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## Dooley's Dictum, Vol. 1, no. 09

Notre Dame Law School Student Bar Association

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# Dooley's Dictum

A Newspaper of, by and for the Fighting Irish Lawyers of Notre Dame

Vol. 1 No. 9

Notre Dame, Indiana

APR 6 1971

April 5, 1971

## “Tort King” Belli to appear

By Tom Dovidio  
Dictum Co-editor

Described as “the King of Torts” by Life Magazine, Melvin M. Belli will be presented to the Notre Dame Law students and faculty on April 23. With him comes the reputation of the world’s most renowned trial attorney in tort cases.

Belli is the senior partner of Belli Ashe Ellison Choulos and Lief with offices in San Francisco, Los Angeles, and San Diego, Rome, and Tokyo.

The firm’s home office in San Francisco is a State of California Historical Monument and is reputed to have been converted from a one-time beer tavern.

Belli was born in 1907 in California’s gold rush country of rugged frontier parentage. While he divides his family life chiefly between San Francisco and Los Angeles, the world is literally Belli’s court room.

His legal career has run the gamut of representation, his clients have included Marie McDonald, Mae West, John Carroll, Errol Flynn, Tony Curtis, Jack Ruby, and Mickey Cohen and several causes of the Grand Canyon Air Crash, cancer-cigarette causation, Cal-Poly air crash involving its football team, San Quentin prison break, and Bracerco cases.

Belli’s reputation has grown in direct proportion to the size of jury awards granted to his clients. He has been in over one hundred cases in which the award has exceeded \$100,000. He has won record awards in California--\$675,000; Alaska--162,000; Maine--\$150,000; Texas--\$900,000; North



Famed California attorney Melvin Belli

Dakota--\$500,000; Nevada--\$225,000; and Montana--\$183,000.

Belli represents the flamboyant attorney, bedecked in the finest attire, and with a flair for melodrama in the courtroom. Often controversial in his approach, his trial methods are concurrently praised and attacked. He is quick to point out, however, that the aspiring attorney must be willing to sacrifice long hours to research in the law library. Belli once stated, “Show me a young lawyer spending his Friday and Saturday nights in the library, and I’ll show you a future successful attorney.”

Belli is being presented to the law school by Gray’s Inn. He will appear in the law school during the afternoon of April 23 for informal discussion and to visit classes. That evening he will lecture on “The Law Revolution” in the Memorial Library Auditorium.

Belli’s impact on the law has gone far beyond his courtroom experiences. He has authored some twenty books on tort

law and trial preparation and techniques. His particular expertise is in the area of demonstrative evidence and medical malpractice. Indeed, his knowledge of medicine rivals that of many doctors.

With demonstrative evidence, Belli has virtually revolutionized the law. One key example was a piece of brown wrapping paper fashioned into the shape of a mutilated leg. Ask Belli about the background of this case, and the size of the award granted his client--it’s the most interesting story!

Belli is also the founder and moderator of the internationally famed annual Belli Seminars. This series presents the Belli Foundation Lectures offered at the major law schools including Notre Dame, Virginia, UCLA, Yale, and Harvard.

Copies of Belli’s new paperback “The Law Revolution” are available at the bookstore. Mr. Belli has assured Gray’s Inn he would be most happy to autograph copies, if any are so desired.

### Inside Today

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# Shaffer named new law dean

*Will take office July 1*

By Bob Lueck and Wayne Weiler

The search for a new dean for the Notre Dame Law School is over. Associate Dean Thomas L. Shaffer was appointed last week by Notre Dame President Rev. Theodore M. Hesburg to take over the position of William B. Lawless last January.

Shaffer, presently on a leave of absence from Notre Dame at UCLA Law School, will begin his new duties on July 1.

After graduating cum laude from the Notre Dame Law School in 1961, Shaffer returned to join the faculty in 1963 following two years as a member of the Indianapolis law firm of Barnes Hickam Pantzer and Boyd. He was appointed as a full professor in 1966 and as associate dean in 1969.

Shaffer learned of his appointment last week. He returned to Notre Dame this past weekend to meet with faculty and students of the Law School.

Approximately thirty law students greeted the new dean Saturday. A major portion of the afternoon was spent in informal discussion concerning the problems and resources of the Law School. Dean-designate Shaffer did not indicate any hard and fast solutions to the questions of students but exhibited a great deal of familiarity and conviction toward the Law School and its community.

At the meeting with students, Shaffer said that he would support further discussion and investigation of many of the students' suggestions concerning new policies on registration, placement services, student participation on faculty committees, summer law school at the University, and further school at the University, and development of further scholarship resources.

The proposed new law center, he said, "was not a terribly important issue in the short run. We have a lot of living to do now." The funds available for the project are not what they were anticipated to be and more thought will have to be given to the whole project.

In response to a question about the growing demand for legal education, Shaffer responded by noting that the pressure is likely to be on the state universities to grow in size. "That is the one advantage of a private school," he said. "It has the right to decide what it wants to be and doesn't have the public duty that a state university sometimes has to perform."

Shaffer indicated he was anxious to return to Notre Dame because of the "people-centered atmosphere of the place." As an educator, he favors the approach of attorneys which emphasizes the

development of a lawyer's ability to counsel people in one-on-one encounters.

Shaffer observed that for the first time in the 102-year history of the Law School a dean had been picked from the school's own ranks. He indicated that his major work would center around more innovations in the process of legal education. He said that he would probably spend most of his time at Notre Dame and that he did not intend extensive travels during his term as dean.

A member of several legal and community organizations, Shaffer has also written widely. His published works include several law review articles, two locally published casebooks, and a book, *Death, Property and Lawyers*, to be published this month by the University Press of Cambridge.

## *Election wins: Hartzer takes top SBA post*

Tim Hartzer has been elected to become the next president of the Student Bar Association. His election, announced Saturday by Elections Commissioner Paul Binder, was over two other candidates for the post.

Binder also announced the winners in all but two of the races. The vote margin was too narrow for winners to be decided in the races for SBA secretary and 3L class vice president. The results of those elections will be announced once the vote count from the London students is added in.

Joining Hartzer on the SBA executive board will be vice president Jessalyn Pendarvis, treasurer John Nelly, and ABA-LSD representative Larry Mentz.

The new 3L class president will be Denis Hauptly. Chris Schraff will be the secretary-treasurer.

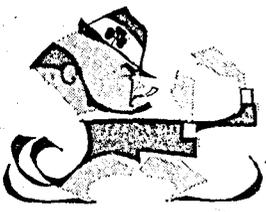
Mike Bradley won the 2L class presidency over two contenders while Ralph Pelaia is the new v-p. Don Swanson ran unopposed for secretary-treasurer.

The reason for the undecided races is the size of the vote count between the candidates. In order to win election on the first vote count, a candidate had to be ahead of his opponent by more than 27 votes, 27 being the number of law students currently in London.

When the votes from the London students are received, they will be added in the tentative vote figures, the final winners determined and the final vote figures announced.



**Dean-designate Thomas L. Shaffer**



# Dooley's Dictum

A Newspaper of, by and for the Fighting Irish Lawyers of Notre Dame

Notre Dame, Indiana

## Competency: key to effectiveness

By Bob Lueck  
Dictum Co-editor

About one year ago at this time, Steve Boone and the other recently elected SBA officers were looking at the state of the student government that they were inheriting.

They didn't like what they saw. The SBA hadn't been functioning at a very competent level, there were no records of past governmental activity to speak of and the SBA was saddled with a reputation for ineffectiveness. Their starting point as they saw it was near the bottom and the only thing they knew for sure was that they did not want to stay there.

A lot of planning and hard work over a year's time can make a lot of difference and the SBA that you see today is not the same SBA of one year ago. It has improved considerably and whether or not it will continue to improve directly depends on the competency of student involvement in the current campaign.

The competency of involvement. That's the key. It means not only the electorate. Those who seek to lead must know their government and their electorate and those who vote must know the qualities of their leaders and also how they can function as citizens of the community.

Increasing the competency of leaders and citizens is the subject of this special issue. The editors have chosen to devote a portion to each of the candidates and what they stand for. There is also a section on how the law school governing structure is set up and a partial study of the factors which makes that structure work best.

Too often law students have had legitimate gripes and problems but did not know how to go about solving them or have gone about attempting to solve them in a haphazard, ineffective fashion. Hopfully this issue can clarify the whole picture for students and impart a greater degree of competency for student political activity. On page 5 of this issue is a diagram of the law school governing structure. An examination of this structure on a number by number basis follows below.

This examination was made with the cooperation and comment of SBA President Steve Boone.

### 1. The Faculty

The plans for next fall call for a total of 18 fulltime faculty members and 5 part time faculty members. They are hired because of their recognized legal competency and interest in teaching. They are here for the students and the law school.

### 2. The Dean

The dean is the executive officer of the school. He is not exactly a commanding officer but his influence on the direction of the law school is quite strong. He has one vote in a faculty meeting but exercises it only when there is a tie vote.

### 3. SBA Executive Board

This board is the core of student government within the law school. From it and through it goes much of the debate and discussion of issues and policies. How well the board functions depends substantially on the quality of the people who compose it. If they are ineffective, the SBA is ineffective. That, fortunately, has not been the case this year due to the hard work that has been done by the SBA.

### 4. Scholarships and Admissions Committee

This is an all faculty committee with the responsibility of deciding who gets to come here and also who gets a scholarship of any kind. While no students sit on the committee and probably shouldn't, the SBA has been able to influence the determination of scholarship policy in the recent past.

### 5. Bulletin Committee

The bulletin committee is responsible for preparing the annual law school bulletin for distribution to prospective law students. It is a joint student-faculty committee.

### 6. Curriculum Committee

This committee has the responsibility for determining the courses and structure of the curriculum. Though a joint student-faculty committee, only one student has a vote. This committee has been active during this academic

year, especially with the issues of required hours for graduation and the switch to an all-elective system after the first year.

### 7. Grades and Examinations Committee

This committee is composed of three faculty members and the three class presidents. In the recent past, this committee has been primarily concerned with the structure and functioning of the present grading system. It has been suggested by some that the responsibility for determining the law school's calendar should be placed here.

### 8. Student-Faculty Coordinating Committee

This committee is somewhat analogous to the House Ways and Means Committee. Its primary function is to discern, define and delineate the faculty's response to the major issues raised by the students. Composed of eight students and four faculty members, it is perhaps the most important committee existing because of its influence in defining and communicating the different viewpoints and issues.

### 9. Faculty Evaluation Committee

This is a strictly student committee which operates to evaluate the performance of the faculty members and the quality of the courses taught. The last faculty evaluation survey was the most comprehensive survey ever in the law school and the final results are not yet tabulated. Faculty members have found the survey very helpful in telling them how their courses can be improved.

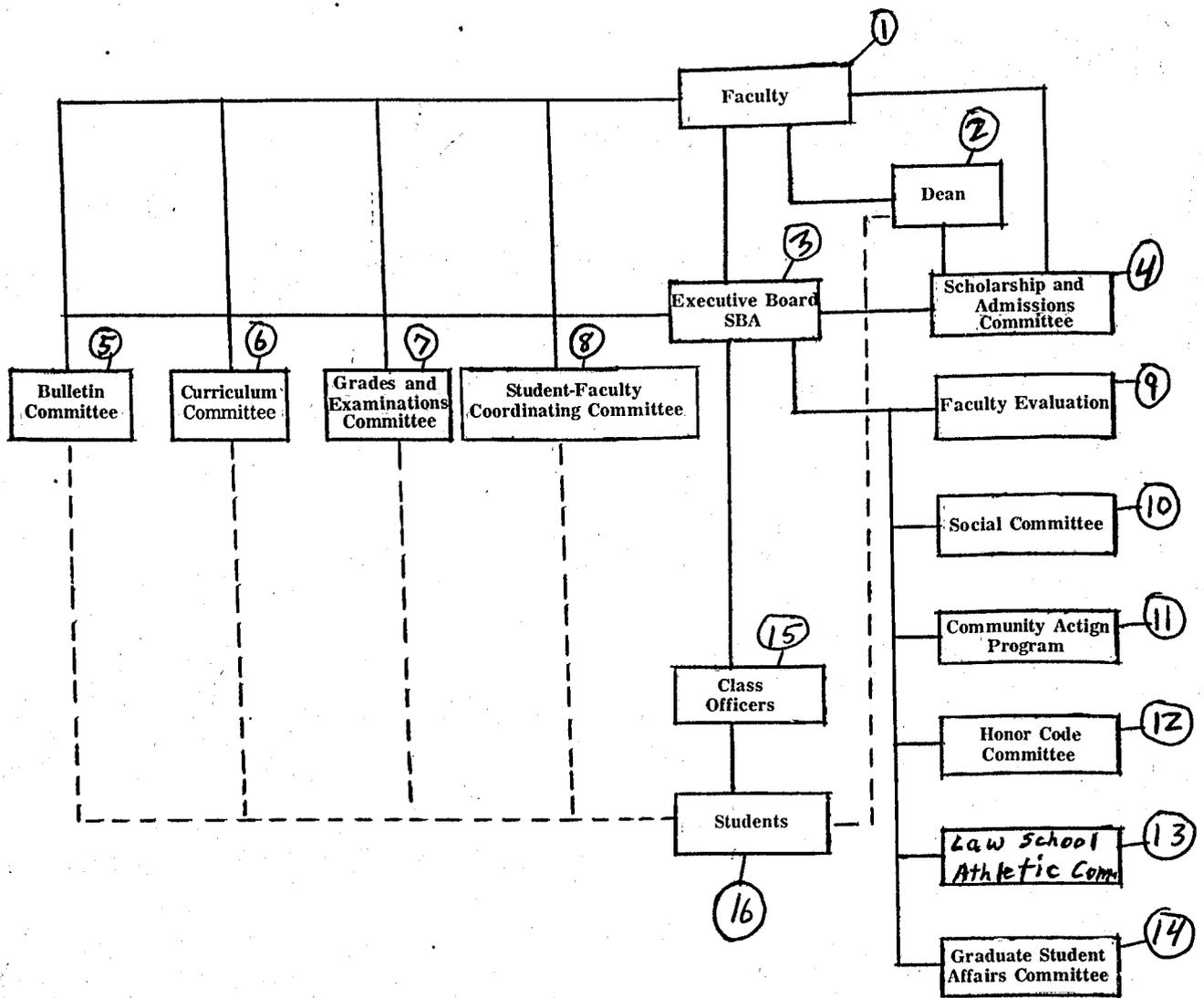
### 10. Social Committee

This is the first year that a complete social calendar has been planned and budgeted. Strictly a student operation, this committee has handled the planning and work that used to be done by previous SBA executive boards.

### 11. Community Action Program

This program was created this past

Continued on page 5



**the governing structure of  
the law school community**

**Faculty only committees - 4**

**Joint student-faculty committees - 5,6,7,8**

**Student only committees - 9,10,11,12,13,14**

# SBA exists for student

# Success in government not an easy task

Continued from page 3

fall to provide students with the opportunity to express themselves and work in the outside world, especially with the poor people of South Bend. It is currently funded by the SBA and has the promise of being an excellent program when fully developed. Other than its originators, all of its participants are first year students.

## 12. Honor Code Committee

This all-student committee exists to hear honor code violations but it has rarely functioned in the recent past.

## 13. Law School Athletic Association

The LSAA has charge of planning and conducting all law school athletic events including the fall and spring "Smoley Open" and last fall's football championship game, the Lawless Bowl.

## 14. Graduate Student Affairs Committee

This committee was just formed this semester and its purpose, while not yet clearly defined, is apparently to give the graduate students voice in the University community in about the same manner as the undergraduate Student life Council.

## 15. Class Officers

The SBA constitution provides for the election of officers for each class. The class president has in effect a dual function: 1. he manages the affairs of his class, and 2. he sits as a member of the SBA executive board. There has been some difficulty in the past with communication between class officers and the executive board.

## 16. The Student Body

The student body is the reason for which student government exists. However, one of the major problems of this school is simply that students don't know how to get something done around here if they have a legitimate gripe or wish to develop a new idea or program. Students actually have three means of asserting themselves within the law school: they can go directly to the pertinent committee, to the SBA executive board, or to the Dean.

The students who wish to act, though, should also be willing to sit down and write up a complaint or problem - the facts, the arguments for it, etc. - before submitting it. It has a much better chance of being acted upon than a verbal complaint or problem.

Student governments all over the country have a reputation for being ineffective far more often than they are effective. Nevertheless, when a student government does operate effectively, it is possible to find the reasons why.

This past year the SBA has been fairly effective as a governmental operation. No doubt there is likely to be some disagreement on this but part of that may be attributed to a failure of communication about what has been done rather than to a failure of competency. To list a number of qualities and characteristics is easy but to make them a reality is a far different, more difficult task.

For the purposes of our law school student government, the following factors appear to be the most important in the creation of effectiveness.

An SBA leader or class officer cannot possibly expect to do all the work himself. Committee members and chairman are needed to do work in specialized areas. It is thus necessary to pick good people for the committee work you think will be crucial for your term in office.

In addition to this, the leader should communicate to the committee people his concern for the work they are being asked to do. The committee members should feel like they are doing something worthwhile for themselves and the law school.

Good record keeping is also vital to a successful operation, and this is one area where student governments fall down badly. Records need to be kept of all committee and council meetings and these records should include the pros and cons of discussion as well as the results of voting on any motions. Such records provide those who follow in office an idea of what has happened in the past so that the same issue isn't brought up again and again.

The kind of record keeping that is necessary requires a certain kind of person to do. A person who pays attention to detail and yet is aware of the whole picture. The patience to file something or write a memorandum is an integral part of this characteristic. A leader should watch carefully how he uses tactics. A guy who leads must have the ability to talk to the faculty on an equal footing and with equal respect. Rapport with all faculty members and not just a few is necessary.

Part of the theory of tactics is the ability to be open-minded and receptive to all opinions in the community on a given point. A good leader should have an instinct for a fundamental fairness that will drive him to reach the equitable result on an issue. Most

people instinctively know when a person is being fair and objective. Those whose sole participation in the political process is the act of voting should be wary of candidates who seem to have a tendency towards prejudgment. The functions of action and thinking go in tandem and one without the other is meaningless. Finally, no government functions well without the input of good, hard work. This means researching your position, developing arguments to support your position and persuading others to adopt your views. A person who refuses to do this kind of work can reasonably expect to fail and, if this happens, it is deserved.

The one essential function which student leaders have the most difficulty with is communications. No matter how many notices are put up on the bulleting boards or how many memorandums are sent, large numbers of people still do not adequately learn of what their governments are doing. Those who succeed in communicating best are those who learn how the various media work and how to time the flow of information to the people they want to reach.

## Dictum staff has problems

If this issue of Dooley's Dictum seems a little unusual to you, don't be overly surprised. This newspaper is in the midst of being changed over to a new method of printing and, as a result of trying to produce an election special while making the changeover, a few unplanned things happened along the way.

Several days ago the editors planned an eight page special edition on the law school elections. In an effort to reduce production costs it was decided to have that edition done by a cold type, offset method of printing instead of the hot type, letterpress method that had been previously used.

The special edition was prepared but not in time for the printer to do all eight pages so it was decided then to do the four pages on the candidates in time for the elections and then follow up the next week with the remaining four pages of the special printed inside a regular issue.

In essence, what was to be a eight pager turned out to be a four pager and what was to be a four pager turned out to be an eight pager. If this seems confusing to you, don't worry: what you see is what you get.

# Opinion

## Alumnus warns of the elective system

To the Editor:

I read in Dooley's Dictum with considerable interest and some substantial concern of the vote of the faculty to make the Notre Dame Legal Education elective after the first year.

Speaking as a consumer of law students after graduation, I must tell you that a completely uncontrolled elective system is a serious mistake. A senior from the Yale Law School was recently in my office and showed me a transcript of the courses that he had taken. They were picked without rhyme or reason. The courses of study failed to provide him with any coherent preparation for the practice of law and left him completely ignorant of certain areas, which are absolutely essential to a successful practice of law whether in the public or private sector. My law practice has been primarily in the private sector, but I have had experience in representing public agencies. It is my opinion, after 11 years of practice, that there are certain fundamental disciplines which a successful attorney must have regardless of the subject matter of his practice.

It is unthinkable to me that a law school would present to the Bars of the several states young men who are supposedly ready to practice law, but (1) have never studied negotiable instruments, and (2) are not thoroughly grounded in the rules of procedure and evidence. As I have noted above such is frequently the case these days. We find in the young men who come to us from the many law schools here in the East no particular basis or experience for choosing courses to prepare them for successful practice. There is, therefore, every reason for a substantial retention of control by the faculty over the course of study.

If a young man is contemplating a career in public service, it is still essential that he be thoroughly grounded in commercial law. Specifically, he should have a thorough knowledge of the Uniform Commercial Code in all its parts, including negotiable instruments. If he is to deal effectively with businessmen who decisions are often dictated by tax considerations, he should have a strong basic knowledge of Federal Income and Estate taxes. And I could go on and on.

Obviously, some balance will have to be struck between the desires of the student and his elementary training. However, courses such as future interests, which provide substantial mental discipline, should not be quickly relegated to the elective status. Future interests also provides another example of an area of study, which

includes conflicts of laws, bankruptcy, evidence and again negotiable instruments, which govern any attorney's work and in which he may have to make instant decisions affecting his client's affairs without the luxury of learning the subject area from point zero. Worse yet, he may make decisions in ignorance which are disastrous for his client.

Under no circumstances should any student be given a degree until he has participated in a practice trial. This learning experience has a strong unifying effect on his education. If he expects to try cases in practice, the student needs the experience badly, and his first client needs it even more. The student who needs the experience the most is the man who expects never to try a case. He will find effective communication with trial lawyers most difficult if he has no experience with the problems they face. Professor Barrett's work in this area cannot be undervalued.

We have here in Delaware a clerkship program which enables us to talk to the young men while still in law school who are selecting courses. We are able then to indicate proper programs for them. I suggest that the students be encouraged to see, advice from practicing attorneys to supplement that which they receive from the faculty before picking courses. They may very well find practicing attorneys recommending that they take courses such as jurisprudence, which, in my experience, has proved a "bread and butter" course since lawyers are frequently required to go to the root sources of our law in order to find answers to novel problems. Along this line, I would be only too glad to correspond with any of your students seeking guidance and I am sure that there are many other alumni who would also be ready to supply this service.

Very truly yours,

William D. Bailey, Jr.

300 Market Tower  
Wilmington, Delaware 19801

## On the Docket

April 5

Lecture; Dr. Harold Roeling

April 7

World Championship College Fencing  
Tournament thru. Apr. 13 A.C.C.

April 8

Easter vacation begins—no classes

April 11

Easter Sunday  
Harlem Globetrotters, A.C.C. Arena,  
3:30

April 16

Midwest Homes Show, thru. Apr. 18,  
A.C.C.

April 22

Indiana Assoc. of Osteopathic  
Physicians & Surgeons, thru. Apr. 24,  
Center for Continuing Education.

April 23

Lecture: Melvin Belli

## Dooley's Dictum

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Subscription rates are \$5.00 per year. They may be ordered by addressing the editors, in care of this newspaper.

# Rothblatt hits war philosophy

Speaking before a small group of Notre Dame law students and faculty last Friday in the Engineering Auditorium, noted defense attorney Henry Rothblatt said that the U.S. government should "either eliminate the body count philosophy or don't prosecute soldiers for killing people. There is no nice way of fighting a war.

It's dirty business."

That answer was his main response in questions about the prosecution of Lt. William Calley and others for crimes allegedly committed while on duty in Vietnam. If there is to be any blame for such incidents, he said, it should fall on the U.S. government for its failure to adequately train Vietnam bound

soldiers in the law of land warfare.

Rothblatt, as an attorney, is becoming quite familiar with land warfare law and recent prosecutions under that body of law. He defended the Green Berets who were accused of murdering a Vietnamese triple agent several months ago, defended two soldiers and spring and summer who were accused of shooting a Vietnamese prisoner, and is now defending Col. Orin K. Henderson, the officer accused by the Army of covering up the investigation of the My Lai incident.

He has been on the Henderson case only a week and was in court at Fort Meade, Maryland, Friday morning before coming to the law school for his speech. His appearance here was sponsored by Gray's Inn.

Much of the testimony and evidence from the Green Beret incident is still classified as "secret" by the Army, he noted, and because of this, he was not able to discuss the actual case. However, he got around that easily enough: along with Green Berets author Robin Moore, Rothblatt co-authored a book entitled *Court Martial*, a fictional account of the case. By relating the book's fictional characters to the real people involved in the incident, he was thus able to discuss his handling of the case without violating his oath to the actual secrecy of the case.

Rothblatt commented that he had become an expert on military law in a hurry. In fact, he learned most of it while on the 20 hour flight from the United States to Vietnam when he was going over to defend the Green Berets. "Once you plunge into a case," he said, "you become an expert whether you want to or not."

The charges were dropped in the Green Beret case by order of President Nixon after the CIA indicated that it would not disclose any of its information on the incident. Without this information, it was not possible to conduct either the prosecution or defense side of the case.

Rothblatt had a few good words as well as bad for the military system of justice. The good parts, he noted, were the discovery procedures and the voir dire. He felt they were better than that used in American civilian courts.

The part he particularly disliked was the command influence exercised by base commanders over military trials. "This is the real bad factor in military justice," he said, "because of the effect it has on the fairness of the trial."

Rothblatt, a partner in the New York City law firm of Rothblatt and Yorkblatt, took his LL.B. from the Brooklyn Law School in 1938 and his LL.M. from the same school in 1939.

## Retort

### Abortion - an open issue

To the editor:

Bill Maledon recently wrote in this paper that the abortion controversy is more than mere legal verbiage. I agree. As Daniel Callahan pointed out in his book, *Abortion: Law, Choice, and Morality*, "Abortion is at once a moral, medical, legal, sociological, philosophical, demographic, and psychological problem, not readily amenable to one-dimensional thinking." It is an extremely complex problem that cannot be reduced to a simple matter of concluding that one side of the controversy is clearly right and the other side clearly wrong. A problem as difficult as abortion must be approached with an open mind.

Bill stated in his article that all logic and legal evidence argued against abortion. I cannot agree with that statement.

Recently a three-judge panel ruled that the Illinois abortion statute was unconstitutional. The majority held that a woman's interest in privacy and in counsel over her own body is just as seriously interfered with by a law that controls abortion as it is by a law which prohibits the use of contraceptives. At least here all the legal evidence did not argue against abortion. In addition, if there is a trend to be discerned from recent decisions it is that greater weight will be afforded to the marital right to privacy than to the rights of the unborn child.

Logic is generally agreed to be sound reason. Sound reason in turn implies careful consideration of all relevant factors involved with a given situation. Thus, to limit discussion in a particular situation to only one relevant factor denies that situation, and the problem involved therein, the full scope of thought and sound reasoning that logic requires. Moving from this general statement to the specific situation at issue here, abortion, logic requires more than just an examination of the legal aspects of the problem.

Logic requires that we consider additional factors and aspects of the abortion question. For example, if an unwanted child is brought into the

world, who will take responsibility for the proper upbringing of the child if his parents will not? Who will provide for the necessary psychological, physical, and material needs of the child?

Perhaps the logical answer to these questions is that the state should assume these responsibilities. However, before the state becomes both our panacea and our scapegoat, consider the logic of a position that champions preservation of life but gives no consideration to the overwhelming problems of giving that preserved life the dignity and care that all human being deserve. And if the state is the answer, let's go beyond that mere assertion and ask if the state has the money or capacity to adequately deal with problem of unwanted and neglected children. As one who has worked for the federal government in this area, I can assure you that neither the state nor the federal government has effectively dealt with the problem.

Do we, individually or collectively, only care about the lives of others in the abstract—when nothing more than verbal support is required? Is verbal support the test of moral fiber in a society? I doubt it.

The point I am trying to make is this: It is one thing to hold a particular point of view but it is an entirely different thing to offer that point of view without fully stating the case.

My hope is that all of you will give consideration to the points I have raised. Regardless of whether you agree or not, realize that there are two sides to the issue and that no one position is entirely correct.

I can unfortunately claim no answers to the serious issues involved. In fact, the more I read on the subject the more I realize that I have only questions. However I do know that dismissing abortion as legally and logically impermissible oversimplifies an extremely difficult problem. We must look for a solution which respects and understands all points of view and is willing to balance competing interests. Abortion is an open issue.

Don Gehring

## Kuntsler hits courts; hints new protests

William Kuntsler, this year's Senior Fellow at Notre Dame, told a small group of law students that in his opinion, the U.S. Supreme Court was becoming irrelevant to America. "The Court is on a collision course with humanity," he said. "I can't respect the Supreme Court anymore."

Kuntsler's remarks were made last Saturday morning to a group of law students who met him at an off-campus location prior to his departure from South Bend. He had been on the campus for a two day session of speeches and discussions with students. His major speech was given at the Stepan Center on Friday night.

The renowned movement lawyer commented on several past and current political trials which were of importance to the student movement. He hinted that the contempt convictions given to all but three of the "Chicago 8" defendants and their lawyers would be reversed by the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals within the near future.

According to him, the government has confessed error and will ask for the reversal of the contempt citations. The three whose contempt citations will not be reversed on this motion are Kuntsler, Leonard Weinglass, and Bobby Seale.

Kuntsler was generally critical of the way the federal government conducted itself in the Chicago conspiracy trial and is fairly optimistic about the possibility of reversal of the lower court. He felt that the seventh circuit appeals court was about the best in America.

He also criticized the government for their handling of the Berrigan case. The Berrigans, he said, have denied the charges of conspiracy and the government's case against them doesn't appear to be that strong.

He also indicated that the anti-war movement was going to be highly active in the near future. More marches are being planned on Washington, D.C., including with them the possibilities of massive civil disobedience. While he indicated that he preferred nonviolent means of protest, he said he could not condemn anyone if they chose to use violent means of protest such as burning draft files, etc.

Kuntsler is scheduled to appear on National Educational Television's program, "The Advocates" prior to the Washington marches to debate the issue of whether or not there should be civil disobedience in the forthcoming war protests. Several well known personalities in the antiwar movement will appear with him on the program.

"The war has to be ended," he said. "If it is not ended, this country's moral fiber will be destroyed. I don't care what it takes to stop the war."

## Commissioner's Korner

Komis

# Team 6 roars to victory and captures LSAA crown

by Pat Herald  
Dictum Sports Editor

We're number one! We're number one! This was the thunderous chant from the throngs of fans and supporters of Team 6 who packed the ACC Sunday, March 29th, to witness a convincing 62-46 victory over previously unbeaten and highly touted Team 4. The win virtually assures Team 6 of the regular intramural season crown.

Team 6 was in command all the way. Bennett Webb exploded for 25 points and teammates Jerry O'Shaughnessy

obviously referring to the upcoming LSAA "Big Four" showdown. The playoff champions will be presented individual trophies at the LSAA awards banquet.

In other action, Team 10 collected two triumphs in their attempt to grab 4th place in the standings, the only playoff position that remains uncertain. They knocked off Team 5, 59-43, and Team 11, 61-44. A continuation of the balanced scoring attack of Bertucci, Keefer, Maloy, and Hilliard may earn Team 10 the final playoff slot.

An intense cellar-dweller rivalry saw Team 5 knock off Team 2, 69-56, behind Dave Bornhorst's 35 point outburst in the only other game played.

### LSAA Poll

Team	Points
1. Team 6 (5)	305
2. Team 9	180
3. Team 4	175
4. Team 1	40
5. Team 10	25

and Tim Sullivan continually kept the game out of reach with their fine rebounding and a combined 23 point performance. John Suminski tried to do it all for his cold shooting Team 4 teammates but to no avail. He had 16 of his team's 18 points at halftime and finished the game with 23 points.

Reporters and TV cameras jammed the victors' dressing room after the nationally televised contest. Jubilant Team 6 captain Mike Bradley, in the midst of a "champagne bath" commented, "we're not finished yet,"

### FROM THE KOMMISSIONER'S DESK:

League officials wish to remind Teams 2, 3, 8, 11, and 12 that their \$10 entry fee is still outstanding. Collecting the agreed fee is essential for trophy purchases and officials fees. Any team and team members not meeting this obligation will be banned from any further LSAA sponsored activities.

The spring LSAA Golf Tourney (formerly the "Smoley Open") is presently in the planning stages. It is tentatively scheduled for a week or so after the Easter break. Anybody interested in helping to organize or participate in the tourney should drop their name off at the LSAA offices in the SBA office complex. "Fabulous Frank" Beytagh has reportedly been putting behind closed doors in preparation for the defense of his title.

### Dooley's Dictum

Notre Dame Law School

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