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, November 21, 1975, in the Most Court Room. His preliminary remarks indicated that he was among a graduating class of six out of a total of twelve on the 1975 graduation list. He expressed gratitude for Central, although he said he might not have received a legal education there if he had not asked whether his lack of having a high school diploma would be a problem.

The 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 mandatory CLE programs by every state and urges state associations to study closely results of mandatory programs in effect in Florida 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 report author for the ABA National Conference on Continuing Legal Education.

The ABA-sponsored conference, held in Chicago Nov. 16-12, 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 include specialization arrangements for public service, a separate information system about lawyers and legal services, increased inducements in the CLE programs, peer review, self-assessment programs and prescribed remedial educational programs, expanded use of disciplinary processes.

Jackson's initial response to President Ford's visit to Central on 14 November 1975

(Please turn to Page 4)

Dean DeJarmont Submits Resignation

LeMarquis DeJarmont, a North Carolina section of the South 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 replacement for the school. The new dean will have no teaching responsibilities. Dean DeJarmont has taught classes each year.

Dean DeJarmont's letter of resignation said, "Now 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 1976.

DeJarmont has 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. The law school section includes more than 120 law professors from various schools.

During his term as dean, DeJarmont served as a delegator to the 1971 White House Conference on Youth, as a member of the North Carolina Criminal Code Commission and the North Carolina General Status Commission, as president of the North Carolina Bar Association and as a member of the Eastern Lawyers Association, 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.

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

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

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

(Please turn to Page 4)

Two Bills on Sickle Cell Anemia have been introduced 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 possessed trait.

The second bill section 95-281 is entitled, "DISCRIMINATION AGAINST ANY PERSON POSSESSING SICKLE CELL TRAIT OR HEMOGLOBIN C TRAIT PROHIBITED." It is a bill relates to the bill to prevent discrimination against persons on account of the fact such persons possess sickle cell trait or hemoglobin C trait.

The 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 to employ any person or discharge any person employed 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 hemoglobin components present in the blood of the individual are hemoglobin A (normal) and hemoglobin C as defined by standard chemical and physical analytical techniques. Provided however that this section shall not be construed to give employment, promotion, permission to work or access to any public or private place open to the public or to exclude 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 North Carolina Law Professor Ernest Ratliff.
"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 a corresponding answer however which was especially revealing to our law students and demanding this edition. The question summarily posed was: Maynard Jackson, what are your ideas or suggestions on what it would take to form a common agenda for 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 pointed out that "poor whites" and "poor blacks" are experiencing a common problem of poverty. Assuming the same, it will at least detail, although not necessarily a common agenda, 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, the mayor's empirical observation of the subjects, thereby, indicates a common problem between the two. Indeed, the distinction of color compels both mirror alike in the very instance of suggestion.

Logically, "poor whites" and "poor blacks" do have a common problem of poverty, but if the undercurrent question (the adjective of poverty) were to be analyzed separately, each subject, could honestly deny that there remains a common problem of distinction; the common problem of prejudice. The mayor derived his logic from the history of America been in great part a history of this very problem, the re-exist-

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

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THE BARRISTER
December, 1975

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 school. It has been my position that this law school would never move 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. First, I am sure that the selection over the number of former students selecting the 1975 North Carolina Law Bar as well as bar exams in other states. There was a trend as to the potential and quality of these graduates but only reservations concerning their being given an opportunity to serve as self-discerning judges. We must not forget that there is no room for complacency in this battle will not be won until 100% of these graduates face the fact that the bar exam is and will continue to be the pass the bar, wherever they take it.

(Second factor contribuating to this difference has been a tremendous desire among students to help employers who find it affordable or too costly to recruit on campus."

The program is open only to members of the ABA Law Student Division. The JURIS-SCAN registration fee for students is $5. Employer enrollment forms for the programs may be obtained from the national office of the American Bar Association, 1155 East 69th St., Chicago, Ill., 60637.

"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," Justice Stewart argued. "In contrast, the free press clause extends against state action a doctrine of constitutional law. This basic understanding is essential, I think, to avoid an elementary conflict of constitutional law," he said. "It is tempting to suppose that the freedom of the press means only that newspaper publishers are guaranteed freedom of expression. But the press clause guarantees freedom to be sure, but so are we all, because of the guarantee of due process. And the free press guarantee meant no more than freedom of expression in the Constitution," he said, "since a constitutional redundancy,"

Justice Stewart pointed out that before the Constitution factor, has been the well-organized groups of considerable need as was reflected by the attendance to various occasions.

A fourth factor was the devotion of the orientation. Many of the students dedicated to help first year students find a good law school rather than allow them to wander through their first year craming a mirage, resulting in an academic casualty.

And lastly, cannot be said of those faculty members who have been trying to make themselves available by providing additional group study 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 diminish what stu-dent feel is the "I got mine and you have to git yourzcle.

We got off to a good start and from all indications, we have a bright outlook for the second semester. Of course, the path is not going to be easy, success will depend on your participation. That means every one of us should try to build these programs and to further assure political awareness 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 has been given explicit constitutional protection," according to U.S. Supreme Court Justice Potter Stewart.

In a hyled article in Bar-

As part of the program, the students were able to form 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 problem answer is that we might use force of law to eradicate the "previces of color" that marginalize the rural South; a new force of law should be used and equally applied so as to render it inexpedient to discriminate under color of law. We might use effective "due process," as much as the "converse of color" and the "commercial clause to effectuate the old views, not to create a new system for another to set up and operate the same system as so to at least resolve matters of priorities within them. It is a rule of politics that people unite around limitations. When alteratives are posed, but it is equally true that force of law demands its preference once its alternatives have been re-

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

Oh, But For a "B"

I think that I shall never see a "B" as "A" and "B" whose fat and lumi-

Will please the eyes and soothe the nerve.

Where "A" drives away dull care

And "B" that may in time be care.

Increase fourfold to make a"B"

Some say that "D's are made by fools, but it is according to my rules.

For in this course it seems to me that

Only that God could make a "B"

Supreme Court Justice Stewart urged students to wend their way "through the various set of speeches." He said.

"It is this constitutional under-

ing, I think, that provides the basis for the underlying protection. The views of the Supreme Court on free press guarantees, and I have been in that business for a while, it is time to sup-

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Rising Number Of Law School Graduates Reportedly Pushing Salaries Down

The increasing number of graduating law students is having a negative effect on the salaries of those who are paid by lawyers, according to Student Lawyer Magazine. In its October issue, an exclusive survey compares the salary rates of medium to large law firms and legal departments of corporations in over 200 cities with those of a year ago. Some corporations have frozen their salaries, while others are offering as low as $11,000, the same as in 1974, to attract the average beginning salary for law firms in major cities is $15,900 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 a publication of the American Bar Association's Law Student Division.

To assess the reality of the myths, Carol Felsenthal acquainted several prominent associates for her article, "Is There Life After Law School?" She found that more than 89 percent of the new associates interviewed feared being fired and resented partners. Most mentioned a general lack of comradery and support. Work weeks of 40 hours were not uncommon. More complaints were made about having too much too work to do, rather than having routine drafting and dull assignments.

In the same issue of Student Lawyer, Frances Ulrey offers her advice in an article, "Practise to Perfection." Kimler offers a proposal that would help firms find themselves "good agents" in their client's eyes. "Law Firms Should Re-Think the Training of Their Chilts." The new role of paralegals is assessed by Susan Lerner, who observes that, while paralegals will likely help reduce legal costs, they may hinder the entry of women into the field. In a new article, Elmer Gertz describes the problem of nationalizing what else a student would have to know in order to practice law in their states. Stanley said, "Student groups and bar associations could be offered by continuing law education programs, standardized and prescribed by the organized bar and so-called "free agents." He said this would offer law schools more opportunities to train students for legitimate legal work.

The Law Association for Women

This year the Fourth Southeastern Conference on Women in the Law will be 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 student attorneys and women in various legal and business professions throughout the Southeast.

"Women in Politics" is the theme of this year's conference. Pat Schroeder of Colorado will be the keynote speaker. In addition, a special seminar will address themselves to the problem of electing women to political office, and taking action on specific political issues. The conference will culminate in a major legislative workshop led by Elise Baldwin. One of the major goals of the workshop is to draw up platform proposals to be submitted to the delegates to the National Convention. The nature of these workshops is such that those people both within and without the legal profession will be interested in attending them.

In addition, a series of seminars in areas relating to women in law and related professions will also be offered. These seminars, which will be chaired by leading women and men in their respective fields, include: Labor Law, Employment, and Equal Rights, Women in the Criminal Justice System, Women's Branches of Career Panels.

The conference will provide an opportunity for direct personal contact between law school professors, lawyers, and the leading political figures in the Southeast. For additional information, the necessary registration forms, where to find it, legal aid clinic, legal clinic, and legal aid clinic for women, write to the Law Association for Women, Holland Law Center, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida 32611.

Legal Aid Clinic

Beginning January 1, 1976, College will open the doors to its first formal Legal Aid Clinic. The basis of the clinic developed from the Black Law 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 the faculty, the Clinic will be expanded to embrace other areas of the law.

The core division of the Clinic will be that involving Third Year Law Students certified by the Dean to represent the legal needs and interests of land-loss victims. The Clinic will plan and conduct seminars, receive letters from the land-loss victims, and refer the case to a faculty, and staff to help bridge the communications gap in the law. In addition to its regular publications this year, the VOIR DIRE also featured a candidate's platform discussing the task of recruiting Dean Marquis DeJarmion.

The Senate culminated its fall 1975 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: Consuelo Arzivaldo, Maxine L. Archer, Alvin H. Darden, William Davis, III, Melvin N. Jones, Herbert A. Melvin, Angela E. Mitchell, Willie Richardson, Thomas E. Saltz, and O. Russell, Chester Smith, C. Dusmano Spence, and Betty Babcock. Of these outstanding brothers and sisters has sworn our ranks to twenty-nine (29).

Delta Theta Phi News

The Floyd B. Kilguss, Sr. of the Delta Theta Phi Law School, has been named a 1976 award winner by the American Bar Association. Dr. Kilguss received the award at a ceremony held in New York City.

The award, which is presented annually by the American Bar Association, is given to a law school dean who has contributed significantly to the legal profession. Dr. Kilguss was honored for his contributions to the field of legal education, particularly in the area of public interest law.

In addition to his work at the law school, Dr. Kilguss has also served as a member of the American Bar Association's Commission on Professionalism and Ethics. He has also been involved in a number of other legal organizations, including the National Association of Law School Deans.

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

I would like to take this opportunity to thank you for the offer, and for the chance to be associated with the Law School during the summer of 1969, when you were looking for an individual to fill the position of Dean of the Law School effective September 1, 1969. It has been a challenging, interesting, and personally rewarding experience. Albeit a sacrificial experience.

During the past four years, I have had the opportunity to serve the Law School in a executive capacity, and at the same time to pursue a number of projects which have been of interest to me. I believe that these experiences have been valuable both for the Law School and for me personally.

It is my intention to retire from the Law School and to return to the practice of law in private life. I am optimistic that my experience at the Law School will be of assistance to me in this new role.

Sincerely yours,

Dean DeJarnon