to cope with it:

- *Learn to accept philosophically what you cannot change.
- *If you're uptight, work off your anger physically by jogging, walking, playing tennis, undertaking some form of activity.
- *It helps to share worries with someone you love, trust, or respect.
- *Talk them out if need be with a psychologist, a psychiatrist, a professional counselor. Don't be afraid to seek help or guidance.
- *Balance work and recreation. Everyone needs some time off.
- *Avoid self-medication. Pills don't teach you how to cope with stress. Neither does alcohol or pot.
- *Avoid obsession with self. Do something for others when you're upset. It helps you take your mind off yourself.
- *Avoid loneliness. Go where the action is. Make yourself available.

society as all-knowing doctors or lawyers. Suddenly thrust from infancy into the role of experts, they are made keenly aware that their mistakes can jeopardize human lives, crucial legal cases and far-reaching financial transactions.

While medical schools—perhaps because of their selectivity—get a concentration of lone wolves, law schools single out students who, according to various psychiatric studies, tend to have a problem dealing with aggression. "Sarcasm, vigorous attack, verbal aggression of all kinds are very prominent among law students," says Dr. Andrew Watson of the University of Michigan. "The courtroom is licensed aggression and

often tends to be the students' image of law, even if they never intend to set foot in court. Many law students' aggressiveness is totally subconscious. But their hyperconcern with the proper forms of and response to aggression is usually quite pronounced."

He adds, "Courtroom lawyers, especially, demonstrate a very high incidence of alcoholism and other psychotic behavior as defensive measures for dealing with their won aggression."

For such individuals, who have an aggressive drive to succeed, the competitive pressure in law schools takes a particular toll. An increasing number of incidents, ranging from students' razoring out assigned ar-

More Stress And Strain

ticles from the library books to their cheating on exams, reveals further evidence of the effects of the increased tension. Dean Albert Sacks of Harvard Law School admits, "The stress and competitiveness are increasing enormously because the class is more highly selective. We try to convey to the people in the bottom of the class that they are still pretty good. But students become apathetic once they haven't lived up to their own expectations, and they go through the rest of law school in an uninterested way."

One of the most common complaints among professional-school students is the faculty and administration purposely inflict severe stress on students. "Professor X is out to terrorize his students" is heard on medical, law and business campuses. Some deans and faculty seem to feel that stress can have highly positive benefits. This is quite understandable, since almost all faculty, when they were students themselves, survived—indeed thrived and excelled—under professional-school stress. Many a law professor virtually owes his career to his mastery of the stress of first-year law-school exams and Law Review competitions. It is perhaps only natural that many should believe that the system which chose them, and honored their performance, must have inherent merit.

This view is suggested by the comments of one Columbia dean. "Very few students here have not felt that the extreme pressure and competitive tension were oppressive, but anyone who isn't competitive won't make a good professional. You must compete to live up to your standards."

But is that what is really happening in these schools? Tension is meant to steel students to the staggering responsibilities and pressures of careers, but many students are embittered instead by it. They attack the "siege mentality" that pervades libraries, dormitories and classrooms. "There's definitely a bunker feeling," commented a second-year student at Columbia Law School. "I cut out many parts of my life and decided I had to do what I had always thought was intellectually repulsive—just continually memorize."

"Their whole teaching method is totally anti-intellectual," said a Cornell student, "nothing but memorizing a vocabulary. It's also totally antihuman. They not only don't want you to reflect on the personal and social implications of what they're teaching you, but they explicitly attack anyone who raises those issues. It's part of the whole macho trip: How much stress can you take?"

Most faculty members appear convinced that student stress will continue to worsen. Deans tend to believe the demographers' predictions that applications from the postwar baby group will not let up for another five years. And many educators concur with the Carnegie Foundation forecast that the glut in almost all professions will be a long-term one. They anticipate increased student tensions stemming from the prolonged overabundance of lawyers.

The question becomes whether these strains actually serve the best interests of the schools, the individuals, the professions or the society. Does student tension result in higher-quality professional service? A number of faculty and administrators

have started to take heed of reports by student-health services, drug therapists, marital counselors, as well as the students' own petitions, which claim that a large portion of professional-student stress is totally counterproductive. A number of deans are facing the central issue in the increasing student stress: Are professional schools part of the solution or part of the problem?

Some law schools, in order to reduce student competitive tensions, have stopped ranking their classes or flunking out people, and have introduced four or more new student journals in addition to the Law Review. Yet despite such efforts at innovation, one essential factor in the psychological crunch that students face is the professional school itself and the bombastic manner in which its training is conducted. Harvard professor David Riesman is not alone in indicting the universities for their share of the blame. "The faculty don't have the courage of their conviction and are by no means a model," he declares. "They are definitely at the core of the problem, not just the students."

In the search for the causes of the present student stress, responsibility can be laid at many doors. Older professionals often help cause the stampede of students by holding out impossible promises of riches and security. And to some extent, the students' psychological crunch is self-inflicted by their own desperate lunge for success. Among the basic causes of all this stress, one peculiar to the nature of our culture is the myopic measurement of each individual's worth as a person against the yardstick of his profession.

One striking consequence of professional-school stress is that the students' identities are taken hostage by institutions. "Today's students have enormous contempt for themselves," reflects William Sloan Coffin, who in 1976 resigned as chaplain of Yale Association. In the past, lawyers studied under a system of apprenticeship which gave them the experience quotient that is lacking today. We must remedy this with more training in law schools and continuing education.

With all of this talk of specialization and continuing education, where does it stand in South Carolina? According to Professor John P. Freeman, vice-chairman of the Mandatory Continuing Legal Education (CLE) subcommittee of the South Carolina Bar Association, in December, 1976, the South Carolina Supreme Court made it known that the court would like to see mandatory CLE adopted. At the present time, the South Carolina Bar Association is working on a program to implement CLE and possibly to combine this with specialization. CLE has been implemented in only four other states: Iowa, Minnesota, Washington, and Wisconsin, and much time and hard work is ahead before it becomes a realization in South Carolina.

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Committees controlling Law School

by Tom Webber

The primary agency for the administration and control of the law school is the committee system. Through this structure filter the various rules, regulations, and promulgations of the law school. As the system is now defined, the students take very little initiative in getting involved in the decision-making process, and the faculty to a large extent determines the overall direction of the law school, subject to ABA regulations, the State Legislature, and the like. The students might exercise more input if they desired, but historically the system is represented with the Dean at the 'top' and the students at the 'bottom', i.e., the faculty knows best. This is discouraging to students, but the rigors of the law school environment mitigate against a concerted effort at

change, and the faculty generally believe the students are more interested in getting their grades and getting out.

The following is a partial list of current committees, committee chairpersons and topics under consideration by the committees. If any student has any complaints, requests, problems, or compliments, they are urged to see the appropriate chairman, or talk to one of the deans.

ADMISSIONS—(Mr. Randall, Chm.) There has been set, with faculty approval, a target number of 280 students for next year's freshman class. This figure is an increase over the 220 students admitted this year, but a decrease from the 320 admitted in previous years. Next year's class will be divided into three sections again. The committee is currently

determining whether or not the SPAT program will be offered this summer. SPAT requires year to year approval from the faculty. If held, SPAT might be offered earlier in the summer to allow students (and Faculty) a longer break between semesters.

CURRICULUM—(Mr. Hubbard, Chm.) Established, with faculty approval, a writing requirement which the current freshman and subsequent classes will have to fulfill in order to graduate. The requirement will be labeled "supervised legal research" (or something similar). The requirement, to be completed during the second year of law study, is aimed at helping students to learn how to conduct a sustained analysis of a particular point of law.....First year curriculum will remain the same for next year's freshman class, though the number of Con Law classes will be reduced to six. Legal writing classes will also stress legal research over legal process and procedure...Requirements for second years students are not yet finalized...Students wanting to take a course not offered by the law school at the present time should talk to Mr. Felix, Chairman of the Legal Education Sub-committee. Approval by the committee of the course you want to be offered, does not guarantee its insertion into the curriculum,

however, as class size and faculty workload can counter committee decisions.....If you have a problem dealing with getting into "closed" courses or obtaining transfer credit, the Petition and Rules Subcommittee might be able to help you....

FACULTY SELECTION—(Mr. Freeman, Chm.) Katherine I. Butler, with the Department of Justice in Washington, has accepted a faculty position with the law school. Among her credits, Ms. Butler graduated number 1 in her undergraduate class at Southeast Louisiana, number 2 at Tennessee Law School and was member of the Tennessee Law Review...

James Burkhart, currently a visiting associate professor, has been given an offer to join the faculty. Mr. Burkhart comes to USC by way of Ohio State. He also has 20 years experience with a Columbus, Ohio law firm. His specialty is Estate planning and Property.....Other offers are still outstanding to Lawrence Ebb, at present in charge of international law operations for the General Electric Corporation, and to Gerald Johnston, of Parther, Jones, Day, Reavis & Pogue in Washington DC.....Offers have been rejected by Mary Ellen Caldwell, who decided to remain in her position as full professor at the university of Florida Law School and Daniel O. Bernstine, currently at

Howard Law School.....The committee plans to fill some 4-5 positions during the recruiting process, and is seriously concerned with hiring black and women faculty members.....

LIBRARY—(Mr. Haynsworth, Chm.) Presented a budget to the university which would increase the library's monograph collection. Such an increase would compliment the library's good reporter selection.....Studied and recommended that the faculty advocate an increase in administrative control of the law library by the law school and not the university. At present the committee is trying to resolve the delicate problem of meeting the special needs of the law library while within a university library system which does not always reflect these needs....

MINORITY STUDENT AFFAIRS—(Mr. Gertz, Chm.) Last semester revived the dormant tutorial program which became available for all first year students who scored below 550 on their LSAT tests. Second semester freshman who made below a C (2.0) average their first semester are now also eligible for the program.....the committee works regularly with student organizations like Balsa, and though it has no decision-making power in the admissions process, it does aid in the recruitment of minority students...

Dean's Corner

The Dean's comments are in response to questions submitted by the editor of Gavel Raps. This column will be a regular feature of this newspaper, and students are encouraged to submit questions to the Dean, to the Student Affairs Office, c/o Gavel Raps.

Q. Are there any alternatives to the present grading system being considered, and, if not, why not? Also, why is it necessary to rank students?

A. Alternatives to the present grading system have been tried here and elsewhere, with mixed results. On the one hand, it becomes more difficult for the grader to make the finer distinctions required as the system becomes more refined (e.g., in moving from pass-fail to a 100 point scale). On the other hand, a more gross approach (e.g., pass-fail) unfairly lumps the "outstanding" with the "barely acceptable." Those schools adopting the "no-grades" approach have discovered that student incentive, and therefore performance, has suffered. In addition, non-ranked, non-graded graduates have found themselves handicapped in competing for jobs with others having a clearly demonstrated record of proficiency. I would suppose that a poor student academically would prefer the pass-fail system. But, the better students prefer not to be lumped together with the marginal students. Similarly, class ranking is an accepted method of performance rating. Generally, it is considered to be even more meaningful (particularly to prospective employers) in that it clearly shows a person's relative standing among his or her peers. Because of the differences among grading practices of different schools, the class ranking serves as a common denominator, readily understandable by all.

Q. Is it possible to have exams administered on a take-out anytime, return basis? This would allow students to plan their own exam schedule so as to maximize output. As the situation now stands, someone can get four exams in four days.

A. The "take-out-any-time" examination system poses several problems. First, there are the obvious security problems. Second, this system creates a heavy administrative burden (checking exams in and out, accounting, etc.).

Regarding the problem of "four exams in four days," we recognize that occasionally this may cause some difficulty. However, the Law School examination period already is longer than that of the main University, and, with the large number of courses, it is impossible to construct an examination schedule within the given time frame that would avoid all possibility of successive examinations. Of course, the examination schedule is published at registration, and if a student perceives this as being a major problem he or she usually may select from courses that have staggered examination times.

Q. Why aren't all professors required to use the AGS system? This would eliminate any questions of grading bias.

A. Obviously, there are some instances in which the AGS system will not work, such as those courses in which the grades are based on individualized papers, or oral presentations, or both. Otherwise, there is strong support among many faculty members (including myself) for the general use of the AGS system. Others have opposed it as a "requirement" on several grounds. Some frankly oppose any mandatory grading system as an infringement of their "academic freedom." Others point out that it is more cumbersome and time consuming, particularly when "some" credit for class work is to be weighed into the grades. The various pros and cons of a mandatory AGS system have been debated long and often. I suspect the issue shall continue to remain a controversial one for some time. I believe the jury is still out on this one.

Gossip, Gossip, Gossip...

Once again we come together to punish our minds and bodies to get a degree in law and eventually try to find a job that may pay \$10,000.00 a year, if we're lucky. Most of us have survived another fall semester and now wait to see the fruits of our labors. As one professor was quoted as saying, "It's time to play GOD again!" Oh well, while we peasants tremble to the sound of thunder and lightening, those pen-heads at the zenith of the library stay confident. Sometimes, even the Gods must believe that B.S., with the grades they GIVE THEM!

Now for the news, or should I say the views. This spring brings about another SBA election. The race for the big seat seems to boil down presently to two candidates. One contender presently holds an office in the SBA and sees it as a stepping stone to the top. The ROLAIDS KING does have a good foothold on the job but a big threat comes from the westbank.

The ROLAIDS KING offers stability, but he is dominated by his spouse. Therefore a write in vote for her could possibly get the real leadership we need. These two did have a possible threat from the FATS prince himself, but he now seeks the second in command post of VP.

If you are an upperclassman you must have noticed that one certain professor is still around but not teaching. Well, this man is now devoting his time to gaining capital for our great institution. What a sacrifice! He has left the wars of the classroom to be blasted by the outside

world. As it comes from a few of our state judges, they feel that this administration is so poor that it is not worth the money.

RUMORS OF THINGS TO COME:

A certain third year, short, bald, penhead will continue his string of consecutive years as a virgin in 1978.

Our own Farrah Fawcett will have a nervous breakdown this spring because of the persecution and torment of the Ten-High-Kid.

The phantom of the law school will attend more than eight classes this semester because of the patriotism shown to him last fall in one class.

A certain red-headed freshman female will learn of the real "TRUTH".

The tennis female phantom of USC will continue her ways and make only 10% of her classes.

A December graduating Sr., not graduating, will kill a certain rookie prof for the patriotism he received in the fall grades.

The best rear bumper in school will be attacked by four second year students who can't take it anymore.

A Third year student may not make it through this spring without his short person.

A certain third year sweetie is occupying a good deal of Arabian time after classes.

A certain Puerto Rican penhead will get a date with a female over 16 years old.

Big Bird will battle it out with Dizzy Dean's driving partner for an Am-

jur in the class they share.

Jill has found greener pastures than Jack has to offer for after class entertainment.

The Mary Baldwin of USC will find attention from a certain second year before long.

The jogging tigress of Beltline is about to be chased.

Our assistant dean will collect enough money between now and August to pay for tuition for himself so that he can finally get an education.

SOMEONE OF THE OTHER SEX IS INTERESTED IN YOU! SEE IF YOUR INITIALS ARE LISTED....

females.....sa, sb, jg orjg, sj, km, mt, ju, lh, tj, cj, pq, ts, ms, lw, dc, bg, lb, ak, lw.

males.....ma, ad, ce, pl, at, fc, el, jp, wq, es, ks, tw, rl, jl, pn, tg, ky, bw.

HELPFUL HINTS...

Wear a big belt buckle and carry your tennis shoes over your shoulder to a certain pro's criminal procedure class if you want a good grade.

Don't sit on the front row of a certain Con Law professor's class for fear of flying objects.

Avoid dealing with a pedal pushing prof at all cost.

The freshman class as a whole needs to become more human and attend more SBA parties and Legal Frat functions.

This article is a first time thing. If approval rumors thru the lobby, it will continue. If news ceases to flow in, it will be made up. Until next time... gossip, ...gossip.

GAVEL RAP CLASSIFIED

Doing poorly in law school? Tune pianos for big money. Cassette, instructions, \$8. Chopin, Box 32, Sumter, S.C. 29277.

Law degree at home with a minimum of work. In just no time at all you too can be in the big money. Send \$2.00 for information to Daddy Dedonis, 166 Insiders Lane, Columbia, S.C. 23333.

Four of My Unpublished Poses. Gorgeous color. \$4, adults. Write me personally. Esther "Treasure Chest" Marks, 654 Hollywood Blvd., Hollywood, CA. 90087

Suicidal law student. Need Cash Now, please. Box 788, Columbia, S.C. 23434.

The Gavel Raps is pleased to accept any and all classified ads. The rate is ten cents per word, minimum \$1.00. Please bring your ad with your name and appropriate address, including a check for the ad to the STUDENT AFFAIRS OFFICE, c/o USC Law Center, Gavel Raps.

RETURN TO BELFAST by Frank Henson

The silver takes off,
O're America's sky, this night,
And chases for the sun
Over Ireland's northern blight,
Oh, we will forget
Those toils and tears of ours,
As we so patiently sit
In our seats for seven hours.
And make our way
Through clouds of darkened gray
O'er the Atlantic's cold swept
Northern bay.

Pull the blanket up.
So soft.
So clean.
We'll fall asleep,
And then we'll dream on currents of air
So far aloft, taking us there.
And all shall so seem at ease.

But Awaken, and catch the light!
That we've been makin' for all the night.
Glance down, our heart descends
To our Ireland, and our friends.
To Belfast we'll speed
And in our haste forget, we bleed.
We've had our taste of strife and sorrow
Must we pray hard, Lord,
For our tomorrow.

Lytle Pressley's 2-for-the-price-of-1 sale is a great way to find out how expensive we aren't.

Lytle Pressley's

Distinctive Clothing for Ladies and Gentlemen
Wade Hampton Hotel and Columbia Mall

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BUFFET INCLUDES:

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BREAD & BUTTER AND COFFEE, TEA, OR COKE

WELCOME -- LAW STUDENTS!

GAVEL NOTES

TAKE NOTE

No food or drink will be tolerated in the library. It has been reported that a new "food sensitizer" has been installed which is activated by any food odor. At the first "whiff" of food, an alarm will ring and the student will be asked to leave the library, or suffer an honor code violation.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON TEA SOCIAL(FATS)

FATS is a friendly group of students and faculty that get together for happy-hour every Friday. The purpose of the group is to promote student-faculty interaction in an informal setting outside the classroom, i.e., get loaded. All students and faculty are welcome, and encouraged to attend. Watch the bulletin boards for time and location.

NATIONAL COMPETITION SET

The Moot Court Bar of the University of South Carolina will sponsor the regional round of the National Trial Competition at the Law Center on February 9-11. The trials will be conducted by student teams consisting of two lawyers with each team being responsible for an opening statement, direct examination, cross-examination, and a closing argument. Each team is responsible for objections during the trial proceeding. The case involves a plaintiff who allegedly suffered injuries due to the conduct of the defendant store's security guard. Local attorneys will be asked to act as judges.

Schools from Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, and Florida will compete, including two teams from South Carolina. A reception is scheduled for February 9 at 7:00 p.m. for team members and for those who judged the trials. The final round of competition is February 11 at 2:00 p.m. in the Practice Court Room at the Law Center. A Federal District Court will judge the competition. The top two teams will represent the region at the final round in Houston on March 1-3.

The competition promises to be an exciting one, and everyone is invited to attend. For further details, contact Professor Walter Reiser at the Law Center.

CHRISTIAN LEGAL SOCIETY

Christian Legal Society meets every Wednesday from 8:00-8:45 am, room 235. Study this semester is I Corinthians. New members are welcome.

A COW'S GAS MAKES AN ILL WIND

In a case that probably will not be recorded among the shining hours of animal husbandry, a Dutch veterinarian recently was fined \$250 for negligence. It seems he was called to minister to a cow(which, incidently, comfortably survived the ordeal to come) with a persistent attack of gas. The vet inserted a tube in the appropriate orifice, whereupon a steady breeze issued forth. At that moment the vet, in a stroke of brilliance, decided to test the flammability of the gas by putting a match to it. The gas passed. It did so well on the vet's test, in fact, that a jet of flame shot out, burned down the barn and proceeded to destroy much of the surrounding acreage. Total damage: \$80,000.

LAW DAY

Law Day for 1978 will be held on March 17th. The featured speaker will be former president, Gerald R. Ford. More details will be posted in the law school in the coming weeks.

LSD/ABA

If anyone has seen the LSD/ABA representative, please contact the GAVEL RAPS immediately. A commensurate reward is awaiting.

WATCH OUT

Husband beating is the number one unreported crime in America today. What are you doing tonight, baby?

IF THE WORLD WERE A GLOBAL VILLAGE

If the world were a global village of 100 people, over 70 of them would be unable to read, and only 1 would have a college education. Over 50 would be suffering from malnutrition, and over 80 would live in what we call the sub-standard housing.

If the world were a global village of 100 residents, 6 of them would be Americans. These 6 would have half of the village's entire income. The other 94 would exist on the other half.

The Galloping Gourmand Fave Rave Food Review

Ok boys and girls, here we go for another Galloping Gourmand Fave Rave Food Review (actually, this is the first, but there's nothing like stare decisis to add weight to a review). Of course the usual favorites are still around, which is in some cases unfortunate. The Dairy Bar weighs heavily with its fantastic pimento burger, but I have it from a very reliable source that the BLT's leave something to be desired.

It seems the best time to visit Granby's is after it's closed; seriously, I have often found the service is at it's prime when the place is jammed. Once you get your food, which is passable, you may have aged. The best bet is their ice cream sundaes.

For those of you who don't have jobs, but like to dress up anyway, the Carolina Inn has a very decent buffet for about \$3.00; included in this is a relatively extensive salad bar, about 3 vegetables, and a choice of meat or fish (the roast beef is extra). Although the atmosphere is oriental, no blue jeans allowed.

Venturing on down the road, Blossom St. to be specific there are numerous fast food eating places (I would not call them restaurants). Among these we find Jaws with their "All U can eat" specials. Let it suffice to say that they make money on their specials.

Western Sizzling's specials, on the other hand, are actually

edible, and provide a change from hamburgers while still being affordable. Vella's steaks are quite flavorful (not exactly chateau-briand, but tasteful) and reasonably priced; you get the added bonus of being able to watch "My Three Sons" or whatever else is on TV during the dinner hour. The Red Lobster is mediocre in every respect. Do not, I warn you, go there with more than a party of four, as the waitresses get surly as the number of the party grows.

Around and out of town, if you look carefully, you will find El Menchacha Mexican Restaurant at 3024 Two Notch Rd. The atmosphere is very casual, and the cashier/waitress is a space cadet, but the food is much better than the fare at Taco Bell.

Finally, we come to Steak and Ale at 5143 Forrest Dr. Its Olde English atmosphere discourages blue jeans, but is quite conducive to a quiet, relaxed meal. All the entrees (from about \$5 to \$11) come with a free trip to the salad bar which in turns offers a variety of fresh vegetables and rich salad dressings. In addition to the salad, every meal comes with fresh bread and butter. Although I know none of you would be interested, as everyone knows that law students never-drink, I understand the bar is quite well stocked....On Sundays and Mondays, the special is queen cut prime rib with pilaf for only \$4.95, which is very reasonable.

USC LAW GRADUATE RUNNING FOR OFFICE

Leeds Barroll, a 1977 graduate of the University of South Carolina Law School, has decided to run for the South Carolina House of Representatives. Barroll, 26, is seeking the nomination for the District 90 seat now occupied by Norma Russell.

FOR JAZZ ENTHUSIASTS

The Preservation Jazz Band is coming to Township Auditorium on February 9, at 8 o'clock. It will be New Orleans at its best.

LEGAL FORUM

Guest speakers for this semester will include a debate featuring the South Carolina gubernatorial candidates; William Rutter, Editor of Gilberts; a debate featuring the S.C. Lt. Gov. candidates; Harvard professor Raoul Berger, and Joseph Sorentino, a well-known California juvenile judge.

CLIENT COUNSELING COMPETITION

An organizational meeting will be held February 8, at 1:00 p.m., in Dean Braun's office. The competition, which is sponsored by the Law Student Division of the A.B.A., is similar to Moot Court and is designed to give a student experience in dealing with a client as a lawyer would. Our team will be coached by Professor Burkhard and Dean Braun. In preparation for the competition, classes will be held on how to handle the attorney-client relationship. Even if a student is not interested in the competition, he is invited to attend these classes. The regional competition is being held at Washington and Lee, while the national competition is in New York City. Your participation is encouraged.

LAW ENROLLMENT LEVELS OFF

Total enrollment in 164 law schools approved by the American Bar Association steadied to gain of less than 1 percent during the academic year of 1976-77, according to figures published by the American Bar Association Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar in 1976 Review of Legal Education.

During the last school year there were 117,451 students in the approved schools, as against 116,991 the previous year. Confirming the leveling off is the fact that there were fewer law school admissions test administrations for the test year ending in 1976 than in either 1974 or 1975.

The number of women law students continued to rise, as it has steadily in recent years. Women students increased from 26,737 to 29,982, up 12.1 percent, enabling women to account for 25.5 percent of entire student body in the approved schools.

The number of J.D. and LL.B. degrees awarded rose 8.7 percent, presaging another increase for 1976, when the figures are known of admissions to the bar.

The following law firms are gratefully acknowledged for their support and patronage:

Nexsen, Pruet, Jacobs and Pollard
Barnes, Austin and Ellison
Woodward, Butler and Unger
Rion, Britt, Anderson, and Jordan
Williams and Williams

Platform Tennis

New Sport Booming

Platform tennis was born about 50 years ago. It is a mini version of tennis. It is played on a raised court of wood or aluminum, a little more than half the size (60' by 30') of a tennis court. Surrounding it is a 12-foot-high screen of chicken wire. The ball, of sponge rubber, is colored yellow or orange to be better seen against the snow, as platform tennis is primarily played in the winter. The ball is hit with what looks like an outsized table-tennis paddle, which is perforated to reduce air resistance.

An intriguing part of the game is hitting the ball as it comes off the screen, a shot difficult to master. Rallies often finish with volley quick exchanges at the net. Scoring is the same as in tennis, but only one serve is allowed. In essence, it's a game of angles and finesse.

To give some idea how fast the sport has grown, five years ago there was something like a little over 1,000 platform tennis courts in the United States and something under 100,000 active players. Today, estimates of the number of courts have grown to 5,000 to 6,000, and the number of players, according to the American Platform Tennis Association, is in excess of 400,000. Geographically, the game is also changing. Some five years ago saw the game almost exclusively at private clubs predominantly in Northeastern states. Today, the game is played in almost 600 cities, 40 states and in approximately, 12 foreign countries. There is also a professional league now.

Though the game was conceived as a singles sport, it has become almost exclusively doubles, because with rebounds to be handled, one person has trouble covering the court. The game is ideal for mixed doubles, since strength is counterbalanced by play off the screen and the game tends to equalize the sexes. The slightest looking female can let a fiercely hit ball fly by and return it off the wire with ease.

A more skillful defender against the power stroke can keep sending the ball back until a heavy hitter gets tired, impatient, or finally loses the point by slamming the ball out of bounds. With the rebounding, no server can dominate the game with the big bomb. A good serve usually hits the court with spin and a sideward hop, and returning it requires sharp reflexes.

Probably the most basic tactic is to keep the ball into play until the opponent makes the error. The ball can easily be hit fifty times or more before a point is won. Patience is a prime virtue, with players aiming for the corners of the wire in hopes of getting irregular rebounds.

But recently new competitors, some of them fresh from college tennis teams, have introduced more aggressive tactics. They storm the net while returning a serve and try to intercept balls before they can hit the wire, intimidating opponents and giving them little rest. In short, they go for a quick settlement of the point by striving for a high percentage of winning shots and forced errors.

Given all the pluses that the game offers, the game finally appears to be catching on. Less expensive, an increasing number of courts available for play on a year-round basis and far more convenient than any of the other outdoor winter sports, platform tennis could become very popular.