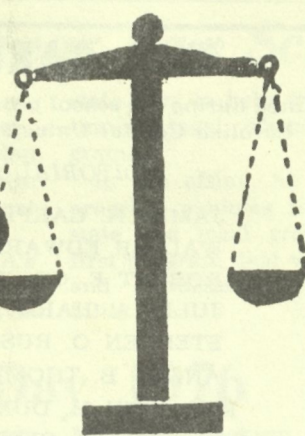


the barrister



Volume 7, Number 1

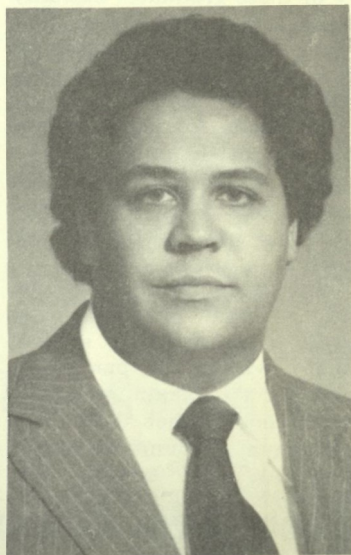
North Carolina Central University Law School, Durham, N. C.

December, 1975

Dean DeJarmon Submits Resignation

Alumnus Visits Law School

Maynard Jackson, mayor of Atlanta and a 1964 *cum laude* graduate of the North Carolina Central Law School, answered questions on Friday, 21 November 1975, in the Moot Court Room. His preliminary remarks indicated that he was among a graduating class of six out of a total of twenty-seven in the whole school. He expressed gratitude for Central, without which, he said, he might not have received a legal education which helped him to return to his native Georgia and help people there. Jackson who spoke as a part of the Law Day activities, was in Durham to address the Durham County Democratic Executive Committee.



MAYOR JACKSON

Jackson continued his opening remarks by stating that he was a Democrat and intended to work to elect a democratic president at the next election. He expects to do this through the democratic party itself, the organization of democratic mayors and through an organization of all Black officials throughout the country. Jackson is in politics because he believes "that this is the last hurrah for the masses of Black people and poor people, White and Blacks in this country. I think that politics," Jackson continued, "is an imperfect system but I believe it is the best available means by which we can extricate ourselves from a very, very oppressive structure."

At this point Jackson turned to questions from the audience, composed largely of

Central law students. He said the most effective way of coalescing Blacks and Whites in smaller areas would be as follows:

1. the premise of the relationship must be an honest one,
2. there must be an analysis saying where each party is and the common problems of each must be defined, and
3. there must be an agreement to put aside the areas on which no agreement can be reached and to agree on the things which can be agreed upon.

Jackson continued by saying that even one success will be valuable because out of one success comes the potential for more.

Jackson's initial response to President Ford's visit to Central on 14 November 1975 (Please turn to Page 4)

ABA Sponsored Conference

Establishment of national standards for continuing legal education is urged by a national conference sponsored by the American Bar Association. But the conference opposes institution of mandatory CLE programs by every state and urges bar associations to study closely results of mandatory programs in effect, such as in Iowa and Minnesota, as well as other ways to improve the delivery of legal services.

"There are unanswered questions concerning the specific relationship between required programs of continuing legal education and the quality of legal service," said a report issued by the National Conference on Continuing Legal Education.

The ABA-sponsored conference, held in Chicago Nov. 10-12, attracted 153 registrants from 36 states. Participants included professional CLE administrators, private practitioners, deans and law professors, judges and government officials.

Suggested alternatives to mandatory CLE programs, the conference said, include specialization arrangements for providing more information about lawyers and legal services, increased inducements for voluntary participation in CLE programs, peer review, self-assessment programs and prescribed remedial educational programs, expanded use of disciplinary (Please turn to Page 4)

Dean LeMarquis DeJarmon, dean of the North Carolina Central University school of Law since 1969, has resigned from the administrative post to return to teaching duties. Chancellor Albert N. Whiting accepted the dean's resignation, effective June 30, 1976.

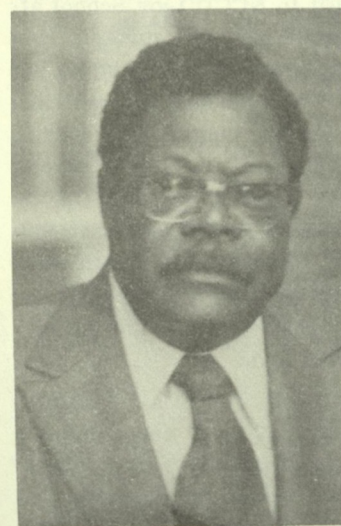
The chancellor had previously announced that the university was beginning a search for a full-time dean for the school. The new dean will have no teaching responsibilities. Dean DeJarmon has taught classes each year.

Dean DeJarmon's letter of resignation said, "Now that most of the problems of the law school's existence have been resolved, I, with respect and humility, request that I be relieved of the title of dean effective at the close of the school year 1975-76."

The dean had taught classes and served as the law school's administrative head during four North Carolina legislative sessions: 1971, 1973, 1974, and 1975.

He was elected in 1972 to the chairmanship of the National Bar Association's law school section. The National Bar Association is the nation's largest organization of black lawyers. Its law school section includes more than 120 law professors from various schools.

During his term as dean, DeJarmon served as a delegate to the 1971 White House Conference on Youth, as a member of the North Carolina Criminal Code Commission and the North Carolina General Statutes Commission, as president of the North Carolina section of the Southeastern Lawyers Association,



DEAN DeJARMON

and as a member of the American Bar Association's Section on Legal Education and Admission to the Bar.

He had previously served as a member and secretary of the North Carolina State Advisory Committee to the United States Commission on Civil Rights.

He is also a member of the American Judicature Society.

DeJarmon has been admitted to the State bars of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Ohio, to the Federal district bar of Northeast, Ohio, and to the bar of the U. S. Supreme Court.

He is a graduate of Howard University, holds a J.D. degree from Western Reserve University, and has an LL.M. degree from New York University.

He taught at South Carolina State College from 1948 to 1955, when he joined the faculty of the NCCU School of Law.

(Please turn to Page 4)

Two Sickle Cell Anemia Bills Incorporated In N. C. General Statutes

Two Bills on Sickle Cell Anemia have been incorporated in North Carolina General Statutes. The bills were introduced to the General Assembly by Rep. Michaux, Durham, N. C., April, 1975 and subsequently passed and became effective July 1, 1975. The purpose of the bills is to prevent Insurance Companies and employers from discriminating against persons on account of the fact such persons possess sickle cell trait or hemoglobin C trait.

The first bill section 58-195.5 is entitled, "POLICIES TO BE ISSUED TO ANY

PERSON POSSESSING THE SICKLE CELL TRAIT OR HEMOGLOBIN C TRAIT." The bill states in part that, "No insurance company licensed in N. C. shall refuse to issue or deliver any policy of life insurance authorized thereunder solely by reason of the fact that the person to be insured possesses sickle cell trait or hemoglobin C trait. Nor shall such policy issued delivered in this State carry a higher premium rate or charge by reason the person to be insured possess said trait.

The second bill section 95-

28.1 is entitled, "DISCRIMINATION AGAINST ANY PERSON POSSESSING SICKLE CELL TRAIT OR HEMOGLOBIN C TRAIT PROHIBITED." This bill states in part that, "No person, firm, corporation, unincorporated association, state agency, unit or local government or any public or private entity shall deny or refuse employment to any person or discharge any person from employment on account of the fact such person possesses sickle cell trait or hemoglobin C trait." Sickle cell trait is defined as "the condition wherein the major natural hemo-

globin components present in the blood of the individual are hemoglobin A (normal) and hemoglobin S (sickle hemoglobin) as defined by standard chemical and physical analytic techniques, and the proportion of hemoglobin A is greater than the proportion of hemoglobin S or one natural parent of the individual is shown to have one normal hemoglobin components in the normal proportions by standard chemical and physical analytic test." Hemoglobin C trait is defined as "the condition wherein the major natural hemoglobin component present in the blood of

the individual are hemoglobin A (normal) and hemoglobin C as defined by standard chemical and physical analytic techniques. Provided however that this section shall not be construed to give employment, promotion, or layoff preference to persons who possess the above traits, or to prevent such persons being discharged for cause.

Research and drafting of the two (2) bills were done by Sylvester Harris (class of 1975) and C. Donald Spencer (third year student) under the supervision of former NCCU Health Law Professor Ernest Ratliff.

THE BARRISTER

Published during the school year by the students of North Carolina Central University School of Law.

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"What Can We Do?"

Submitted by ANGUS THOMPSON, JR.

Maynard Jackson's recent visit to NCCU Law School afforded several students an opportunity to a "question and answer" session with the Atlanta mayor and former student of the law school. The mayor's responses to the questions posed, were revealing of his basic constitution. Every answer challenged the listener to resist the gravity of its logic.

There was a particular question and corresponding answer however, most efficacious to our law students and demanding this edition. The question summarily posed was: Mayor Jackson, what are your ideas or suggestions on what it would take to form a coalition between poor blacks and poor whites (for political purposes) in the rural areas of the South? The mayor answered that it would first take "honesty" and fair dealing between the races and secondly, an "analysis" indicating that a common problem exist, which would serve as a political agenda.

By way of illustration, Mayor Jackson commented that "poor whites" and "poor blacks" analytically have the common problem of poverty. Assuming the same, I will attempt to editorialize only an idea conveyed by the very logic of the question and the Mayor's response.

It is logical to say that "poor whites" and "poor blacks" analytically have a common adjective which challenges the political existence of both; the adjective of poverty, which could serve as a political agenda on the event of an honest political union between the subjects. However, from an empirical observation of the subjects, there is an obvious distinction between the two. Indeed, the obvious distinction of color compels both to be divided on the very instance of suggestion.

Logically, "poor whites" and "poor blacks" do have a common problem of poverty, but if the undesirable qualification (the adjective of poverty) were dropped from each subject, could we honestly deny that there remains a common problem of distinction; the common problem of prejudice of color? Has not the history of America been in great part a history of this very problem, the co-existence

of the subjects without reference to their additional qualification.

It was not an accident of circumstance that the question was posed in the form of the language used, neither was it an accident that the answer preferred its logical analysis to magnify the common problem of poverty as illustrative of a new agenda. It is implicit in the illustration, that poor blacks and poor whites must settle their racial prejudices (the old agenda) before they can honestly deal with the common problem of poverty as a matter of preference. Both the question and the answer are very much a part of the American dilemma; which issue—"class or color," "color or class"—can be used effectively to control the same?

It is not easily conceived, however that a poor white in the rural South will logically see it expedient to transcend the prejudices of color when he sees his political existence mainly dependent on color, racism, and discrimination. Neither is it easily conceived that a poor black will honestly transcend his prejudices of color if he blames his political existence on racism and discrimination.

The question and answer then, only becomes of unique efficacy to those of us aspiring to the legal profession at NCCU Law School when it is rectified and reposed in the form of: What can we do to bring about a political union between poor blacks and poor whites in the rural South?

A probable answer is that we might use force of law to frustrate the "prejudices of color" that memorialize the rural South; a new force of law properly used and equally applied so as to render it inexpedient to discriminate under color of law. We might effectively use "due process," "equal protection," and the "commerce clause" to effectively frustrate the old vestiges of parochial political systems so as to at least change matters of priorities within them. It is a rule of politics that people unite around preferences when alternatives are posed, but it is equally true that force of law demands its preference once its alternatives have been resolved.

I am convinced that if the rural South were made to feel the force of law with equalizers of legal talent, the story of Atlanta would be retold!

ABA Continues Placement Program For Law Students

The American Bar Association has decided to make permanent its program of computerized placement assistance for law school students and their prospective employers. Launched by the Law Student Division last spring as an experiment, the program attracted inquiries from more than 1,000 students and 250 employers, said Fran Utley, manager of the ABA Lawyer Placement Information Service.

Ms. Utley said the computer checked 261,981 possible "matches" between applicant qualifications and employer requirements, printing out 3,138 of the closest matches. Based on the large response, the ABA decided to put the program—JURISCAN—on a permanent basis, Ms. Utley said. "The permanent program now getting under way utilizes this tremendous background of experience, with modifications suggested by the students and employers who participated in the program as to how it might better serve their needs," she said. "We found that the program is especially effective in helping employers who find it convenient or too costly to recruit on campus," Ms. Utley said.

The program is open only to members of the ABA Law Student Division. The JURISCAN registration fee for students is \$5. Employer enrollment forms for the program appears in the September issue of the American Bar Association Journal, and student forms will be carried in the October issue of Student Lawyer, a publication of Law Student Division. Both forms can also be obtained from law school placement officers and by writing to JURISCAN, American Bar Center, 1155 East 60th St., Chicago, Ill., 60637.

Oh, But For a "B"

I think that I shall never see
A mark as lovely as a "B"
A "B" whose fat and luscious curves,
Will please the eyes and soothe the nerves
A "B" that drives away dull care
And bringeth gladness everywhere
A "B" that may in time I wish
Increase fourfold to make Dean's list.
Some say that D's are made by fools,
But not according to my rules.
For in this course it seems to me
That only God could make a "B"

AUTHOR UNKNOWN

SBA President's Report

December 1, 1975

My fellow students. Reflecting what has occurred this school year reaffirms my position on the direction of this law school. It has been my position that this law school would never function properly nor move forward in a positive direction without the interest and support of its students.

It is my opinion, that this year has been very different than the past year because of a number of factors. The first factor was the elation over the number of former students passing the 1975 North Carolina Bar as well as bar exams in other states. There was never any doubt in my mind as to the potential and quality of these graduates but only reservations concerning their being given an opportunity to practice law in the legal area. We must not forget that there is no room for complacency for the battle will not be won until 100% of those graduates from this law school pass the bar, wherever they take it.

The second factor contributing to this difference has been a rejuvenated student body, willing to participate and get the maximum out of law school rather than study law in a vacuum. The third

factor, has been the well organized seminars, which were of considerable need as was reflected by the attendance to the various sessions.

A fourth factor was the devotion of the orientation committee. A group of students dedicated to help first year students get off to a good start in law school rather than allow them to wander through the semester following a mirage, resulting in an academic casualty.

And finally, enough cannot be said of those faculty members who have been willing to make themselves available by providing additional group sessions to students having difficulty in their subject. This is an effort that will help make the law school atmosphere conducive to learning and will discount what students feel is the "I got mine and you have yours to get" cliché.

We got off to a good start and from all indications the tempo has been set for the second semester. Of course, for our programs to be a success, that success will depend on your participation. That means new faces in to help build these programs and to further assure possible transition of the programs to subsequent administrations.

Free Press Means More Than Free Speech, Supreme Court Justice

The constitutional guarantee of a free press goes beyond freedom of expression, and "the publishing business is, in short, the only organized private business that is given explicit constitutional protection," according to U.S. Supreme Court Justice Potter Stewart.

In a bylined article in Barrister magazine, Justice Stewart said the court, in a series of recent rulings, "uniformly reflected its understanding that the free press guarantee provision of the Constitution." Barrister is a quarterly publication of the American Bar Association's Young Lawyers Section.

"Most of the other provisions of the Bill of Rights protect specific liberties or specific rights of individuals: freedom of speech, freedom of worship, the right to counsel, the privilege against compulsory self-incrimination," the Justice argued. "In contrast, the free press clause extends protection to an institution."

"This basic understanding is essential, I think, to avoid an elementary error of constitutional law," he said. "It is tempting to suggest that freedom of the press means only that newspaper publishers are guaranteed freedom of expression."

"They are guaranteed that freedom, to be sure, but so are we all, because of the free press clause." But, "if the free press guarantee meant no more than freedom of expression, it would be a constitutional redundancy," he said.

Justice Stewart pointed out that before the Constitution

was drafted many state constitutions protected free press but had no general freedom of speech. "By including both guarantees in the first amendment, the founders quite clearly recognized the distinction between the two," he said.

Justice Stewart also criticized theories that the only purpose of the free press guarantee is to ensure that a newspaper will serve as a neutral forum for debate, a "market place of ideas," or that the press is a neutral conduit of information between the people and their elected leaders.

The founders deliberately created an internally competitive system when they set up the three branches of the federal government, Justice Stewart noted. "The primary purpose of the constitutional guarantee of free press is a similar one: to create a fourth institution outside the government as an additional check on the three official branches," he said.

"It is this constitutional understanding, I think, that provides the unifying principle underlying the Supreme Court's recent decisions dealing with the organized press," the Justice said.

His article, called "The Free Press: The Great American Risk," also touches on immunity from libel and slander, reporters' claims of privilege to protect sources, the so-called right to access, and government secrecy.

The article was based on a speech the Justice made before the Yale Law School Sesquicentennial Convocation in November, 1974.

Rising Number Of Law School Graduates Reportedly Pushing Salaries Down

The increasing number of graduating law students is having a negative effect on the starting salaries paid by lawyers, according to Student Lawyer magazine.

In its October issue, an exclusive survey compares the salary rates of medium and large law firms and legal departments of corporations in over a dozen cities with those of a year ago. Some corporations have frozen their salaries, while others have starting offers as low as \$11,000, the survey reports. However, the average beginning salary for law firms in major cities is \$15,500 and rises to \$22,500 after three years.

The article appears in a special section of the magazine, called "Firming Up Your Future," which examines some myths held by students about law firms. The magazine is published by the American Bar Association's Law Student Division.

To assess the reality of the myths, Carol Felsenthal interviewed dozens of first-year associates for her article, "Is There Life After Law School?" She found that more

than 80 per cent of the new associates interviewed feared and resented partners. Most mentioned a general lack of camaraderie and support. Work weeks of 45 hours were not uncommon. More complaints were made about having to handle too much work too soon, rather than being given routine drafting and dull assignments.

In the same issue of Student Lawyer, Frances Utley offers tips on job interviews in an article, "Farewell to Jeans." Jim Kilmer offers a proposal that law firms find themselves good "scouts" and that law students find themselves good "agents" in his article, "Law Firms Should Follow the Tradition of Ball Clubs."

The new role of paralegals is assessed by Susan Lerner, who observes that, while paralegals will probably help reduce legal costs, they may hinder future lawyers in obtaining jobs. In another article, Elmer Gertz describes the transition from being an attorney to becoming a legal landmark through the Gertz libel case.

Law Association For Women

This year the Fourth Southeastern Conference on Women and the Law is being held January 16-18, 1976 in Gainesville, Florida. The Law Association for Women at the Holland Law Center, University of Florida, is sponsoring the conference for students, attorneys and women in various legal and business professions throughout the Southeast.

"Women in Politics" is the theme of this year's conference. U. S. Congresswoman Pat Schroeder of Colorado will be the keynote speaker. Individual workshops will address themselves to the problem of electing women to political office, and of taking action on specific political issues. This part of the conference will culminate in a major legislative workshop led by Representative Elaine Gordon. One of the major goals of this workshop is to draw up platform proposals to be submitted to the delegates to the National Conventions. The nature of these workshops is such that those people both within and without the legal profession will be interested and benefitted.

In addition, a series of seminars in areas relating to women in the legal professions will be offered. These seminars, which will be chaired by leading women and men in their respective fields, include: Labor Law, Environmental Law, Trial Tactics, Women in the Criminal Justice System, Overcoming Barriers, and Career Panels.

The conference will provide an outstanding opportunity for direct personal contact between law students, practicing attorneys, and the leading political figures in the Southeast. For additional information, and the necessary registration forms,

write to the Law Association for Women, Holland Law Center, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida 32611.

Legal Aid Clinic

Beginning January 12, 1976, Central will open the doors to its first formal Legal Aid Clinic. The basis plan for the Clinic developed from the Black Land Loss Conference and the organization of the Student Committee on Land Loss of Blacks held last Spring. However, due to the interest and suggestions of students, the Clinic will be expanded to embrace other areas of the Law.

The core division of the Clinic will be that of Black Land Loss which will focus on perfecting the organization of the network of the Student Committee throughout the State. The Clinic will plan and conduct seminars, receive information and complaints from land-loss victims and near-victims throughout the State and channel to them the necessary advice and assistance; as well as develop and disseminate research materials to the sub-committees.

Another division of the Clinic will be that involving Third Year Law Students certified by the Dean who will engage in some or all of the activities as set out in Appendix IX-A to the North Carolina Constitution—*Rules Governing Practical Training of Law Students* (Article VI).

Associate Professor of Law Mildred B. Payton will be the Clinic Director. All Second and Third Year Students, with an interest in clinical training, are qualified to register for the course (clinic). First year students will be able to audit the course.

Joseph L. Smalls, Jr.

ABA Head Suggests Two-Year Law School

Two-year law schools, buttressed by continuing legal education, might solve the problem of providing society with well-educated lawyers, the president-elect of the American Bar Association has suggested.

"Certainly law schools cannot now be expected to turn out the complete lawyers," said Justine A. Stanley, Chicago attorney who becomes president of the 200,000-member ABA next August.

In a recent address to the State Bar of New Mexico, Stanley said a change in the educational process seems necessary because law schools cannot teach their students all of the law and at the same time emphasize such matters as trial appellate advocacy, or almost any specialized substantive law field.

Stanley said one possible solution would be to eliminate the third year of law school and give students a national examination at the end of the second year.

"Then the supreme courts of the states could specify what else a student would have to be examined on in order to be admitted to practice in their states," Stanley said. "Studies for these examinations could be offered by continuing legal education programs, structured and prescribed by the organized bar and the law professoriat."

He said this would offer law schools more opportunity for significant experimentation in legal pedagogy.

It would also give state supreme courts a greater opportunity to shape admission requirements and to exercise control over the educational process.

Stanley said the ABA's Consortium for Professional Education is working with

state bars to help enrich continuing legal education programs.

In the offing, he said, are program modules for use by state and local groups. The first program deal with ethics and professional responsibility.

Law Day 1976

Lay Day began 19 years ago as an effort of the Eisenhower Administration to counter-act the world wide communism movement. May 1st of each year is designated as a day of awareness of the legal and democratic systems of the United States. The nations law schools, bar associations and other judicial agencies promote this annual event.

The North Carolina Central University Law Day Committee functions much differently than those at other law schools. For the past four years, the Committee has conducted seminars that have served as the curriculum enrichment program for the Law School. Seminars in Prison Problems, Blacks in Community Relations have been presented featuring nationally prominent personalities such as Attorney Howard Moore, Judge Bruce Wright, Attorney Haywood Burns, and Georgia Senator Leroy Johnson.

During the fall semester of 1975, the Committee sponsored seminars on The New North Carolina Criminal Procedure Act, Summer Internships, and Atlanta Mayor

Maynard Jackson. Planned activities for the Spring semester include seminars on Problems of the Elderly, Consumer Protection, Alternatives to Private Practice, Medical Malpractice, Sports and the Law, and the traditional Law Day weekend which will include a noted legal speaker, an Awards Banquet, and a dance.

Funding for all these planned events is nebulous at this point since the NCCU Committee did not receive funding this year from the ABA-Law Student Division. The Division explained that they had limited funds and were unable to fund our program even though they complimented our "excellent" proposed projects.

In spite of lack of funds, the Committee will persevere and attempt to present to the Law School community programs of high caliber.

Membership to the committee is open to all students of the Law School. All students are urged to attend meetings whenever they see notices in order to help implement our projects.

PAT FITCH, Chairman

Where To Find It

First Floor

READING ROOM I
North Carolina Reports
North Carolina Court of Appeals Reports
Legal Encyclopedias (Am. Jurs. 2nd, C. J. S.)
General Encyclopedias
Form Books
Words and Phrases
Index to Legal Periodicals
Legal Dictionaries
Am. Jurs. Trials
Am. Jurs. Proof of Facts
North Carolina Digest
Martindale-Hubbele Law Directory
Shepards Citations

READING ROOM II
Legal Encyclopedias (Am. Jurs. 2nd, C. J. S.)
All Digests Except Modern Federal Practice Digest
ALL 3rd and supplemental services

First Floor Stacks

National Reporter System 2nd series
Treatises
Columbia University Law Review
Harvard University Law Review
North Carolina Law Review

Second Floor

Legal Periodicals
State Statutes
CIRCULATION DESK
Reserve Books
General Statutes of North Carolina
Legal Dictionaries
Misc. Law Books

Basement Floor

FRONT STACKS (NEW)
U. S. case law and statutory law (U. S. Reports, U. S. Code, etc.)
Modern Federal Practice Digest
Loose-leaf services
REAR STACKS
Early State Reports
National Reporter System (first series)
American Law Reports, 3rd.
English case law and statutory law
American Jurisprudence 2nd.

PAD Member In The News

PAD members are constantly making individual contributions to the professional development of law students through their involvement in campus organizations. PAD members that are participating in campus organizations are: Edward Anderson, Associate Editor of the Law Journal; Margaret Quick, Executive Committee of the Student Body; Judy Hardy, Black Law Student Association; Jim Carpenter, Editor-in-Chief of the Barrister; Jackie Morris, Moot Court Team; Vernon Allen, President of the third year class; and Curtis Meyer, American Bar Association representative.

Delta Theta Phi News

The Floyd B. McKissick Senate of the Delta Theta Phi Law Fraternity has had a tremendously successful fall semester, owing to the great spirit of sisterhood and brotherhood existing among its members. The fraternity has continued publication of its bi-weekly newsletter VOIR DIRE, a publication initiated as a service to law students, faculty, and staff to help bridge the communications gap in the law school. In addition to its regular publication this semester, the VOIR DIRE also featured a candid two part interview with retiring Dean LeMarquis DeJarmon.

The Senate culminated its fall '75 rush activities with the initiation of thirteen (13) pledges into fraternal membership. Those who participated in the ritual and took the oath are as follows: Conrad Airall, Maxine L. Archer, Alvin H. Darden, William L. Davis, III, Melvin N. Jones, Walter O. Melvin, Angela E. Mitchell, Willie Richardson, Doretha Rollins, Stephen O. Russell, Chester Smith, Columbus D. Spenser, and Bettie Thorpe. The induction of these outstanding brothers and sisters has swelled our ranks to twenty-six (26).

Dean DeJarmon

(Continued from Page 1)

The text of the dean's letter of resignation, addressed to Chancellor Whiting, is as follows:

I would like to take this opportunity to thank you again for your confidence, in the summer of 1969, when you elected to recommend me for the title of Dean of the Law School effective September 1, 1969.

It has been a challenging, interesting, and personally rewarding experience. Albeit a sacrificial experience.

Sixteen days after assuming the title, the Law School suffered a very tragic fire. However, the Law School was able to remain open without missing a single scheduled class, even during the time of restoration of the building. During this period, neither the noise, dust, lack of heat nor the lack of library materials and space precluded the operation of the legal education program. Our newly founded - unfunded Law Journal continued its publication, our unfunded regional moot court team continued its competition. Our alumni, friends and the sister law schools, in-state and out-of-state, gave us unstinting support and aid.

During this difficult period, our library holdings were restored and expanded. The Law School's request for expansion of library holdings was severely limited by budgetary allocation.

The expansion of the faculty and staff was also limited by budgetary allocation. Student enrollment increased to the extent not expected by some and astonishing to others. Some who would not think of applying to enroll in Central's Law School, now exert pressure to get in.

During these few years, Central's Law School has the honor to serve some state commissions and agencies which was impossible in September, 1969.

The law building, which was constructed with WPA funds in 1937, was modernized and expanded for the first time in 1975. Also, in 1975, the Law School was able to secure a limited supplemental appropriation for greater expansion, along with an appropriation for a new law building, its first building designed for legal education since 1939.

It has been noted above that the past years have been a personal sacrificial experience. The travail of these years has interfered with some of the research I wanted to do. In addition, the duties of the title of "Dean" have prevented me from knowing the students in the first two years as well as I feel I should know them.

Therefore, now that most of the major problems of the Law School's existence appear to be resolved, I, with respect and humility, request that I be relieved of the title of dean effective at the close of the school year 1975-76.

This request is prompted only by the desire to return to full-time teaching and the desire to have closer personal contacts with the minority

lawyers of the future.

Again, thank you very much for your confidence in me and I humbly ask your blessings in my future service to Central's Law School as a Professor of Law.

Law Fraternity Sponsors Activities

Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity, Raymond Watkins Chapter, recently sponsored a series of activities which were centered around developing and broadening the perspective of a legal education.

Under the leadership of Justice Reginald Towe, the Fraternity opened the school year by sponsoring a series of films entitled "Attica", "Man and His Property", and "What is a Contract."

Also, PAD recently established the first competitive intermural chess and tennis tournaments for Law School students with competition for winners of 1st and 2nd place awards. The winners of the competition will be announced and presented awards at the Law Day Awards Banquet. Edward Anderson, Vice Justice of PAD was the creator and coordinator of the chess and tennis tournaments.

In an effort to expose the law student to the intricate aspects of the operations of lending institutions, PAD organized a Lending Institutions Seminar which was coordinated by PAD members Joyce Michaux and William Reed. Participants in the program were: David Harrison, Cashier, Mechanics and Farmers Bank, Edward R. Tate, Vice President of Corporate Lending, Wachovia Bank; and, Josephine Strayhorne, Vice President, Mutual Savings and Loan. The major emphasis of the seminar was centered around small loan transactions, corporate lending and home loan transactions.

PAD has on the drawing board more professional and informative activities for the law student in an effort to intensify the experience of Law School.

ABA Sponsored

(Continued from Page 1)

procedures, and intensified efforts to improve the quality and coverage of CLE courses and materials relating to legal problems faced by middle and low income persons.

Addressing itself to the recognition of legal specialties, the conference said that mandatory CLE may be an appropriate response to specialist recognition, but the participants "believe that qualifying standards in such plans should place more emphasis on experience and periodic testing of specialists' proficiency than on mandatory CLE."

National standards for CLE programs "would offer guidance to those responsible for CLE and assist in the administration of programs involving mandatory attendance," the conference said. It said

Alumnus Visits

(Continued from Page 1)

was, "you let him off easy," which drew appreciative laughter from the audience. As to Ford's remarks concerning the possibility of a Black running mate, he said it would be a "stroke of brilliance to choose Ed Brooke but the Republican party would make such a choice Jack believes he would win the election but without a dramatic decision such as this Ford cannot win. Jackson said the Democratic Party is not considering any Black candidate because they don't believe they will need one to win the election.

Jackson admonished the audience to remember that former President Richard Nixon "was just corrupt, is corrupt, morally corrupt." He said the Democrats had never allowed such a candidate to emerge as a serious contender even though there were Maddoxes and Wallaces in the party. Continuing with Wallace, Jackson said that he (Wallace) had not changed a bit even for his rhetoric to the contrary. His tactics changed merely to avoid being "out-niggered" by other White candidates but Jackson asserted his firm belief that Wallace would revert to his former self upon being elected to the presidency.

Jackson concluded his discussion with an examination of New York City's plight, in response to a question from the audience. He said the Federal government should help especially in light of the fact that it helps foreign countries and domestic corporations. He cited the fact that New York was the "cultural and financial capital of America" and also the "womb of America" (since most immigrants arrive here through the ports of New York. As to the effect on the rest of the country with regard to default Jackson pointed out that at least one bank in every town had money invested in New York bonds. If a default occurred the banks' lending power would be severely limited which would cause a great strain on the whole economy.

the standards should be promulgated by an independent national commission and should provide for approval on both an institutional or a course-by-course basis.

However, the conference said it does not "attach a high priority to a formal system of accreditation absent widespread adoption of mandatory programs." The conference said new technology, such as videotaping and computerized instructional programs, present both challenges and opportunities to CLE. The bar should help finance and give other assistance to CLE, the conference said.

Verse To Reverse

The New Jersey Court of Appeals recently reversed an obscenity conviction in the case of State v. Bohelsa. Allegedly a traffic violator, Bohelsa had telephoned the clerk to postpone his court appearance due to illness. The court clerk, female, was not amendable to that arrangement. Bohelsa responded with a deluge of deprecatory diction, for which he was convicted and fined \$300 under an obscenity statute.

The appellate court overturned his conviction, describing the scene in the fashion of early Odgen Nash:

Tempers then flared 'til it sounded the same
As a Rangers-Flyers hockey game.
"F — you, go f — yourself" Eugene blurted
Though use of that word should be averted.
Before the sentence was even completed
He wished that the expletive had been deleted.
You say things couldn't possibly worsen?
Next day the cop in the hat rang the bell and waited
Eugene opened the door, his fever had abated.
He knew that he now would be printed and booked
Figured his goose was practically cooked.
They went to the station and straight to the jail
He stayed there 'til mother posted his bail.
Title Two A, Chapter One Seventy, Section Twenty-nine
(three)
Is the charge to which posting of bail set him free.
It provides that when using the telephone
Mere profanity standing alone
Even if stated in friendship or jest
Is a criminal act, hence the arrest.
The Ridgefield Park docket was busy that night
Traffic, this case and a big room fight.
Judge George A. Browne, if I may opine.
Talks a lot like the late Gertrude Stein.
Justice was dispensed at a good rapid pace
Next thing you know they called Eugene's case.
There were few facts disputed, no witnesses lied
The question was "How would the law be applied?"
Judge George A. Browne made his position quite clear
He said that his court clerk was shell pink of ear.
The words Eugene used were obscense and profane
And it caused her anguish and much mental pain.
For that telephone call with the curses and hollers
The fine imposed was three hundred dollars.
The lawyer protested and fought on with zeal
So now we turn to Eugene's appeal.
Can you swear if you hit your thumb with a hammer
Without risk of spending six months in the hammer?
When the bank computer errs and bounces your checks
Is your language continued to aw gees and oh hecks?
Does the law require you to stand mute
While a cigaret burns a hole in your suit?
Is it reasonable to remain calm and composed
If the photograph shows your horse has been nosed?
Statutory attempts to regulate pure bluster
Can't pass what is called constitutional muster.
Use of vulgar words that may cause resentment
Is protected by the First Amendment.
There must be danger of breach of the peace
For this near sacred right ever to cease.
This was no obscense call from a sick deranged stranger
Of a breach of the peace there was no possible danger.
Eugene hurried an expletive in sheer exasperation
And that isn't crime any where in this nation.
The cop in the hat and Judge George A. Browne
Will read the opinion and grumble and frown.
They may ring me up just to holler and curse
But I still can't affirm, I have to reverse.

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