Alternative to the Anthill Society

Chairman and a director of United California Bank for two years. During that period he was also President of Western Pan Century.

The Secretary was an erstwhile government worker when he assumed his new position. He served as Director of the Bureau under President Eisenhower from March 1958 to January 1961. Before his appointment to the post by the President, he had been Deputy Director for six years.

For two years before the Budget Bureau post, Mr. Stosa was deputy Postmaster General taking a major part in the initiation of the Federal Government's new financial accounting systems and accounting practices for the Postmaster General.

Prior to that Mr. Stosa was Executive Partner in the national accounting firm of Alexander Grant & Company, with which he had been associated since 1928. He holds the degree of certified public accountant.

For outstanding professional achievements, he received the American Accounting Association Award in 1952, the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants Award in 1954, and was elected to the Accounting Hall of Fame in 1960. He is a past president of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. A member of many state and national accounting organizations, and a member of the National Association of Accountants and the American Society for Public Administration, he received the 1957 Accounting Award for distinguished public service in 1959. In May 1961, Mr. Stosa received the Great Living American Award presented by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

At the time of his appointment as Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Stosa had been serving as a director of United California Bank for two years. During that period he was also President of Western Pan Century.

Administration Seeks Minority Aid Program

Members of the law center's administration and faculty are currently working with the Civil Service Commission and various agencies of the federal government to aid in the recruitment of minority students with financial problems to enroll in law school.

At the time of his appointment as Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Stosa had been serving as a director of United California Bank for two years. During that period he was also President of Western Pan Century.

This is an important step, as law schools generally require a strong record of community service in the recruitment of minority students.

Mr. Stosa, who holds a bachelor's degree from Harvard College and a law degree from the University of California, is a practicing attorney in Los Angeles.

Mr. Stosa has been a member of the American Bar Association since 1940 and is a former member of the California Bar Association. He is also a member of the Los Angeles County Bar Association and the California State Bar Association.

Mr. Stosa has served on several committees of the American Bar Association and the American Bar Foundation, and has been a frequent speaker at legal and educational conferences.

Mr. Stosa is married and has two children. He and his family reside in Los Angeles.

Greenhalgh Returns Offers Prisoner's Rights Seminar

Greenhalgh, an accomplished legal scholar and practicing attorney, returns to the University of California at Los Angeles to offer a seminar on prisoner's rights. The seminar will be held on February 10th from 10am to 2pm. Greenhalgh's seminar is open to all students and faculty members interested in the field of criminal justice.

Job-Hunting, Anyone?

By John Fadden

The prospects for GULC graduates were not as bright as they might be at first sight. Not as bright as the job market had been a few years ago. But for many of those who had entered the field of job hunting, it was simply a matter of finding work. For others, it was a matter of finding a job.

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On Grading

If you have ever been a GLUC class-list, you might have wondered whether to meticulously memorize and sign your Social Security Student Identification number to your exams in order to ensure "anonymity" when the professor reads your paper. Names and numbers are so conveniently correlated on the yellow index cards at the professor's desk, you virtually have to cut the list in half to avoid students with their grades when he records them.

Cutting the lists in half is exactly what we propose. Professors would be supplied with two separate class lists—one with only student identification numbers and a second with only the names of the students in the class. Grades would be recorded on the "number list," any additional, separate credit for outstanding class participation, and a grade record for the "name list." Both of these changes would be turned in to the registrar, who, through the use of a concrete, well-organized formula, would tabulate the student's final grade in each course from the informaion supplied by the professor and student. Immediately post the final grade by student ID, for as soon as they become available.

For instance, a minimum of seven additional points for excellent class performance would be subtracted from a Distinguished.

The implementation of such a system would be a big step toward bringing about the desirable objective of more equitable yet flexible grading system at GLUC.

A plan such as this appears to be the only way to insure truly anonymous examination grading at the Law Center. Moreover, it would allow the student to check with the registrar to know exactly how his final grade would be arrived at and would hopefully eliminate any prejudice on the part of the professor directed in favor of or against individual students. While it is desirable that those students who perform particularly well in class be given credit for their participation, students should not be discriminated against because they fail to attend class regularly. The Law Center Bulletin rather vaguely describes a policy of mandatory class attendance, a statement which was conceptually stated by the notion that the ABS actually requires mandatory class attendance as a prerequisite for accreditation. The Standards of the American Bar Association for the Approval of Law Schools as promulgated by the House of Delegates specifies as the basic rule for approval that an approved law school maintain a sound educational program. The State Standards further provide that the school's programs for full-time students shall require them "to pursue a course of study of three year's duration. (ABA Standard (a) (7) and (b)). The Factors, promulgated by the Council of the Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar in interpreting the Standards, provide that in approving a particular law school the Council will be interested in "the punctuality of student attendance and regularity of class sessions." (ABA Factor VIII (6)). In a recent memorandum to the Deans of all approved law schools, the ABA stated that "The basic concern of the American Bar Association and the Council of the Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar is that an approved law school conduct a program of legal education that is in form and substance, in content and method, in form of their statement or details of their administration that the Association and its Council is concerned." In accordance with the restatement of the ABS position on the matter, there would seem to be no bar to the abolition of mandatory class attendance at GLUC, and, certainly, class attendance or non-attendance should not be the basis for grading a student in any course.

Dear Brothers and Sisters,

Law school is a drug. I get headaches from studying all the time. I put up with it because I thought Lawyers could change the world. Maybe they can in some small way but we really need more of the people who can take care of themselves and each other. People are too self-conscious about how much money they make and how do we do each other good?

I saw a lot of people who were happy and seemed to be doing things for their own benefit and not for the benefit of others. I also saw a lot of people who were not happy and seemed to be doing things for the benefit of others. I think this is a good way of life and I would like to see more of it.

I feel strongly that we should be working on improving ourselves and our society rather than just trying to make money. I think that we should be more concerned with the quality of our lives than with the quantity of our money. I think that the best way to achieve this is to work on improving ourselves and our society rather than just trying to make money.

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Alternative to the Anthill Society

(Continued from page 1)

This second crisis is less spectacular at the moment. But it is a time bomb ticking away with ominous potential of producing chaotic urban growth whose problems would dwarf those of the present.

We are alerted to this danger by a single statistic:
In the next 30 years, more than 100 million people will be added to the population.

As President Nixon said about the children making up this increase: "Where they grow up—and how—will make a very great impact on the society of the future."

It is to defuse this second urban crisis and help assure that the children of today have a better life than that enjoyed by the generation of yesterday that the President has called for a national growth policy.

The solution to future urban problems will only be found if overwhelming population pressures on our present metropolitan areas are avoided. And this can only be done through the better urban balance that a national growth policy would achieve.

By the year 2000, 85% of our population of 300 million will be urban.

Picture, if you will, a mosaic of our cities and suburban towns forming a vast organism comprised of a score of industrialized nations. Each of these organisms will have areas of growth and decay, of promise and pain, but generally speaking, each organism will have a balance of parts so that the whole organism functions well.

A national growth policy is designed to promote such balance by providing programs for the development of new cities and the revitalization of old ones.

The overriding question before the nation is this: Shall we have haphazard and chaotic urban growth or shall we have intelligent, planned urban growth for our government and for industry? Or shall we adopt the President's far-sighted proposal for a national growth policy?

Under the first alternative, every man is by himself without regard to the effect on others or to the total effect that the combined actions of all have on us all.

Under the second, business and government at all levels cooperate, the rules are designed to build an urban system that is not only productive, but also enhances the quality of life for our people and their children into and beyond the year 2000.

We know which of these courses to take and the President has suggested ways government can help lead.

In the future," he said, "government decision...should be made with a clear objective of aiding a balanced growth system."

In particular, the federal government must be in a position to lead the building of new cities and the rebuilding of old ones.

The policy thus recognizes that the disadvantages of metropolitan sprawl cannot be corrected by building cities of manageable size. Such a modern metropolis could offer new society opportunities for intellectual, cultural and material progress, and

...and that is something quite different from what we have now.
can expect if things are allowed to continue on the past course.

Consider what the good qualities of life can be if future cities do not grow beyond such "viable, manageable size." Through personal contacts, its residents benefit from the low crime and congestion. As consumers, they enjoy greater freedom of choice in products and services they can purchase. They have a wider choice of occupations, and they can enjoy a greater variety of cultural and recreational opportunities.

For business, the metropolis offers a wide range of specialized skills and services unavailable in small towns. In addition to the traditional skills of management, law, accounting, marketing, science and technology, all are essential for business success in the increasingly complex industrial world.

To preserve these advantages of the city without incurring the liabilities of megacities, we will not only build new cities from the ground up but also need to expand our present cities into such functional entities. We cannot assume that there will be a need for keeping many more people back on the farm. And we should not want to limit the growth of the large cities.

A report by the National Commission on Urban Growth has suggested the creation of 100 new communities, averaging 100,000 people each, and ten new cities every year in excess of the present 30 million people—only one-fifth of the 10 million we expect in the coming 30 years. If we built new cities for all these people, we would build a city of 250,000—about the size of Tulsa, Oklahoma—every month between now and the year 2000.

In dealing with where industry chooses to locate new plants, the people are the industry's most important asset. If we are to develop the urban environment, the economy must be attractive to the people and industry that it serves. This is a major part of the urbanization process.

For the modern city will remain, above all, an economic unit organized by the commercial and industrial processes. The city is a device that vastly increases man's productive capacity. As cities grow, it is held together by many other social and cultural forces, but its primary focus is as a place to produce or to provide services.

As far as I know, it has never been decided which comes first—whether people go where the jobs are or industry locates where the people are. And we do know that the two go together. The policies of both public and private agencies must be coordinated to bring them together on a common meeting ground that is best for them, as well as for the nation as a whole.

Now how can government contribute toward this end?

What are some of the policy instruments it can use to influence the location of people and industry so as to develop a healthy pattern of urbanization?

Already, several government programs are under way to promote such development. Our Commerce Department's Economic Development Administration helps, through loans and grants, to build industrial parks and to help industries get started in those areas. So do its Regional Commissions, with somewhat wider concepts of economic development. The Small Business Administration also promotes business development in depressed areas.

Realistically, if we are to expect business to help achieve population dispersal, government should help ensure it an opportunity to make a fair profit in such locations. Possible new incentives include investment tax credits, liberalized depreciation allowances, and manpower training supplements. Business enterprises for new plant and expansion are running at an annual rate of nearly $500 billion. If such incentives could channel an increasing proportion of that investment into areas that would, with only a moderate improvement in the area, be able to achieve a better balance in urban growth, the whole world would be made self-sufficient.

Another important asset is highway building, which serves the transportation needs of both industry and employees. Our great Interstate System, begun under the enlightened leadership of President Eisenhower, has already helped in dispersing industry. And its impact will grow, as it is completed in the next four years. Expansion of the Interstate System, together with other transportation facilities, will probably need to be a basic part of the nation's future urban growth policies.

Most government might build its own facilities and buildings in order to influence healthy urban growth. Many government activities have already been decentralized, and this trend should continue according to a carefully planned program.

Finally, there is the exciting potential for government assistance in the building of entirely new communities.

Exam Schedules Changed

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ELIZABETH AND MICHAEL J. WOLLAN MEMORIAL ESSAY AWARD

Two prizes of $750.00 and $500.00 have been established for the Elizabeth and Michael Wollan Essay Award by the Center for Study of Responsive Law, Washington, D.C. With respect to the subject and general rules for the Essay Award, the Center has issued the following explanation:

The purpose of the award is to generate a greater understanding and focus on various facets of corporate behavior. Applicants drawn from any law school would be encouraged to carry the study of corporate behavior beyond the traditional bounds of formal legal analysis.

Seven areas are specified for study: corporate behavior (1) toward shareholders; (2) toward consumers; (3) toward unions; (4) toward government; (5) toward the local community; (6) toward other corporations and private economic entities; and (7) toward professional societies and trade associations.

A central inquiry for all papers should be directed toward identifying and evaluating the existing legal criteria against which normative judgments are made regarding the quality of the corporate behavior studied. Generally speaking, papers will be more favorably received when they make pioneering examinations of hitherto little structured patterns of relations and impacts and when they employ the case study technique. For example, rather than a study of the abstract rules of law which govern shareholder rights, the award committee would prefer a study of the treatment of shareholders by one or several corporations or episodes.

In addition to adhering to basic rules of scholarship, the papers should not avoid utilizing a broad interdisciplinary approach where necessary. The papers should be problem-oriented and should suggest changes and the techniques of securing these changes where possible. Interviews, participant-observer, primary sources such as in-house policy statements, standards, publications, patent literature, and questionnaires are considered ordinary research tools. In short, the effort should strive to be investigative as well as contemplative.

While preregistration for the competition is not a necessary prerequisite, the Center would appreciate a short letter from interested parties. The letter should indicate the name, address, and school of the participant, and a brief paragraph describing the proposed essay. Competition for the award is open to all law students in good standing. Successful participants will be required to assign to the Center all rights in award winning essays.

Three copies of each submission should be sent to the Center by May 1, 1971. Awards will be announced on June 30, 1971.

Center for Study of Responsive Law
1156 19th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

RALPH NADER
Managing Trustee
Straight Life, Freddie Hubbard (CTI 600F)
Miles Davis At Fillmore (Columbia G 30038)
Bitches Brew, Miles Davis (Columbia GP 26)

By Steve Duronio

Freddie Hubbard claims he's the best trumpet in jazz. Could be. A lot of people agree with him. Miles doesn't think that he's too bad at being existent. Unfortunately, existent doesn't really mean that he is on the Fillmore LP. Bitches Brew was in a box and confusion of a SELECTIVE WAY, working with new textures and rhythms, imagery, "time" playing within a general structure, and a greater emphasis on electric music than most jazz and Miles in particular had had in the past. It's not an especially pleasant LP to listen to if you're accustomed to the softly whispering broccoli Miles played with his sudden emotional outbreaks, uncontrolled boiling organic sounds, and some decelerated dissonant sections of imagery. But Miles here is attempting, as he has been able to compos a new, more than musical, experience. As such, Bitches Brew is a successful LP, with many interesting parts, especially "Introduction The Voodoo Flag" and the "Side 1 title cut, with its fully-laid trumpet seducing, Medical landscaping if you will.

The Fillmore LP is something else again. I mean I like Miles, and realize he's a genius and all that, but the Fillmore LP commits a couple of absurdities that Miles himself seems to have committed. A two-record set, simply titled "Side Comedy, . . . Day," and "Saturday Miles" is a bit underdeveloped and a bit choppy. For one thing the group on this LP had repeatedly been together for only three or four weeks, hardly long enough to acquire the tightness and familiarity that is a taste for the sensitive balance necessary for this type of free playing to be successful. Consequently there are long lapses of unison around, having the threat of direction, when something definite seems going, everybody feeling a groove, only to be disrupted quickly. The "First Day" side is probably the best, with longest staple sections of interest, but there are long gaps where you find yourself merelyossaing aimlessly to fill in, still listening to it. And it seems to me that Miles's personality and sensibility are very much like those of the young Miles like Debutante and Miles Davis and Chico Hamilton on electric piano, 15 minutes of interesting spots going on 90 minutes, nothing much of much importance is not worth it.

Freddie's LP is the best. "Freedays," "Monday" and "Saturday Miles" is both underdeveloped and at times choppy. For one thing the group on this LP had repeatedly been together for only three or four weeks, hardly long enough to acquire the tightness and familiarity that is a taste for the sensitive balance necessary for this type of free playing to be successful. Consequently there are long lapses of unison around, having the threat of direction, when something definite seems going, everybody feeling a groove, only to be disrupted quickly. The "Friday" side is probably the best, with longest staple sections of interest, but there are long gaps where you find yourself merelyossaing aimlessly to fill in, still listening to it. And it seems to me that Miles's personality and sensibility are very much like those of the young Miles like Debutante and Miles Davis and Chico Hamilton on electric piano, 15 minutes of interesting spots going on 90 minutes, nothing much of much importance is not worth it.

New Courses Offered

The following courses are being offered for the Spring term, 1971:

- **COURSE**: LAW OFFICE
- **NUMBER**: 485-100-11
- **TITLE**: Principles of Legal Systems

- **COURSE**: NEW & USED
- **NUMBER**: 485-100-11
- **TITLE**: Introduction to Legal Research

- **COURSE**: STUDENT SUPPLIES
- **NUMBER**: 485-100-11
- **TITLE**: Legal Writing and Research Techniques

- **COURSE**: Lerner Law Book Co., Inc.
- **NUMBER**: 509 E STREET, N.W.
- **TITLE**: Washington D.C. 20001

- **COURSE**: NAational 8-5785

Amendment Changing Election Dates

To be voted on at next T.B.A. meeting:

**AMENDMENT 30** (T.B.A.), 303 103, 304 by adding the words "second day of February" following the words "seventh day of February" in their place.

**AMENDMENT 30** by deleting the words "first day of March" and substituting the words "seventh day of February" in their place.

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John and Abigail at Ford's

by John Eche

"Somewhere in John and Abigail, William Gibson's new play at Ford's Theatre, there is a great deal of drama, and there is even some humor, which is not always easy to find in the historical genre. The reason for this is largely due to the actors, but it is also due to the fact that they have found an interesting way to present their story.

John's role is played by Joel Grey, who is a fine actor and has a great deal of naturalism. He is able to bring out the best in the character and make him believable. Abigail's role is played by Francesca Annis, who is also a fine actress. She is able to convey the range of emotions that Abigail goes through during the play, and she is able to make the audience feel同情 for her.

The play is set in the 18th century, and it is a story of love and power. John and Abigail are caught up in a web of intrigue and politics, and they are forced to make difficult decisions. The play is very well written, and it is a great example of how to bring history to life on stage.

In conclusion, I would say that "John and Abigail" is a great play that will appeal to a wide range of audiences. It is well written, well directed, and well acted. I would highly recommend it to anyone who is interested in history and drama.

-- John Eche"
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